

(7) The fees payable by the parents of students at Sandhurst are as follows:—

	£
Annual contribution (to be paid half yearly in advance)	16
On account of expenses incurred for medicine, books, laundry, recreation, etc.	34
On joining	16
Commencement of first term of residence	15
Do. do. do.	15

(8) An allowance of four shillings a day in aid of expenses of uniform, washing, travelling and other necessities will be allowed on a charge against the public for each cadet so long as he is borne on the books of the College. All other necessary expenses which cannot be covered by this allowance shall be chargeable to the parent or guardian of a cadet in addition to the regulated contribution.

(9) It is considered desirable that each cadet should receive a pocket money allowance not exceeding £10 a year, to be paid through the College authorities.

(10) Cadets selected for outposts will be subject to such rules and regulations as are ordinarily made from time to time for the maintenance of order and discipline at the College.

They will, while at the Royal Military College, be under the ordinary College Rules and no special military arrangements can be made on their behalf.

Cadets will wear uniform of the College but will be allowed their national head-dress should they so desire.

They will not be allowed to take servants or personal attendants of any kind to the College.

(11) One of the rules for admission to the Royal Military College, is that a cadet should be unmarried. This rule will be waived in the case of Indian candidates, but in no circumstances will a cadet be allowed to take his wife or family to England.

(12) The persons coming to the College leave eighteen months. As it will be impossible for cadets to visit in India during the residence, arrangements will have to be made for their accommodation in England during these periods, either by their parents or guardians or by the Indian Office on behalf of the latter.

(13) Cadets from India will have to qualify in the ordinary passing out examination and will, on qualification, be eligible for King's Commissions. Before being passed out for a commission, they must be found to be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defects likely to mar the performance of their military duties. Those who are successful in obtaining commissions will enter the Indian Army as Second-Lieutenants.

(14) The Director Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras to whom applications should be made not later than 31st July 1920, will inform to the selected candidates the list of their selection. No applications received after 10th July will be considered.

(15) Intending candidates should submit their application in the form below:—

Form of Application

1. Name and occupation;
2. Age on 1st January 1921;
3. Father's name and occupation;
4. Occupations or services of family;
5. Whether applicant or family in possession of private means;
6. References;
7. Examination passed;
8. Physical and athletic qualifications;

Signature ..

Signature ..

Date ..

EXAMINATION FOR IDEAL CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

1. The subjects of the examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject are as follows:—

CLASS I (ORIENTAL).

	Marks.		Marks.
(a) English	2,000	(ii) Mathematics (elementary) ..	2,000
(b) Indian History and General Geography ..	2,000	(c) An Indian Vernacular ..	2,000

CLASS II (WESTERN).

	Marks.		Marks.
(a) and (b)		(a) Science (Physics and Chemistry) ..	2,000
(c) Urdu	2,000	(b) Mathematics	2,000
(d) Persian or Sanskrit ..	2,000		

2. All the subjects in Class I must be taken up and not more than two of the subjects of Class II. If Urdu is selected as subject (b) in Class I, it cannot be taken up as one of the two subjects in Class II.

Candidates who take up Western in the qualifying examination are entitled to make use of the Despatch System or without.

3. Candidates will be required to qualify (i.e. to obtain not less than 65 per cent of the total marks allotted) in each of the four obligatory subjects named in Class I.

Candidates who follow one obligatory subject for marks 4,000 marks or more in the aggregate will be classified as qualified candidates according to the aggregate of the marks obtained.

4. In addition to the above named subjects candidates may take up one hand drawing to which 400 marks will be allotted.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMENS.

Mark 2,000.

Duration.

Essay. Three alternative subjects to be given for an essay or letter of which candidates may choose one.

Reproduction of a passage read out to the candidates.

General paper (to test general knowledge and intelligence).

INDIAN HISTORY (GENERAL).

Mark 1,000.

Questions will be set which will give the candidate an opportunity of showing his general knowledge of Indian History. Questions will deal only with the broad outlines of the subject and knowledge of detail will not be expected. Some choice of questions will be allowed.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mark 1,000.

The Earth—its dimensions and certain measurements.

Latitude and longitude. Day and night—day and season.

The main physical features of the world, with special reference to the British Empire.

General political geography of the world, with special reference to British possessions and India, and the foreign frontiers bordering adjacent to them.

MATHEMATICS (ELEMENTARY).

Mark 1,000.

All candidates will be expected to know British Linear, Square and Circle Measures and Avoirdupois weight.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic. The metric system.

Measurement of length: scale, callipers. Measurement of area by dimensions (rectilinear figures and circles), by squared paper.

Algebra: formulae and symbols may be used. Questions will not be set on general rules or true division. The subject of the rule and the use and theory of recurring decimals are not required.

The problems set will test knowledge of fundamental principles and readiness in application to simple practical problems. Questions and answers of working are expected, and the methods of solution employed must be clearly indicated. In the solution of special questions that a question is to be answered by a particular method, candidates are at liberty to show their own method if they think it is superior.

AN INDIAN TRANSLATION.

Mark 2,000.

1. Translation from the Vernacular into English.

2. Translation from English into the Vernacular.

3. An essay or letter on one or two alternative subjects.

4. Colloquial. Candidates to—

(a) talk in the Vernacular.

(b) write a short dictated passage in the Vernacular.

URDU.

Mark 2,000.

1. Translation from Urdu into English.

2. Translation from English into Urdu.

3. An essay or letter on one or two alternative subjects.

4. Colloquial. Candidates to—

(a) talk in Urdu.

(b) write a short dictated passage in Urdu.

PERFECT OR ELEMENTARY.

Mark 1,000.

1. Translation from Persian (or Sanskrit) into English.

2. Translation from English into Persian (or Sanskrit).

SCIENCE (FUNDAMENTAL AND CHEMISTRY).

Mark 2,000.

PHYSICS.

Mark 1,000.

Notes.—Construction and use of thermometer. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Specific heat. Phenomena of change of state, vapour pressure, latent heat. Simple phenomena of reflection, refraction and radiation of heat. Heat as a form of energy.

Light.—Rectilinear propagation. Reflection and refraction; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors, and by convex and concave lenses. Telescope and microscope. The dispersion of light by a prism.

Magnets.—Simple phenomena of magnetism; induction. Laws of force in a magnetic field; terminal magnetism. Elementary quantitative notions of strength of pole, magnetic force due to a pole, strength of field.

Static Electricity.—Electrostatics; induction. The electroscope; electrophorus. Elementary notions of potential and capacity. Distribution of charge on conductors.

Practical work.—Simple experiments on the subject-matter of the preceding syllabus, for example—

Verification of Boyle's law. Testing the standard points of thermometers. Determination of specific and latent heat by the method of mixtures. Determination of melting and boiling points. Verification of the laws of refraction and reflection. Determination of the position of images formed by plane and spherical mirrors and by convex lenses. Mapping lines of force in magnetic fields.

In the event of a practical test being impossible, the whole of the work will be allotted to the written papers.

CHEMISTRY

Year 1, 1923.

Classification of matter into simple substances and mixtures, elements and compounds. The chemistry of water and of its constituent elements; water as a solvent, natural waters.

The atmosphere; combustion, oxidation, the various classes of oxides. Acids, bases and salts. Chlorides and hydrogen chloride, nitrogen, ammonia and nitric acid; sulphur, sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid. Carbon: the oxides of carbon; carbonates. Flues. Physical properties of the commoner metals, mercury, lead, tin, copper, zinc, iron and aluminium; and preparation of these commoner metals.

Practical work.—Simple exercises, which may include weighing and the measurement of volume of liquids and gases, will be set on the subjects of the preceding syllabus, for example—

Determination of change of weight in a simple reaction; measurement of the gas evolved during solution of a metal. Observation of the behaviour of substances under the influence of heat and in simple chemical reactions. Preparation of the gases enumerated above; preparation of salts from oxides and acids by general methods.

Questions will not be set on metallurgy or on industrial processes of manufacture.

Experiments will not be set to require observation and to show description of the work done. Where necessary, relevant calculations will be given to enable candidates to apply their general knowledge of practical chemistry to the problem set.

In the event of a practical test being impossible, the whole of the work will be allotted to the written papers.

MATHEMATICS.

Year 1, 1923.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Includes Mathematics (Elementary) together with—

Use of decimals in approximate calculation.

Measurement of solids by displacement (cylinder, sphere, cone and pyramid), by displacement (prism, graduated jar, burette), by use of the principle of Archimedes. Measurement of weight, use of balances. Measurement of density of solids and liquids.

Algebra.—Formulas and symbols may be used. Questions will not be set on percent value or other similar. The solution of the rule of three, and the use and theory of working decimals, are not required.

Geometry.—The knowledge of geometrical drawing and practical geometry. Measurement of angles, use of protractor. The substance of Books I to III of Euclid's Geometry, including applications in the measurement of areas. A working knowledge of as much of the properties of similar figures and solid figures as is necessary to place-making and simple problems in mensuration.

Algebra.—Two or three quadratic equations. The elementary use of graphs.

The solution of equations should be verified in a few significant figures; the candidates should be cautioned to use the accuracy of solutions by substitution. Skill in algebraic analysis, such as the simplification of complicated fractions, will not be tested.

The questions on mathematics will test knowledge of fundamental principles and methods in application to simple practical problems. Symbols and notation of numbers are required, and the methods of solution employed must be clearly indicated. In the choice of special instructions that a question is to be answered by a particular method, candidates are at liberty to show that they are not misled from any branch of mathematics.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINER, MATRONS,
1923, June 21st.

A. C. DOFF,
Private Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Colombo, June 25, 1923.

As 515.—Mr. C. E. Tottenham, I.C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from the 31st August 1923.

APPOINTMENTS.

Despatched, June 25, 1922.

No. 118.—The following appointments to District and Sessions Judges are notified:—

- (1) M.R. By B. Bopala Rao Aravali, Subordinate Judge, Cochin, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, vice Mr. R. W. Davis, I.C.S., granted leave.
- (2) M.R. By V. V. Narayana Rao Aravali, Subordinate Judge, Palghat, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor, vice M.R. By C. K. Narayana Rao Aravali, retiring.
- (3) Mr. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Vengaloor.
- (4) M.R. By V. B. Kappaswami Aravali, Subordinate Judge, Tanjore, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Vengaloor, as a temporary measure until Mr. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S., takes charge.

Despatched, June 26, 1922.

No. 119.—M.R. By K. V. Karamcherry Nemes Aravali, Subordinate Judge, Bellary, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore.

TRANSFERS.

No. 120.—Mr. R. R. Agasthian, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, is transferred from the Madras division of the Kanara district to the Ponnaluru division of the Madras district.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary

(General.)

APPOINTMENT.

Despatched, June 25, 1922.

No. 121.—Captain Harry George Trenchard, late of the Madras Light Infantry, to be the British Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry and Karikal in succession to Mr. A. H. Daulton retired.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial).

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Despatched, June 24, 1922.

No. 122.—Muhammad Kallidath Sahib Choda Sahab, Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai sub-division, North Arcot district, to act from the 2nd May 1922 as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras, during the absence of M.R. By B. Bopala Rao Aravali acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

No. 123.—M.R. By Sai Sahib A. Sahib Sahib Gani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Bellary district.

No. 124.—M.R. By B. V. Ramesh Pillai Aravali, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Bellary district, to charge of Ponnaluru sub-division, Ganjam district, vice Muhammad Zaved Ali Sahib Sahab granted leave.

No. 125.—M.R. By E. Devanathan Pillai Aravali, acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore sub-division, Tanjore district, to charge of Ponnaluru sub-division in the same district.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Despatched, June 25, 1922.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw the powers of a Special Magistrate for the sub-division within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bellary in the district of Bellary conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his office:—

M.R. By Alagappa Appappa Subramanyam Appappa Aravali.

INSTITUTION OF POWERS.

Ordinance, June 24, 1920.

No. 407.—Under section 267 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officers are authorized to take from the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:

M.R.Sy. Maryin Venkanna Nayudu Gura, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

Ordinance, June 22, 1920.

M.R.Sy. Sagarana Gura Rao Gura, First-class Magistrate in the district of Chittoor.

M.R.Sy. Chintamani Ranganayana Krishna Rao Gura, First-class Magistrate in the district of Chittoor.

M.R.Sy. Sivasubham Kishorekunt Namam Nayyar Aravali, First-class Magistrate in the district of North Kanara.

Ordinance, June 15, 1920.

M.R.Sy. Yerramanga Kama Rao Puntula Gura, First-class Magistrate in the district of Anantapur.

Ordinance, June 11, 1920.

No. 408.—The Government in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 727, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1640 and 1641 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 29th June, as amended by Notification No. 589, dated the 13th October 1919, published at page 1213 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 5th October 1919:—

M.R.Sy. Yerramanga Chaitanya Padma Andappa Chaitanya Aravali—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Kishikagiri in the district of Belgaum.

Ordinance, June 22, 1920.

M.R.Sy. Sathyanarayana Choudhappa Arjuna Nanjunda Rao Aravali—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Chintamani in the district of Chintamani.

Ordinance, June 28, 1920.

No. 409.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and, under section 57, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 103 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class Magistrates:—

Mr. William Lumsden, Deputy Collector in the district of Chingleput.

Ordinance, June 25, 1920.

No. 410.—Under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 57, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to fine offences under section 643:—

M.R.Sy. Puriya Tadaschalapudi Rao Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Nalgonda.

Ordinance, June 26, 1920.

M.R.Sy. Sumanasa Venkanna Janna, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

M.R.Sy. Palanadu Sankarai Aravali, Assistant Tahsildar in the district of Godavari.

Ordinance, June 22, 1920.

No. 411.—Under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Bengali Rama Rao, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Kistna, to be Additional District Magistrate, Kistna, for a further period of one month and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Ordinance, June 22, 1920.

No. 412.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Government in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.Sy. Sumanasa Chinnamma Nayudu Subbaraoa Magistrate Aravali, a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bellary in the district of Bellary, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and further to direct under section 16 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in the town of Bellary.

No. 413.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Padmalatha Venkanna Nayudu Gura to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Vellore, in the district of Vellore and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class and further to direct under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ordinance, June 21, 1920.

No. 414.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, the Government in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from

Let June 1936, the Railway Police station at Maseppur in Trichinopoly Circle, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly District, and to Station Superintendent to be a Railway Police station including within its local area all the Railway line which is attached to Maseppur Railway Police station.

Ordinance, June 25, 1936.

No. 570.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (1) of section (7) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute at Madras a Board consisting of the undermentioned members to be the authority for the purpose of examining and certifying films available for public exhibition in the Madras Presidency:—

- (1) The Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- (2) Khun Bahadur Mohomed Hakeem-ulah Bahadur, C.S.
- (3) M.R. Dr. P. A. Subramanya Ayyar, Barrister, Madras High School, Trichinopoly.
- (4) M.R. Dr. V. Tirumala Prasad Ayyangar, Madras Corporation.
- (5) Captain G. D. Bailey, M.C., 1st Lancers Regiment.

No. 576.—In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation of Cinematograph exhibitions in the Madras Presidency:—

Section (i).—Rules for permanent cinema installations.

1. The following fire appliances shall be provided:—

In the enclosure—A bucket of dry sand and a portable fire extinguisher.

In the auditorium—six buckets of water and four portable fire extinguishers of a pattern approved by the licensing authority.

These appliances shall be so disposed as to be readily available for use.

Mean.—By "enclosure" is meant that portion of the building in which the cinematograph apparatus is placed.

2. Before the commencement of each performance the cinematograph operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances in the enclosure are in working order.

Use of more power as may be necessary shall be specially sanctioned to have charge of the fire appliances in the auditorium during the performance.

3. The cinematograph apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of substantial construction, made of, or lined internally with, fire-resisting material, and of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely.

4. The enclosure shall be outside the auditorium.

5. The door of the enclosure, and all openings, leaders and joints shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium. Ventilation shall be provided for the enclosure, but such ventilation shall not communicate direct with the auditorium.

Mean.—By "door" is meant any opening placed in the hole through which the pipes and cables pass into the enclosure from outside.

6. The opening through which the necessary pipes and cables pass into the enclosure shall be efficiently sealed.

7. The openings in the front of the enclosure shall not be larger than is necessary for efficient projection and observation.

8. Each opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire-resisting material, which can be retracted from both inside and outside the enclosure in such a way that it automatically closes with a close fitting joint.

9. No unauthorised person shall be allowed to enter the enclosure.

10. Smoking shall not be permitted within the enclosure.

11. No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into, or allowed to remain in, the enclosure.

12. Lanthorns shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material.

13. A metal shelter, which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film gate, shall be provided.

14. Cinematograph projection shall be fitted with two metal film boxes of substantial construction, and not more than 14 inches in diameter, by the measurement from which the films shall be caused to travel. The film boxes shall be made to close in such a manner, and shall be fitted with a diaphragm constructed so to prevent the passage of films to the interior of the box.

15. Films shall be wound upon spools in such a manner that the wound film shall not at any time touch or project beyond the edges of the spools.

16. During the exhibition all films, when not in use, shall be kept in separate closed metal boxes.

(7) Cables for cinematograph lamps shall be taken as separate circuits from the source of supply and from the supply side of the main fuses in the general lighting circuit.

(8) An efficient double-pole switch shall be fitted in the cinematograph lamp circuit within the enclosure.

(9) When the cinematograph lamps working the pressure of the current across the terminals of the double-pole switch shall not exceed 110 volts.

(10) Within the enclosure the insulating material of all electric cables, including those leading to dissimulating lamps, shall be covered with fire-resisting material.

(11) All enclosures, with the exception of a enclosure for repelating purpose, shall be placed outside the enclosure and, if reasonably practicable, outside the auditorium. If inside the auditorium they shall be adequately protected by a wire guard or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact.

(12) The operator shall satisfy himself, before the commencement of such performance, that all cables, leads, connections and appliances are in proper working order.

(13) The general lighting of the auditorium shall be capable of control from inside the enclosure and also from outside and away from the enclosure.

(14) Whenever required by the licensing authority or a police officer of a rank not lower than that of a sub-inspector a sufficient number of approved or certified lights shall be provided for use in case of failure of the electric lighting in the auditorium, gangways, passages and exits. These lights shall be kept burning during the whole time that the public are on the premises.

(15) Whenever any apparatus other than electricity is used for the lantern in use and the apparatus for its propulsion shall be subject to the approval of the licensing authority.

(16) Officiously as open or naked lights shall be allowed, but if the nature of the performance or exhibition absolutely necessitates the use of naked lights that shall be mentioned when application is made for a license.

(17) Every cinematograph installation shall be inspected when first erected and once annually by the Government Electrical Inspector or by any officer deputed by him; and the inspecting officer shall certify to the licensing authority that the installation is in the requirements of the rules. The Government Electrical Inspector may enter the premises and inspect the cinematograph and other electric plant at any time.

(18) It shall be in accordance upon the license to supply with each of the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and of the regulations made thereunder as are applicable to the premises. No license shall be granted until after the notice required under section 50 of the Act has been given to the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, or the District Magistrate as the case may be, and the licensing authority has informed the Electrical Inspector of the decision in favor of the license.

(19) The licensee shall notify to the licensing authority his intention to add to or alter any portion of the building or any part of the electric installation or of the apparatus for the propulsion of any other machinery in use in the cinema; this notice shall be countersigned by the licensing authority to the Electrical Inspector.

(20) Every person intending to open a cinematograph exhibition, should make an application in writing—

- (a) if the place of exhibition is in the City of Madras—to the Commissioner of Police,
(b) if elsewhere—to the District Magistrate.

Such application should be accompanied by a plan and description in duplicate of the electrical machinery and cinematograph apparatus and the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, will forward them for approval to the Electrical Inspector who will examine these papers and if necessary make an inspection of the building and plant. If he is satisfied that a license should issue, he should endorse the application accordingly before forwarding it to the Commissioner of Police or to the District Magistrate, who will make out a license in the name of the applicant and sign and date it before issue.

No cinematograph exhibition shall be opened until such a license has been obtained.

(21) When the license is issued a copy of the plan and description forwarded under rule 20 executed by the licensing authority or under his orders shall be attached to the license. The license, together with the plan and description or either of them, shall be produced on demand to any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector or to any person authorized by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate.

(22) The inspection of the Electrical Inspector shall not be subject to any charge to the applicant and should any defects be discovered, written orders shall be issued for their correction and a reasonable time may be permitted for carrying out such orders. A fee of Rs. 15 or such higher fee as the Local Government may direct shall, however, be charged if subsequent inspection should disclose that such orders have not been properly carried out.

33. The Notice shall be in Form A attached to these rules.

34. No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions to which the Act applies, unless it be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress. By 'adequate' is meant 9 linear feet of exit way for 420 square feet of sitting space inside.

The seating in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits and the gangways and the stair cases and the passages leading to the exits shall, during the presence of the public in the building be kept clear of obstructions.

35. No building shall accommodate more than 90 persons per 100 square feet. The exits, gangways, stairs, staircases, etc., should be deducted before calculating the area available.

36. Provided that the ^{Commissioner of Police} ^{District Magistrate} may, at any time, and from time to time vary the number of persons to be admitted to these premises at any part thereof.

37. The size of the doorways must not be less than 8 feet x 6 feet.

38. There must be at least two stair cases each not less than 4 feet wide to provide access to any gallery or upper floor.

Section (ii) Rules for travelling cinematograph shows.

1. In this section the word 'building' shall be deemed to include any booth tent or similar structure and the licensing authority may refuse a license if in his opinion any portion of such building or structure is dangerously near to any neighbouring building.

2. The following fire appliances shall be provided:—

In the enclosure—A bucket of dry sand and a portable fire extinguisher.

In the auditorium—Six buckets of water and four portable fire extinguishers of a pattern approved by the licensing authority.

These appliances shall be so disposed as to be readily available for use.

3. By 'enclosure' is meant that portion of the building in which the cinematograph apparatus is placed.

4. Rules 2-3, 5-26, 28, 32, 34 and 37 of section (i) shall also apply to travelling cinema shows.

5. No cinematograph exhibition shall be opened unless a license has been obtained from the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate. The license will be signed by such officer and may embody such conditions as the licensing officer considers desirable.

6. No building shall accommodate more than 95 persons per 100 square feet of space available for sitting or standing. The exits, gangways, stairs, etc., should be deducted before calculating the area available. Provided that the ^{Commissioner of Police} ^{District Magistrate} may, at any

time, and from time to time, vary the number of persons to be admitted to these premises at any part thereof.

7. The eaves of the buildings must be at least 5 feet high.

8. The size of the doorways must be not less than 7' x 5'.

9. In any part of inflammable materials there shall be on each side an aperture of least 7 feet high and 18 feet wide. [This aperture may be closed by lattice placed on a split bamboo frame and fastened by twine on the inside].

10. Doors or apertures not exclusively in use may be made of joint screens or similar material which can be easily removed by slight pressure from inside of the building.

11. No screen bar of any description shall be placed inside or outside any door.

12. No doorway shall be above the level of the floor of the structure.

13. There shall be gangways or passages not less than 4 feet wide all round the interior of the building and such gangways shall be kept clear.

14. Any galleries must be

(a) strongly built,

(b) provided with access by not less than two stairs or approaches at least 4 feet wide and

(c) divided into separate blocks by clear gangways at least 4 feet wide running from front to rear at intervals of not more than 30 feet apart.

15. Ridge ventilation shall be provided for at least half the total length of the building.

16. No external loading shall be allowed within 10 feet of the building.

17. No structure of inflammable materials shall be licensed for a longer period than three months at a time.

Section (iii)—Certification of films.

1. Films for certification shall be delivered to the President of the Board constituted for the purpose who will examine a meeting within a week's time, to witness an exhibition of the film, the President and one other member to constitute the quorum for the purpose.

2. Each film certified as suitable for exhibition shall be marked as follows:—The film shall be marked with the Royal coat of arms and the words "certified by the Board constituted under the Cinematograph Act, 1918," shall be inserted in the margin under the Cinematograph Act, 1918. A reproduction of the certificate shall be shown on each film. Details as to the name and length of the film shall be added in the certificate on each film. Details as to the name and length of the film shall be added in the certificate on each film. The certifying authority shall issue a duplicate of the certificate for attachment to the film.

2. A fee of \$10.50 per 1,000 feet shall be charged for the examination and certification of flats and shall be paid to the President of the Board before the exhibition.

Provided that the local Government may reduce the rate of fee in the case of flats under exhibition prior to the coming into force of these rules.

Figure A

of 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677,

License for exhibition under the Cinematograph Act, 1916.

Name of applicant and place of abode ...	...	...	...	...	...
Owner of the place or building ...	...	...	...	...	...
Location of the place or building ...	...	...	...	...	...
Material of which the roof and enclosures are made or are proposed to be made ...	...	...	...	...	...
Whether the premises are to be used during the day or during the night or both ...	...	...	...	...	...
Special conditions if any, on which the license is granted ...	...	...	...	...	...
Period for which the license is to continue in force ...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees paid ...	...	...	...	...	...

Conflict

This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1909, and the rules made thereunder. It is also subject to the following conditions and rules:—

(1) The licensee must not be subject to the following conditions and rules:—

(a) The licensee must not accept the licensee's earnings or agents from taking out any other license issued by or otherwise complying with any other law, rule or by-law made thereunder. The licensee, his servants and agents shall obey or comply with all orders issued by the Electrical Inspector, the District Magistrate, or police officers acting on their behalf from time to time or on certain occasions, for the safety or convenience of the public, or for the preservation of order or of the public peace.

2. No licensee shall exhibit or permit to be exhibited any film other than a film which has been notified as suitable for public exhibition by the prescribed authority, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed notice of that authority, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such notice was affixed thereto.

2. The Internal Security and any subordinate duly authorized by him in that behalf and any police officer specially deputized to keep order during any entertainment in the licensed premises shall at all times have free access to the said premises in order to see whether the conditions of the license are fulfilled.

4. In the case of known graded water section (ii) of the rules for travelling chromograph shows—

(c) No lights shall be affixed to the side walls or posts of the building or enclosure

(f) No firework shall be ignited by the licensee or his servants within 100 yards of any part of the outer walls of the licensed premises.

5. This license is not transferable except with the permission of the licensing authority

6. This license shall be subject to revocation or suspension for the breach of any of these conditions or of the rules posted on the server.

United _____ the _____ day of _____ 1900.

Figure 2

d The Government of Telangana
Hyderabad, India.

Exem applicable to the building or structures in respect of which the licence is granted

Applicable to permanent buildings and temporary structures.

4. All doors shall open outwards and shall be distributed round the hall and not merely on one end or side. All exits shall be indicated as such by conspicuous notices in large letters in English and the remainder of the District.

2. The main doors shall always be left unsecured and unobstructed while the public are using the licensed premises.

4. This fire shall be lighted in or within 20 feet of any structure composed of inflammable material.

4. No oil except in such as is required for one night's use shall be stored in or near any structure of inflammable materials.

Scale of fees.

For every license when granted or renewed a fee shall be charged according to the scale laid down below:—

For an annual license
 Suppose fee for an area of 1,000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1,000.

— For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building thatched or constructed of wood or cane or other inflammable materials or for a tent.
 Suppose 5 for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1,000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1,000.

For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building not thatched, nor constructed of inflammable materials but only occasionally used as a place of public resort or entertainment.
 Suppose one for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1,000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2 for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1,000.

Annual licenses shall be granted only in respect of buildings which are not constructed of inflammable materials.

The fees for temporary licenses shall be leviable at half of the above rates, when the buildings or enclosures are used solely by day without lights.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these rules, where a structure for which a license is sought is constructed partly of inflammable and partly of non-inflammable materials, the whole will be considered to be an inflammable structure. Where the place consists partly of a structure and partly of a more or less enclosed enclosure the fee shall be calculated on the area of the structure alone.

Duplicates of licenses may be granted on payment of Rs. 5.

Ordinance, June 25, 1903.

No. 577.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the district of Mysore and, under section 5 of the said Act, directs that the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall hold its sittings at Channarayana from the 21st June 1903 and shall be styled: "The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Channarayana".

2. Under section 16 of the same Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the said Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Mysore.

Ordinance, May 20, 1903.

No. 578.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOURS.

India, the 14th May 1903.

No. 105.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1902, the Government-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee for Fours to be imported shall be admitted in cases where arms and ammunition, which have been sent out of British India on approval to persons lawfully entitled to possess them, are re-imported into British India within a period of two months from the date of export.

R. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCE.

Ordinance, June 25, 1903.

No. 58.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Reverend H. Steward of the Canadian Baptist Mission

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Colomond, June 24, 1933.

No. 301.—Under article 352 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Sy. U. Manjappa Aravali, Special Assistant Settlement Officer in No. II Party, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 25th May 1933.

Colomond, June 24, 1933.

No. 302.—Under article 352 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 17, Financial, dated 7th March 1916 and No. 45, Financial, dated 15th January 1920, M.R.Sy. T. Venudora Rao Gura, deputy collector, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

POSTINGS.

Colomond, June 21, 1933.

No. 303.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

Muhammad Mizah Sahib Mahajir Sahadan, Khan Sahib, from general duty, South Arcot, to special duty under the Commissioner of Tanjore, Madras.

Colomond, June 23, 1933.

M.R.Sy. Kanchal Sahayapannaswami Aravali, on relief from general duty, Colomond, to general duty, Anantapur.

M.R.Sy. Desayappapa Sahayaji Rao Gura on relief from general duty, Anantapur, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. III Party, and to be special deputy collector in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur.

M.R.Sy. Arulambalam Sagaraya Pillai Aravali, on completion of special duty in the Surveyors and Camp Officer, Madras, to general duty, South Arcot, also Muhammad Mizah Sahib Mahajir Sahadan, Khan Sahib, transferred to other duty. To join expeditiously.

Colomond, June 24, 1933.

M.R.Sy. Rama Rao Bagharladan Rao Gura, on relief from the Colomond treasury, to the South Arcot treasury.

M.R.Sy. Sanyampachala Sanyappa Pantala Gura, on return from leave, to the Madras treasury.

DISMISSAL.

Colomond, June 22, 1933.

No. 304.—It is hereby notified that V. Sanyampannaswami Aravali, late head accountant of Survey Party No. IV, has been dismissed from the public service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government service.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colomond, June 22, 1933.

No. 305.—Under sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government is hereby withdrawn from the acquisition of the 5,379 square feet of land in T-3, No. 2185/B of Paluvayyapalem village (Mangalam taluk, Nagercoil taluk, Tanjore district, notified as page 1226 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th December 1931, as having been required for reservation for Panchayat in the village.

Colomond, June 22, 1933.

No. 306.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX.

Sindh, the 20th June 1933.

No. 1050.F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Government do hereby direct that the said Act shall not apply to the provisions specified in the annex and shall extend to the whole of the income assessed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

²⁵ No. 106.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Forest Act, V of 1897, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted 'Reserved Forests' under the Act with effect from the 1st August 1901.

Some results

1

Date	Index	Name of village.	Name of person.	Sex.	Remarks.
October 11	Continued	Sanatibhaya, near- by forest.	Block 1, part of thick Bijayan Va	Male	part and part—standing. This man has 1 near the village near the old lake water of nearly 1000 ft. in the S. of the lake along village at foot. The line

South and west.—Thence the boundary runs west-north-west for about 400 yards to station No. 7 of the survey, and of the Broadlands-Hillgate Local Forest tract about 300 yards north of westward corner of N. No. 211 of Laidlaw's estate. At 265, then, a north-north-west and then westerling line to 266. The boundary along of the above tract to the western limit.

□

Chenop	..	Guerrero	..	Resistencia, con- taining two parts of Nos. 41-2 of Toluca village No. 204	Block No. 30 Guerrero Toluca village No. 1	MT 41	..	Reed - Station No. 2, village No. 1, at the north-west corner of E. 4th St. of Toluca village, on the locality of station No. 1, from the road along the Mexican boundary towards station No. 1, 1.0 mile from station No. 1.
--------	----	----------	----	---	---	-------	----	---

Run and back.—Thence the boundary runs about 1,400 yards to meet Sta. 5, the easternmost point of Boundary 1 and Sta. 1, thence with the above 1/4th inch to scale (Sta. 1, thence south west of point 1,710 yards to meet Sta. 5, thence and for about 830 yards to meet Sta. 1 on the northern side of the above well.

[illegible]

1022

Case no.	Company	Field No. of Geological Survey and State Land	Block No. 211, Gallatin Ex- posed No. 2	1940	Field—Starting from section No. 1 on the eastern boundary of Quaternary deposits at the mouth of the canyon. Road No. 1 of Quaternary deposits No. 211. The road runs along the
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69					
70					
71					
72					
73					
74					
75					
76					
77					
78					
79					
80					
81					
82					
83					
84					
85					
86					
87					
88					
89					
90					
91					
92					
93					
94					
95					
96					
97					
98					
99					

[illegible]

Text.—Thence the boundary runs for about 1,500 links to near W. 1 of Black W. 11 cross the southernmost point of Beaver's Mouth of the last river.

12

Grange	Grange	Kennelkuta, near point of S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 Sec. 7 of Knap- paw village and part of survey land No. 148 of Buck Village	Block No. 17 Knap- paw No. 3.	4/26/04	Post-landmarking. Item refers to the the original point of Buck Buckpaw village and several No. 148 Sec. 7, Knap- paw. The line is a continuation of line along the right bank of Knap- paw creek to north Sec. 7, in the original point of Knap- paw village and several No. 3, Buck Village.
--------	--------	--	-------------------------------------	---------	--

[illegible]

First 1/2 shows the heavy rain with west for about 1,100 miles to name the 1/2. Ocean north for about 100 miles to name the 1/2. The 1/2 shows the 1/2 of the ocean north for about 100 miles to name the 1/2.

[illegible]

2009 birds to mean No. 11, there is 100 years elapsed. Now for about 4,300 birds to pass, No. 22, means we have for about 4,300 birds to mean No. 11 on the temperate point of reference. In 4,300 and 22 and 4,300 birds of age. There must now be, along the northern boundary of Colorado, 43,000 birds about 430 birds a year. No. 40 on the Valley means very few birds, there along the most boundary northward and King has for about 4,300 birds to mean No. 14 on the Pacific coast boundary about 400 birds each year of mean No. 430 of 4,300 birds a year.

After — Cross the boundary river north-west to the about 4,710 foot boundary No. 16. From north-west and then west along the Midall boundary boundary for about 1,000 feet to river No. 27, then south to the about 510 foot up river No. 18, thence north-west to the about 1,200 foot to river No. 19, thence north-east for about 510 foot to river No. 20, thence north-east for about 740 foot to the shooting point.

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809–824

1

District	Sub	Name of village	Name of owner	Area in acres	Remarks
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Barwala Jaha and Daudhala village No. 108.	Shree. B. S. Gahlotra owner No. 1.	200	Shreechandra Singh from village No. 101 has requested to purchase this land for his private estate, and the Government has been notified.

Ex. 2a) The segment part of the paper's edge and material ends are 1) and 2) (Pulse Wave Days 2007).

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

about 100 yards to the west of the house.

No. 104.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Medical Fees Act, 1891, that the areas specified in the schedule below, which in the notification mentioned in columns (2) to (4) thereof were declared to be reserved forests under section 12 of the Act shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from the 1st August 1932:—

References

DESCRIPTION.							
Name of source, or profile of source furnished, and the number, title and page of the Gov. Sec. General under in which the summarizing entry occurs, if any published.				Column.	Table.	Village.	Area in acres.
Name of source, or profile.	Publication number.	Date of acquisition.	Page.				
(1) Volume of Village, No. recorded here.	218	Eng. Date 1897.	167	Melton	Expt	Standard.	200 87

[illegible]

North and east.—Starting at the northwest angle in the common boundary between the Tsimshianic and Chinook villages north-west of the junction of the said village with Deception where the trail leads from Vanderhorn to Nigah (see the said village boundary line) runs along the northern boundary of Tsimshianic village to a point also (see the said village description above).

South.—Traverse a straight line north-west by road to the north-east corner of S. No. 400 of Quadricels; then along the north side of S. No. 400 up to the northeast corner of S. No. 30.

[illegible]

(1) Position of Electrons	(2)	(3) $20\lambda_{\text{A}} \Delta \rho / \lambda_{\text{A}}$	(4) ρ_{A}	(5) ρ_{B}	(6) ρ_{C}	(7) ρ_{D}	(8) ρ_{E}	(9) ρ_{F}	(10) ρ_{G}	(11) ρ_{H}	(12) ρ_{I}	(13) ρ_{J}	(14) ρ_{K}	(15) ρ_{L}	(16) ρ_{M}	(17) ρ_{N}	(18) ρ_{O}	(19) ρ_{P}	(20) ρ_{Q}	(21) ρ_{R}	(22) ρ_{S}	(23) ρ_{T}	(24) ρ_{U}	(25) ρ_{V}	(26) ρ_{W}	(27) ρ_{X}	(28) ρ_{Y}	(29) ρ_{Z}	(30) ρ_{AA}	(31) ρ_{AB}	(32) ρ_{AC}	(33) ρ_{AD}	(34) ρ_{AE}	(35) ρ_{AF}	(36) ρ_{AG}	(37) ρ_{AH}	(38) ρ_{AI}	(39) ρ_{AJ}	(40) ρ_{AK}	(41) ρ_{AL}	(42) ρ_{AM}	(43) ρ_{AN}	(44) ρ_{AO}	(45) ρ_{AP}	(46) ρ_{AQ}	(47) ρ_{AR}	(48) ρ_{AS}	(49) ρ_{AT}	(50) ρ_{AU}	(51) ρ_{AV}	(52) ρ_{AW}	(53) ρ_{AX}	(54) ρ_{AY}	(55) ρ_{AZ}	(56) ρ_{BA}	(57) ρ_{BB}	(58) ρ_{BC}	(59) ρ_{BD}	(60) ρ_{BE}	(61) ρ_{BF}	(62) ρ_{BG}	(63) ρ_{BH}	(64) ρ_{BI}	(65) ρ_{BJ}	(66) ρ_{BK}	(67) ρ_{BL}	(68) ρ_{BM}	(69) ρ_{BN}	(70) ρ_{BO}	(71) ρ_{BP}	(72) ρ_{BQ}	(73) ρ_{BR}	(74) ρ_{BS}	(75) ρ_{BT}	(76) ρ_{BU}	(77) ρ_{BV}	(78) ρ_{BW}	(79) ρ_{BX}	(80) ρ_{BY}	(81) ρ_{BZ}	(82) ρ_{CA}	(83) ρ_{CB}	(84) ρ_{CC}	(85) ρ_{CD}	(86) ρ_{CE}	(87) ρ_{CF}	(88) ρ_{CG}	(89) ρ_{CH}	(90) ρ_{CI}	(91) ρ_{CJ}	(92) ρ_{CK}	(93) ρ_{CL}	(94) ρ_{CM}	(95) ρ_{CN}	(96) ρ_{CO}	(97) ρ_{CP}	(98) ρ_{CQ}	(99) ρ_{CR}	(100) ρ_{CS}	(101) ρ_{CT}	(102) ρ_{CU}	(103) ρ_{CV}	(104) ρ_{CW}	(105) ρ_{CX}	(106) ρ_{CY}	(107) ρ_{CZ}	(108) ρ_{DA}	(109) ρ_{DB}	(110) ρ_{DC}	(111) ρ_{DD}	(112) ρ_{DE}	(113) ρ_{DF}	(114) ρ_{DG}	(115) ρ_{DH}	(116) ρ_{DI}	(117) ρ_{DJ}	(118) ρ_{DK}	(119) ρ_{DL}	(120) ρ_{DM}	(121) ρ_{DN}	(122) ρ_{DO}	(123) ρ_{DP}	(124) ρ_{DQ}	(125) ρ_{DR}	(126) ρ_{DS}	(127) ρ_{DT}	(128) ρ_{DU}	(129) ρ_{DV}	(130) ρ_{DW}	(131) ρ_{DX}	(132) ρ_{DY}	(133) ρ_{DZ}	(134) ρ_{EA}	(135) ρ_{EB}	(136) ρ_{EC}	(137) ρ_{ED}	(138) ρ_{EE}	(139) ρ_{EF}	(140) ρ_{EG}	(141) ρ_{EH}	(142) ρ_{EI}	(143) ρ_{EJ}	(144) ρ_{EK}	(145) ρ_{EL}	(146) ρ_{EM}	(147) ρ_{EN}	(148) ρ_{EO}	(149) ρ_{EP}	(150) ρ_{EQ}	(151) ρ_{ER}	(152) ρ_{ES}	(153) ρ_{ET}	(154) ρ_{EU}	(155) ρ_{EV}	(156) ρ_{EW}	(157) ρ_{EX}	(158) ρ_{EY}	(159) ρ_{EZ}	(160) ρ_{FA}	(161) ρ_{FB}	(162) ρ_{FC}	(163) ρ_{FD}	(164) ρ_{FE}	(165) ρ_{FF}	(166) ρ_{FG}	(167) ρ_{FH}	(168) ρ_{FI}	(169) ρ_{FJ}	(170) ρ_{FK}	(171) ρ_{FL}	(172) ρ_{FM}	(173) ρ_{FN}	(174) ρ_{FO}	(175) ρ_{FP}	(176) ρ_{FQ}	(177) ρ_{FR}	(178) ρ_{FS}	(179) ρ_{FT}	(180) ρ_{FU}	(181) ρ_{FV}	(182) ρ_{FW}	(183) ρ_{FX}	(184) ρ_{FY}	(185) ρ_{FZ}	(186) ρ_{GA}	(187) ρ_{GB}	(188) ρ_{GC}	(189) ρ_{GD}	(190) ρ_{GE}	(191) ρ_{GF}	(192) ρ_{GG}	(193) ρ_{GH}	(194) ρ_{GI}	(195) ρ_{GJ}	(196) ρ_{GK}	(197) ρ_{GL}	(198) ρ_{GM}	(199) ρ_{GN}	(
---------------------------	-----	---	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

[illegible]

Foot—Starting from the south-east corner of B. No. 100 of Kalaraya village the line runs along the south side of B. No. 104, 103 and 794 up to the north-east corner of the last mentioned field.

Just out south.—Thence the line runs straight northward to the north-east corner of S. 34, 181.

Excess for daybreakers.—This coin was graded as a counterweight high for the bling of Ashleys and is their enjoyment. It is not unusual necessary to include the coin previously from the source.

(5) Position of Corporation with respect to bond.	2011	2nd Quarter 1st 100.	2011	Voluntary ..	From dis- cussion.	Excluded/Yes.	2011
---	------	----------------------	------	--------------	-----------------------	---------------	------

References

North and East.—The railroad boundary of this range, from north to the south-east corner of S. 36, 34th to 35th Sts. 34th St. is the south-west corner of S. 36. The 34th and 35th streets are parallel.

South and West.—From the 34th street point along the path from Gageville to the south-east corner of S. 36, up to the south-west corner of S. 36, the 34th St. starting point.

West direction.—The portion of the range on north of Deaneville village and west of the Deaneville river. Because of the topography, this is an irregular line, but for the benefit of the tax collector the line is straightened (see sketch) to preserve the area.

<p>Excess of hunting in portion of country designated and its number, last and page of the <i>Report</i> the change describes in which the conditions of the country it was pertinent</p>				District.	Subd.	Village.	Area in acres
Name of animal killed.	Indication number.	Year of hunting.	Page.				
(4) Excess of Tiger and Leopards 211.	400	10th August 1904	103	Salween	First Divi- sion.	Dumreth.	1240

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

[illegible]

(H) System of Dignosc- tion Tables 17.	408	103 pages 1894.	157	Tables . . .	Price 25c. 100.	Cincinnati.	24-94
---	-----	--------------------	-----	--------------	--------------------	-------------	-------

There will be a second

[illegible]

(b) Part of Symposium A national level,	207	11th June 1991.	450	Follows ...	Report ...	Symposium.	207-00
--	-----	--------------------	-----	-------------	------------	------------	--------

References

South—Starting from a point on the village boundary between Ispikman and Zuluksk, then 18 chains west to the north-east corner of the B&N line and on to the end of the line.

East—Thence the line runs straight northwards to the intersection of the line with the B&N line.

North—Thence a straight line runs northwards along the railroad boundary of the mine for a distance of 28 chains.

West—Thence a straight line runs northwards to the starting point on the Zuluksk boundary line.

Trifid description: A rectangular strip of land on the east side of the mine, adjacent to the B&N property.

Remarks for the description.—There was one point on a small creek block for the corner near the Zuluksk village, which was in their enjoyment. It is necessary to place this note particularly for the use of the village.

(1) Portion of Erythronium L. bulbous, preserved, Japan.	424	Sh. Zoon 1499.	427	Valeria ..	Reger ..	Erythronium.	1900
--	-----	-------------------	-----	------------	----------	--------------	------

5

[illegible]

Calcutta, June 25, 1920.

No. 225.—The following resolutions of the Government of India are published:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Slips, etc. Dtd. June 1920.

No. 445-131-3.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for the Indian Agricultural Service and the Provincial Agricultural Services as set forth in the accompanying paragraphs.

1.—INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

(1) The revised rates of pay shown below will take effect from the 1st December 1919 in accordance with the existing scale of pay:—

Years of Service.	Pay.	Grassroots Allowance.	Total.	Years of Service.	Pay.	Grassroots Allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	245	100	345	12	840	510	1,350
2	250	100	350	13	850	510	1,360
3	255	100	355	14	860	510	1,370
4	260	100	360	15	870	510	1,380
5	265	100	365	16	1,270	510	1,780
6	270	100	370	17	1,280	510	1,790
7	275	100	375	18	1,290	510	1,800
8	280	100	380	19	1,300	510	1,810
9	285	100	385	20	1,310	510	1,820
				21 and on each	1,320	510	1,830
				Subsequent grade.	1,330	510	1,840
				Do.	1,340	510	1,850
				Do.	1,350	510	1,860
				Do.	1,360	510	1,870
				Do.	1,370	510	1,880
				Do.	1,380	510	1,890
				Do.	1,390	510	1,900
				Do.	1,400	510	1,910
				Do.	1,410	510	1,920
				Do.	1,420	510	1,930
				Do.	1,430	510	1,940
				Do.	1,440	510	1,950
				Do.	1,450	510	1,960
				Do.	1,460	510	1,970
				Do.	1,470	510	1,980
				Do.	1,480	510	1,990
				Do.	1,490	510	2,000
				Do.	1,500	510	2,010
				Do.	1,510	510	2,020
				Do.	1,520	510	2,030
				Do.	1,530	510	2,040
				Do.	1,540	510	2,050
				Do.	1,550	510	2,060
				Do.	1,560	510	2,070
				Do.	1,570	510	2,080
				Do.	1,580	510	2,090
				Do.	1,590	510	2,100
				Do.	1,600	510	2,110
				Do.	1,610	510	2,120
				Do.	1,620	510	2,130
				Do.	1,630	510	2,140
				Do.	1,640	510	2,150
				Do.	1,650	510	2,160
				Do.	1,660	510	2,170
				Do.	1,670	510	2,180
				Do.	1,680	510	2,190
				Do.	1,690	510	2,200
				Do.	1,700	510	2,210
				Do.	1,710	510	2,220
				Do.	1,720	510	2,230
				Do.	1,730	510	2,240
				Do.	1,740	510	2,250
				Do.	1,750	510	2,260
				Do.	1,760	510	2,270
				Do.	1,770	510	2,280
				Do.	1,780	510	2,290
				Do.	1,790	510	2,300
				Do.	1,800	510	2,310
				Do.	1,810	510	2,320
				Do.	1,820	510	2,330
				Do.	1,830	510	2,340
				Do.	1,840	510	2,350
				Do.	1,850	510	2,360
				Do.	1,860	510	2,370
				Do.	1,870	510	2,380
				Do.	1,880	510	2,390
				Do.	1,890	510	2,400
				Do.	1,900	510	2,410
				Do.	1,910	510	2,420
				Do.	1,920	510	2,430
				Do.	1,930	510	2,440
				Do.	1,940	510	2,450
				Do.	1,950	510	2,460
				Do.	1,960	510	2,470
				Do.	1,970	510	2,480
				Do.	1,980	510	2,490
				Do.	1,990	510	2,500
				Do.	2,000	510	2,510
				Do.	2,010	510	2,520
				Do.	2,020	510	2,530
				Do.	2,030	510	2,540
				Do.	2,040	510	2,550
				Do.	2,050	510	2,560
				Do.	2,060	510	2,570
				Do.	2,070	510	2,580
				Do.	2,080	510	2,590
				Do.	2,090	510	2,600
				Do.	2,100	510	2,610
				Do.	2,110	510	2,620
				Do.	2,120	510	2,630
				Do.	2,130	510	2,640
				Do.	2,140	510	2,650
				Do.	2,150	510	2,660
				Do.	2,160	510	2,670
				Do.	2,170	510	2,680
				Do.	2,180	510	2,690
				Do.	2,190	510	2,700
				Do.	2,200	510	2,710
				Do.	2,210	510	2,720
				Do.	2,220	510	2,730
				Do.	2,230	510	2,740
				Do.	2,240	510	2,750
				Do.	2,250	510	2,760
				Do.	2,260	510	2,770
				Do.	2,270	510	2,780
				Do.	2,280	510	2,790
				Do.	2,290	510	2,800
				Do.	2,300	510	2,810
				Do.	2,310	510	2,820
				Do.	2,320	510	2,830
				Do.	2,330	510	2,840
				Do.	2,340	510	2,850
				Do.	2,350	510	2,860
				Do.	2,360	510	2,870
				Do.	2,370	510	2,880
				Do.	2,380	510	2,890
				Do.	2,390	510	2,900
				Do.	2,400	510	2,910
				Do.	2,410	510	2,920
				Do.	2,420	510	2,930
				Do.	2,430	510	2,940
				Do.	2,440	510	2,950
				Do.	2,450	510	2,960
				Do.	2,460	510	2,970
				Do.	2,470	510	2,980
				Do.	2,480	510	2,990
				Do.	2,490	510	3,000
				Do.	2,500	510	3,010
				Do.	2,510	510	3,020
				Do.	2,520	510	3,030
				Do.	2,530	510	3,040
				Do.	2,540	510	3,050
				Do.	2,550	510	3,060
				Do.	2,560	510	3,070
				Do.	2,570	510	3,080
				Do.	2,580	510	3,090
				Do.	2,590	510	3,100
				Do.	2,600	510	3,110
				Do.	2,610	510	3,120
				Do.	2,620	510	3,130
				Do.	2,630	510	3,140
				Do.	2,640	510	3,150
				Do.	2,650	510	3,160
				Do.	2,660	510	3,170
				Do.	2,670	510	3,180
				Do.	2,680	510	3,190
				Do.	2,690	510	3,200
				Do.	2,700	510	3,210
				Do.	2,710	510	3,220
				Do.	2,720	510	3,230
				Do.	2,730	510	3,240
				Do.	2,740	510	3,250
				Do.	2,750	510	3,260
				Do.	2,760	510	3,270
				Do.	2,770	510	3,280
				Do.	2,780	510	3,290
				Do.	2,790	510	3,300
				Do.	2,800	510	3,310
				Do.	2,810	510	3,320
				Do.	2,820	510	3,330
				Do.	2,830	510	3,340
				Do.	2,840	510	3,350
				Do.	2,850	510	3,360
				Do.	2,860	510	3,370
				Do.	2,870	510	3,380
				Do.	2,880	510	3,390
				Do.	2,890	510	3,400
				Do.	2,900	510	3,410
				Do.	2,910	510	3,420
				Do.	2,920	510	3,430
				Do.	2,930	510	3,440
				Do.	2,940	510	3,450
				Do.	2,950	510	3,460
				Do.	2,960	510	3,470
				Do.	2,970	510	3,480
				Do.	2,980	510	3,490
				Do.	2,990	510	3,500
				Do.	3,000	510	3,510
				Do.	3,010	510	3,520
				Do.	3,020	510	3,530
				Do.	3,030	510	3,540
				Do.	3,040	510	3,550
				Do.	3,050	510	3,560
				Do.	3,060	510	3,570
				Do.	3,070	510	3,580
				Do.	3,080	510	3,590
				Do.	3,090	510	3,600
				Do.	3,100	510	3,610
				Do.	3,110	510	3,620
				Do.	3,120	510	3,630
				Do.	3,130	510	3,640
				Do.	3,140	510	3,650
				Do.	3,150	510	3,660
				Do.	3,160	510	3,670
				Do.	3,170	510	3,680
				Do.	3,180	510	3,690
				Do.	3,190	510	3,700
				Do.	3,200	510	3,710
				Do.	3,210	510	3,720
				Do.	3,220	510	3,730
				Do.	3,230	510	3,740
				Do.	3,240	510	3,750
				Do.	3,250	510	3,760
				Do.	3,260	510	3,770
				Do.	3,270	510	3,780
				Do.	3,280	510	3,790
				Do.	3,290	510	

will not be eligible for these allowances. Heads of Sections will draw allowances on the scale of Rs. 240-50-00, but the first payment on this scale will not be admissible before an officer has completed 15 years' service.

For the present the following posts at Pusa will be regarded as Headquarters of Sections:—

- (1) The Imperial Mycologist,
- (2) The Imperial Economic Botanist,
- (3) The Imperial Agricultural Chemist,
- (4) The Imperial Agriculturist,
- (5) The Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, and
- (6) The Imperial Entomologist.

Allowances may be made by the Government of India to this list.

The allowances for which officers holding permanent appointments at Pusa other than Headquarters in these Sections will be eligible will be at the fixed rate of Rs. 180 per mensem. An officer in receipt of one of these allowances will, on appointment to office as Head of a Section, be eligible for the higher allowance of Rs. 240 per mensem in lieu of the allowance of Rs. 180 per mensem. The grant of the allowances mentioned in this sub-paragraph is in each case conditional on approval of service. The present graded scale of Pusa allowances is abolished.

(14) Officers of the Indian Agricultural Section, however stationed, will, when working in Burma, be eligible for a local (Burma) allowance at the annual rates according to salary.

3. Except to the extent mentioned in sub-paragraphs (6) and (7) of the foregoing paragraph, the orders set out above will not apply to officers currently recruited to the Agricultural Department on special terms and who act as here on the regular scale of the Indian Agricultural Service. Such officers will continue to serve on the special terms mentioned in such cases.

4. The pay of officers who were members of the Indian Agricultural Service prior to the 1st December 1915 will be regulated according to the following principles. The general rule will be that as from the 1st December 1915 they will receive pay in the new scale according to the length of their total service calculated from the date of commencement of such service. Officers who were originally appointed to the service on an initial pay of more than Rs. 500 will, however, under the new fixed scale on the 1st December 1915 on the pay which they were actually drawing on that date and will draw their next increment after completion of one year on that pay and subsequent increments after each completed year. The uncompleted scale above Rs. 1,000 (per cent increments allowance) will in the case of any officer starting for this conversion, be considered to have come into force from the date on which he completed a full year on the pay of Rs. 1,000 a month on the old scale. Article 116 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply.

5. Special rules for appointments to the Indian Agricultural Service will here shortly.

II.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

In all persons other than Burma the minimum pay of an officer in the Forensic Agricultural Service will be Rs. 250 and the maximum Rs. 750, with a preliminary rate of Rs. 250 and an allowance but at Rs. 150. In Burma the minimum pay will be Rs. 300 and the maximum Rs. 550, with a preliminary rate of Rs. 350 and an allowance but at Rs. 200. Unless these limits each local Government Administrations will have full discretion to settle the grading of posts in the Agricultural Department. Local Governments and Administrations have also full discretion to do, either generally or in special cases, the length of the period to be spent on probation.

CHANGES.

Dated, the 11th June 1920.

No. 207-211.—The Government of India, on a plan to authorize that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has authorized the following scheme for war service in conditions already permitted or to be obtained to the Forest Service, the Civil Veterinary Department and the European Quarantine Service:—

(1) Completed years of service with His Majesty's forces during the war will count for pay and promotion. Set out for leave, up to a maximum of four years; provided that in the case of the Forest Service, only war service rendered after attaining the age of 16 will so count.

(2) Completed years of service with His Majesty's forces during the war will be allowed to count for pension, up to a maximum of four years in the case of the Civil Veterinary Department and the European Quarantine Service. In the case of the Forest Service, war service up to a maximum of two years will count for pension in the case of officers retiring after the completion of 10 but after less than 15 years' service and up to a maximum of three years in the case of those retiring after 15 years' service.

3. In the case of the Civil Veterinary Department the concession in respect of pension mentioned in the preceding paragraph will not be allowed in addition to the concession mentioned in Part II, clause (1), of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Forest Department No. 1045-E-2, dated the 10th November 1915. Officers already mentioned to that Department will be allowed the benefit either of the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph or of that mentioned in Part II, clause (1) of the Resolution (1915) where whichever is more favourable to them.

4. War service added under the first paragraph of this Resolution will not be included in total service for the purposes of article 116 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ANALYSE
List of reserves in North Borneo division, Singapore, as per receipted bills.

State of Borneo.	Reserve number.	Name of reserve.	Area in acres.
Duchess of York	24	Agong	5,000
	25	Agong (Part)	5,000
	26	Tali	5,000
	27	Tali (Part)	5,000
	28	Tali (Part)	5,000
	29	Tali (Part)	5,000
	30	Tali (Part)	5,000
	31	Tali (Part)	5,000
	32	Tali (Part)	5,000
	33	Tali (Part)	5,000
	34	Tali (Part)	5,000
	35	Tali (Part)	5,000
	36	Tali (Part)	5,000
	37	Tali (Part)	5,000
	38	Tali (Part)	5,000
	39	Tali (Part)	5,000
	40	Tali (Part)	5,000
	41	Tali (Part)	5,000
	42	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	43	Tali (Part)	5,000
	44	Tali (Part)	5,000
	45	Tali (Part)	5,000
	46	Tali (Part)	5,000
	47	Tali (Part)	5,000
	48	Tali (Part)	5,000
	49	Tali (Part)	5,000
	50	Tali (Part)	5,000
	51	Tali (Part)	5,000
	52	Tali (Part)	5,000
	53	Tali (Part)	5,000
	54	Tali (Part)	5,000
	55	Tali (Part)	5,000
	56	Tali (Part)	5,000
	57	Tali (Part)	5,000
	58	Tali (Part)	5,000
	59	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	60	Tali (Part)	5,000
	61	Tali (Part)	5,000
	62	Tali (Part)	5,000
	63	Tali (Part)	5,000
	64	Tali (Part)	5,000
	65	Tali (Part)	5,000
	66	Tali (Part)	5,000
	67	Tali (Part)	5,000
	68	Tali (Part)	5,000
	69	Tali (Part)	5,000
	70	Tali (Part)	5,000
	71	Tali (Part)	5,000
	72	Tali (Part)	5,000
	73	Tali (Part)	5,000
	74	Tali (Part)	5,000
	75	Tali (Part)	5,000
	76	Tali (Part)	5,000
	77	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	78	Tali (Part)	5,000
	79	Tali (Part)	5,000
	80	Tali (Part)	5,000
	81	Tali (Part)	5,000
	82	Tali (Part)	5,000
	83	Tali (Part)	5,000
	84	Tali (Part)	5,000
	85	Tali (Part)	5,000
	86	Tali (Part)	5,000
	87	Tali (Part)	5,000
	88	Tali (Part)	5,000
	89	Tali (Part)	5,000
	90	Tali (Part)	5,000
	91	Tali (Part)	5,000
	92	Tali (Part)	5,000
	93	Tali (Part)	5,000
	94	Tali (Part)	5,000
	95	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	96	Tali (Part)	5,000
	97	Tali (Part)	5,000
	98	Tali (Part)	5,000
	99	Tali (Part)	5,000
	100	Tali (Part)	5,000
	101	Tali (Part)	5,000
	102	Tali (Part)	5,000
	103	Tali (Part)	5,000
	104	Tali (Part)	5,000
	105	Tali (Part)	5,000
	106	Tali (Part)	5,000
	107	Tali (Part)	5,000
	108	Tali (Part)	5,000
	109	Tali (Part)	5,000
	110	Tali (Part)	5,000
	111	Tali (Part)	5,000
	112	Tali (Part)	5,000
	113	Tali (Part)	5,000
	114	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	115	Tali (Part)	5,000
	116	Tali (Part)	5,000
	117	Tali (Part)	5,000
	118	Tali (Part)	5,000
	119	Tali (Part)	5,000
	120	Tali (Part)	5,000
	121	Tali (Part)	5,000
	122	Tali (Part)	5,000
	123	Tali (Part)	5,000
	124	Tali (Part)	5,000
	125	Tali (Part)	5,000
	126	Tali (Part)	5,000
	127	Tali (Part)	5,000
	128	Tali (Part)	5,000
	129	Tali (Part)	5,000
	130	Tali (Part)	5,000
	131	Tali (Part)	5,000
	132	Tali (Part)	5,000
Duchess of York	133	Tali (Part)	5,000
	134	Tali (Part)	5,000
	135	Tali (Part)	5,000
	136	Tali (Part)	5,000
	137	Tali (Part)	5,000
	138	Tali (Part)	5,000
	139	Tali (Part)	5,000
	140	Tali (Part)	5,000
	141	Tali (Part)	5,000
	142	Tali (Part)	5,000
	143	Tali (Part)	5,000
	144	Tali (Part)	5,000
	145	Tali (Part)	5,000
	146	Tali (Part)	5,000
	147	Tali (Part)	5,000
	148	Tali (Part)	5,000
	149	Tali (Part)	5,000
	150	Tali (Part)	5,000

List of reserves in Central Borneo division, Singapore, as per receipted bills.

151	Agong	5,000
152	Agong (Part)	5,000
153	Agong (Part)	5,000
154	Agong (Part)	5,000
155	Agong (Part)	5,000
156	Agong (Part)	5,000
157	Agong (Part)	5,000
158	Agong (Part)	5,000
159	Agong (Part)	5,000
160	Agong (Part)	5,000
161	Agong (Part)	5,000
162	Agong (Part)	5,000
163	Agong (Part)	5,000
164	Agong (Part)	5,000
165	Agong (Part)	5,000
166	Agong (Part)	5,000
167	Agong (Part)	5,000
168	Agong (Part)	5,000
169	Agong (Part)	5,000
170	Agong (Part)	5,000
171	Agong (Part)	5,000
172	Agong (Part)	5,000
173	Agong (Part)	5,000
174	Agong (Part)	5,000
175	Agong (Part)	5,000
176	Agong (Part)	5,000
177	Agong (Part)	5,000
178	Agong (Part)	5,000
179	Agong (Part)	5,000
180	Agong (Part)	5,000
181	Agong (Part)	5,000
182	Agong (Part)	5,000
183	Agong (Part)	5,000
184	Agong (Part)	5,000
185	Agong (Part)	5,000
186	Agong (Part)	5,000
187	Agong (Part)	5,000
188	Agong (Part)	5,000
189	Agong (Part)	5,000
190	Agong (Part)	5,000
191	Agong (Part)	5,000
192	Agong (Part)	5,000
193	Agong (Part)	5,000
194	Agong (Part)	5,000
195	Agong (Part)	5,000
196	Agong (Part)	5,000
197	Agong (Part)	5,000
198	Agong (Part)	5,000
199	Agong (Part)	5,000
200	Agong (Part)	5,000

List of returns in Central Salim division, temperate, as per month/season—contd.

State of Regts.	Season number	State of system	Area in acres.
Muzungu West	48	Karoo/forest	2,191
	49	Forest/forest	2,862
	50	Forest/forest	224
	51	Forest/forest	1,888
	52	Karoo/forest	475
	53	Forest/forest	2,118
	54	Forest/forest	2,410
	55	Forest	283
	56	Forest	420
	57	Forest/forest	8,615
	58	Forest/forest	5,918
	59	Forest	5,388
	60	Forest/forest	9,880
Muzungu East	101	Forest/forest	8,7
	102	Forest/forest	87,281
	103	Forest/forest	1,118
	104	Forest/forest	2,041
	105	Forest/forest	318
	106	Forest/forest	458
	107	Forest/forest	318
	108	Forest/forest	2,04
	109	Forest/forest	2,118
	110	Forest/forest	2,410
	111	Forest/forest	283
	112	Forest/forest	420
	113	Forest/forest	8,615
Muzungu East	114	Forest/forest	5,918
	115	Forest/forest	5,388
	116	Forest/forest	9,880
	117	Forest/forest	8,7
	118	Forest/forest	87,281
	119	Forest/forest	1,118
	120	Forest/forest	2,041
	121	Forest/forest	318
	122	Forest/forest	458
	123	Forest/forest	8,615
	124	Forest/forest	5,918
	125	Forest/forest	5,388
	126	Forest/forest	9,880
Total area			181,887

List of returns in East Salim division, temperate, as per month/season

Karoo	127	Forest/forest	1,888
	128	Forest/forest	2,118
	129	Forest/forest	2,410
	130	Forest/forest	283
	131	Forest/forest	420
	132	Forest/forest	8,615
	133	Forest/forest	5,918
	134	Forest/forest	5,388
	135	Forest/forest	9,880
	136	Forest/forest	8,7
	137	Forest/forest	87,281
	138	Forest/forest	1,118
	139	Forest/forest	2,041
Forest	140	Forest/forest	318
	141	Forest/forest	458
	142	Forest/forest	8,615
	143	Forest/forest	5,918
	144	Forest/forest	5,388
	145	Forest/forest	9,880
	146	Forest/forest	8,7
	147	Forest/forest	87,281
	148	Forest/forest	1,118
	149	Forest/forest	2,041
	150	Forest/forest	318
	151	Forest/forest	458
	152	Forest/forest	8,615
Forest	153	Forest/forest	5,918
	154	Forest/forest	5,388
	155	Forest/forest	9,880
	156	Forest/forest	8,7
	157	Forest/forest	87,281
	158	Forest/forest	1,118
	159	Forest/forest	2,041
	160	Forest/forest	318
	161	Forest/forest	458
	162	Forest/forest	8,615
	163	Forest/forest	5,918
	164	Forest/forest	5,388
	165	Forest/forest	9,880
Forest	166	Forest/forest	8,7
	167	Forest/forest	87,281
	168	Forest/forest	1,118
	169	Forest/forest	2,041
	170	Forest/forest	318
	171	Forest/forest	458
	172	Forest/forest	8,615
	173	Forest/forest	5,918
	174	Forest/forest	5,388
	175	Forest/forest	9,880
	176	Forest/forest	8,7
	177	Forest/forest	87,281
	178	Forest/forest	1,118
	179	Forest/forest	2,041
	180	Forest/forest	318
	181	Forest/forest	458
	182	Forest/forest	8,615
	183	Forest/forest	5,918
	184	Forest/forest	5,388
	185	Forest/forest	9,880
	186	Forest/forest	8,7
	187	Forest/forest	87,281
	188	Forest/forest	1,118
	189	Forest/forest	2,041
	190	Forest/forest	318
	191	Forest/forest	458
	192	Forest/forest	8,615
	193	Forest/forest	5,918
	194	Forest/forest	5,388
	195	Forest/forest	9,880
	196	Forest/forest	8,7
	197	Forest/forest	87,281
	198	Forest/forest	1,118
	199	Forest/forest	2,041
	200	Forest/forest	318
	201	Forest/forest	458
	202	Forest/forest	8,615
	203	Forest/forest	5,918
	204	Forest/forest	5,388
	205	Forest/forest	9,880
	206	Forest/forest	8,7
	207	Forest/forest	87,281
	208	Forest/forest	1,118
	209	Forest/forest	2,041
	210	Forest/forest	318
	211	Forest/forest	458
	212	Forest/forest	8,615
	213	Forest/forest	5,918
	214	Forest/forest	5,388
	215	Forest/forest	9,880
	216	Forest/forest	8,7
	217	Forest/forest	87,281
	218	Forest/forest	1,118
	219	Forest/forest	2,041
	220	Forest/forest	318
	221	Forest/forest	458
	222	Forest/forest	8,615
	223	Forest/forest	5,918
	224	Forest/forest	5,388
	225	Forest/forest	9,880
	226	Forest/forest	8,7
	227	Forest/forest	87,281
	228	Forest/forest	1,118
	229	Forest/forest	2,041
	230	Forest/forest	318
	231	Forest/forest	458
	232	Forest/forest	8,615
	233	Forest/forest	5,918
	234	Forest/forest	5,388
	235	Forest/forest	9,880
	236	Forest/forest	8,7
	237	Forest/forest	87,281
	238	Forest/forest	1,118
	239	Forest/forest	2,041
	240	Forest/forest	318
	241	Forest/forest	458
	242	Forest/forest	8,615
	243	Forest/forest	5,918
	244	Forest/forest	5,388
	245	Forest/forest	9,880
	246	Forest/forest	8,7
	247	Forest/forest	87,281
	248	Forest/forest	1,118
	249	Forest/forest	2,041
	250	Forest/forest	318
	251	Forest/forest	458
	252	Forest/forest	8,615
	253	Forest/forest	5,918
	254	Forest/forest	5,388
	255	Forest/forest	9,880
	256	Forest/forest	8,7
	257	Forest/forest	87,281
	258	Forest/forest	1,118
	259	Forest/forest	2,041
	260	Forest/forest	318
	261	Forest/forest	458
	262	Forest/forest	8,615
	263	Forest/forest	5,918
	264	Forest/forest	5,388
	265	Forest/forest	9,880
	266	Forest/forest	8,7
	267	Forest/forest	87,281
	268	Forest/forest	1,118
	269	Forest/forest	2,041
	270	Forest/forest	318
	271	Forest/forest	458
	272	Forest/forest	8,615
	273	Forest/forest	5,918
	274	Forest/forest	5,388
	275	Forest/forest	9,880
	276	Forest/forest	8,7
	277	Forest/forest	87,281
	278	Forest/forest	1,118
	279	Forest/forest	2,041
	280	Forest/forest	318
	281	Forest/forest	458
	282	Forest/forest	8,615
	283	Forest/forest	5,918
	284	Forest/forest	5,388
	285	Forest/forest	9,880
	286	Forest/forest	8,7
	287	Forest/forest	87,281
	288	Forest/forest	1,118
	289	Forest/forest	2,041
	290	Forest/forest	318
	291	Forest/forest	458
	292	Forest/forest	8,615
	293	Forest/forest	5,918
	294	Forest/forest	5,388
	295	Forest/forest	9,880
	296	Forest/forest	8,7
	297	Forest/forest	87,281
	298	Forest/forest	1,118
	299	Forest/forest	2,041
	300	Forest/forest	318
	301	Forest/forest	458
	302	Forest/forest	8,615
	303	Forest/forest	5,918
	304	Forest/forest	5,388
	305	Forest/forest	9,880
	306	Forest/forest	8,7
	307	Forest/forest	87,281
	308	Forest/forest	1,118
	309	Forest/forest	2,041
	310	Forest/forest	318
	311	Forest/forest	458
	312	Forest/forest	8,615
	313	Forest/forest	5,918
	314	Forest/forest	5,388
	315	Forest/forest	9,880
	316	Forest/forest	8,7
	317	Forest/forest	87,281
	318	Forest/forest	1,118
	319	Forest/forest	2,041
	320	Forest/forest	318
	321	Forest/forest	458
	322	Forest/forest	8,615
	323	Forest/forest	5,918
	324	Forest/forest	5,388
	325	Forest/forest	9,880
	326	Forest/forest	8,7
	327	Forest/forest	87,281
	328	Forest/forest	1,118
	329	Forest/forest	2,041
	330	Forest/forest	318
	331	Forest/forest	458
	332	Forest/forest	8,615
	333	Forest/forest	5,918
	334	Forest/forest	5,388
	335	Forest/forest	9,880
	336	Forest/forest	8,7
	337	Forest/forest	87,281
	338	Forest/forest	1,118
	339	Forest/forest	2,041
	340	Forest/forest	318
	341	Forest/forest	458
	342	Forest/forest	8,615
	343	Forest/forest	5,918
	344	Forest/forest	5,388
	345	Forest/forest	9,880
	346	Forest/forest	8,7
	347	Forest/forest	87,281
	348	Forest/forest	1,118
	349	Forest/forest	2,041
	350	Forest/forest	318
	351	Forest/forest	458
	352	Forest/forest	8,615
	353	Forest/forest	5,918
	354	Forest/forest	5,388
	355	Forest/forest	9,880
	356	Forest/forest	8,7
	357	Forest/forest	87,281
	358	Forest/forest	1,118
	359	Forest/forest	2,041
	360	Forest/forest	318
	361	Forest/forest	458
	362	Forest/forest	8,615
	363	Forest/forest	5,918
	364	Forest/forest	5,388
	365	Forest/forest	9,880
	366	Forest/forest	8,7
	367	Forest/forest	87,281
	368	Forest/forest	1,118
	369	Forest/forest	2,041
	370	Forest/forest	318
	371	Forest/forest	458
	372	Forest/forest	8,615
	373	Forest/forest	5,918
	374	Forest/forest	5,388
	375	Forest/forest	9,880
	376	Forest/forest	8,7
	377	Forest/forest	87,281
	378	Forest/forest	1,118
	379	Forest/forest	2,041
	380	Forest/forest	318
	381	Forest/forest	458
	382	Forest/forest	8,615
	383	Forest/forest	5,918
	384	Forest/forest	5,388
	385	Forest/forest	9,880
	386	Forest/forest	8,7
	387	Forest/forest	87,281
	388	Forest/forest	1,118
	389	Forest/forest	2,041
	390	Forest/forest	318

List of reserves in East Saxon division, *recapitulate, as per recapitulation—cont.*

Part of village	Reserve number	Name of reserve.	Area in acres
East	91	Trench	2.000
	92	Trench extension	1.999
	107	Mound	1.000
	10	Mound	7.433
	108	Field work	4.866
	109	Field work extension	5.734
	110	Field work extension	10.434
	111	Field work	8.400
	112	Field work	5.416
	113	Field work	7.499
	114	Field work	8.911
	115	Field work	6.320
	116	Field work	8.412
	117	Field work	8.400
	118	Field work extension	5.000
	119	Field work	5.000
	120	Field work	5.000
East	121	Field work	5.000
	122	Field work	5.000
	123	Field work	5.000
	124	Field work	5.000
	125	Field work	5.000
	126	Field work	5.000
	127	Field work	5.000
	128	Field work	5.000
	129	Field work	5.000
	130	Field work	5.000
	131	Field work	5.000
	132	Field work	5.000
	133	Field work	5.000
	134	Field work	5.000
	135	Field work	5.000
	136	Field work	5.000
	137	Field work	5.000
East	138	Field work	5.000
	139	Field work	5.000
	140	Field work	5.000
	141	Field work	5.000
	142	Field work	5.000
	143	Field work	5.000
	144	Field work	5.000
	145	Field work	5.000
	146	Field work	5.000
	147	Field work	5.000
	148	Field work	5.000
	149	Field work	5.000
	150	Field work	5.000
	151	Field work	5.000
	152	Field work	5.000
	153	Field work	5.000
	154	Field work	5.000
	155	Field work	5.000
	156	Field work	5.000
	157	Field work	5.000
	158	Field work	5.000
	159	Field work	5.000
	160	Field work	5.000
	161	Field work	5.000
	162	Field work	5.000
	163	Field work	5.000
	164	Field work	5.000
	165	Field work	5.000
	166	Field work	5.000
	167	Field work	5.000
	168	Field work	5.000
	169	Field work	5.000
	170	Field work	5.000
	171	Field work	5.000
	172	Field work	5.000
	173	Field work	5.000
	174	Field work	5.000
	175	Field work	5.000
	176	Field work	5.000
	177	Field work	5.000
	178	Field work	5.000
	179	Field work	5.000
	180	Field work	5.000
	181	Field work	5.000
	182	Field work	5.000
	183	Field work	5.000
	184	Field work	5.000
	185	Field work	5.000
	186	Field work	5.000
	187	Field work	5.000
	188	Field work	5.000
	189	Field work	5.000
	190	Field work	5.000
	191	Field work	5.000
	192	Field work	5.000
	193	Field work	5.000
	194	Field work	5.000
	195	Field work	5.000
	196	Field work	5.000
	197	Field work	5.000
	198	Field work	5.000
	199	Field work	5.000
	200	Field work	5.000
	201	Field work	5.000
	202	Field work	5.000
	203	Field work	5.000
	204	Field work	5.000
	205	Field work	5.000
	206	Field work	5.000
	207	Field work	5.000
	208	Field work	5.000
	209	Field work	5.000
	210	Field work	5.000
	211	Field work	5.000
	212	Field work	5.000
	213	Field work	5.000
	214	Field work	5.000
	215	Field work	5.000
	216	Field work	5.000
	217	Field work	5.000
	218	Field work	5.000
	219	Field work	5.000
	220	Field work	5.000
	221	Field work	5.000
	222	Field work	5.000
	223	Field work	5.000
	224	Field work	5.000
	225	Field work	5.000
	226	Field work	5.000
	227	Field work	5.000
	228	Field work	5.000
	229	Field work	5.000
	230	Field work	5.000
	231	Field work	5.000
	232	Field work	5.000
	233	Field work	5.000
	234	Field work	5.000
	235	Field work	5.000
	236	Field work	5.000
	237	Field work	5.000
	238	Field work	5.000
	239	Field work	5.000
	240	Field work	5.000
	241	Field work	5.000
	242	Field work	5.000
	243	Field work	5.000
	244	Field work	5.000
	245	Field work	5.000
	246	Field work	5.000
	247	Field work	5.000
	248	Field work	5.000
	249	Field work	5.000
	250	Field work	5.000
	251	Field work	5.000
	252	Field work	5.000
	253	Field work	5.000
	254	Field work	5.000
	255	Field work	5.000
	256	Field work	5.000
	257	Field work	5.000
	258	Field work	5.000
	259	Field work	5.000
	260	Field work	5.000
	261	Field work	5.000
	262	Field work	5.000
	263	Field work	5.000
	264	Field work	5.000
	265	Field work	5.000
	266	Field work	5.000
	267	Field work	5.000
	268	Field work	5.000
	269	Field work	5.000
	270	Field work	5.000
	271	Field work	5.000
	272	Field work	5.000
	273	Field work	5.000
	274	Field work	5.000
	275	Field work	5.000
	276	Field work	5.000
	277	Field work	5.000
	278	Field work	5.000
	279	Field work	5.000
	280	Field work	5.000
	281	Field work	5.000
	282	Field work	5.000
	283	Field work	5.000
	284	Field work	5.000
	285	Field work	5.000
	286	Field work	5.000
	287	Field work	5.000
	288	Field work	5.000
	289	Field work	5.000
	290	Field work	5.000
	291	Field work	5.000
	292	Field work	5.000
	293	Field work	5.000
	294	Field work	5.000
	295	Field work	5.000
	296	Field work	5.000
	297	Field work	5.000
	298	Field work	5.000
	299	Field work	5.000
	300	Field work	5.000
	301	Field work	5.000
	302	Field work	5.000
	303	Field work	5.000
	304	Field work	5.000
	305	Field work	5.000
	306	Field work	5.000
	307	Field work	5.000
	308	Field work	5.000
	309	Field work	5.000
	310	Field work	5.000
	311	Field work	5.000
	312	Field work	5.000
	313	Field work	5.000
	314	Field work	5.000
	315	Field work	5.000
	316	Field work	5.000
	317	Field work	5.000
	318	Field work	5.000
	319	Field work	5.000
	320	Field work	5.000
	321	Field work	5.000
	322	Field work	5.000
	323	Field work	5.000
	324	Field work	5.000
	325	Field work	5.000
	326	Field work	5.000
	327	Field work	5.000
	328	Field work	5.000
	329	Field work	5.000
	330	Field work	5.000
	331	Field work	5.000
	332	Field work	5.000
	333	Field work	5.000
	334	Field work	5.000
	335	Field work	5.000
	336	Field work	5.000
	337	Field work	5.000
	338	Field work	5.000
	339	Field work	5.000
	340	Field work	5.000
	341	Field work	5.000
	342	Field work	5.000
	343	Field work	5.000
	344	Field work	5.000
	345	Field work	5.000
	346	Field work	5.000
	347	Field work	5.000
	348	Field work	5.000
	349	Field work	5.000
	350	Field work	5.000
	351	Field work	5.000
	352	Field work	5.000
	353	Field work	5.000
	354	Field work	5.000
	355	Field work	5.000
	356	Field work	5.000
	357	Field work	5.000
	358	Field work	5.000
	359	Field work	5.000
	360	Field work	5.000
	361	Field work	5.000
	362	Field work	5.000
	363	Field work	5.000
	364	Field work	5.000
	365	Field work	5.000
	366	Field work	5.000
	367	Field work	5.000
	368	Field work	5.000
	369	Field work	5.000
	370	Field work	5.000
	371	Field work	5.000
	372	Field work	5.000
	373	Field work	5.000
	374	Field work	5.000
	375	Field work	5.000
	376	Field work	5.000
	377	Field work	5.000
	378	Field work	5.000
	379	Field work	5.000
	380	Field work	5.000
	381	Field work	5.000
	382	Field work	5.000
	383	Field work	5.000
	384	Field work	5.000
	385	Field work	5.000
	386	Field work	5.000
	387	Field work	5.000
	388	Field work	5.000
	389	Field work	5.000
	390	Field work	5.000
	391	Field work	5.000
	392	Field work	5.000
	393	Field work	5.000
	394	Field work	5.000
	395	Field work	5.000
	396	Field work	5.000
	397	Field work	5.000
398	Field work	5.000	
399	Field work	5.000	
400	Field work	5.000	
401	Field work	5.000	
402	Field work	5.000	
403	Field work	5.000	
404	Field work	5.000	
405	Field work	5.000	
406	Field work	5.000	
407	Field work	5.000	
408	Field work	5.000	
409	Field work	5.000	
410	Field work	5.000	
411	Field work	5.000	
412	Field work	5.000	
413	Field work	5.000	
414	Field work	5.000	
415	Field work	5.000	
416	Field work	5.000	
417	Field work	5.000	
418	Field work	5.000	
419	Field work	5.000	
420	Field work	5.000	
421	Field work	5.000	
422	Field work	5.000	
423	Field work	5.000	
424	Field work	5.000	
425	Field work	5.000	
426	Field work	5.000	
427	Field work	5.000	
428	Field work	5.000	
429	Field work	5.000	
430	Field work	5.000	
431	Field work	5.000	
432	Field work	5.000	
433	Field work	5.000	
434	Field work	5.000	
435	Field work	5.000	
436	Field work	5.000	
437	Field work	5.000	
438	Field work	5.000	
439	Field work	5.000	
440	Field work	5.000	
441	Field work	5.000	
442	Field work	5.000	
443	Field work	5.000	
444	Field work	5.000	
445	Field work	5.000	
446	Field work	5.000	
447	Field work	5.000	
448	Field work	5.000	
449	Field work	5.000	
450	Field work	5.000	
451	Field work	5.000	
452	Field work	5.000	
453	Field work	5.000	
454	Field work	5.000	
455	Field work	5.000	
456	Field work	5.000	
457	Field work	5.000	
458	Field work	5.000	
459	Field work	5.000	
460	Field work	5.000	
461	Field work	5.000	
462	Field work	5.000	
463	Field work	5.000	
464	Field work	5.000	
465	Field work	5.000	
466	Field work	5.000	
467	Field work	5.000	
468	Field work	5.000	
469	Field work	5.000	
470	Field work	5.000	
471	Field work	5.000	
472	Field work	5.000	
473	Field work	5.000	
474	Field work	5.000	
475	Field work	5.000	
476	Field work	5.000	
477	Field work	5.000	
478	Field work	5.000	
479	Field work	5.000	
480	Field work	5.000	
481	Field work	5.000	
482	Field work	5.000	
483	Field work	5.000	
484	Field work	5.000	
485	Field work	5.000	
486	Field work	5.000	
487	Field work	5.000	
488	Field work	5.000	
489	Field work	5.000	
490	Field work	5.000	
491	Field work	5.000	
492	Field work	5.000	
493	Field work	5.000	
494	Field work	5.000	
495	Field work	5.000	
496	Field work	5.000	
497	Field work	5.000	
498	Field work	5.000	
499	Field work	5.000	
500	Field work	5.000	
501	Field work	5.000	
502	Field work	5.000	
503	Field work	5.000	
504	Field work	5.000	
505	Field work	5.000	
506	Field work	5.000	
507	Field work	5.000	
508	Field work	5.000	
509	Field work	5.000	
510	Field work	5.000	
511	Field work	5.000	
512	Field work	5.000	
513	Field work	5.000	
514	Field work	5.000	
515	Field work	5.000	
516	Field work	5.000	
517	Field work	5.000	
518	Field work	5.000	
519	Field work	5.000	
520	Field work	5.000	
521	Field work	5.000	
522	Field work	5.000	
523	Field work	5.000	
524	Field work	5.000	
525	Field work	5.000	
526	Field work	5.000	
527	Field work	5.000	
528	Field work	5.0	

List of resources in Trichopoly division, revenue, as per reconnaissance—cont.

Name of range	Slower number	Name of resource.	Area in ams.
Panchalar	391	Arumudi Arumudi	8,541.80
	392	Arumudi	2,004.00
	393	Arumudi	3,214.87
	394	Arumudi	3,018.00
	395	Arumudi	1,124.80
	396	Arumudi and sub-divisions	1,002.99
	397	Arumudi	123.72
	398	Arumudi	2,211.95
	399	Arumudi	1,000.00
	400	Arumudi	1,000.00
	401	Arumudi	1,000.00
	402	Arumudi	1,000.00
	403	Arumudi	1,000.00
	404	Arumudi	1,000.00
	405	Arumudi	1,000.00
	406	Arumudi	1,000.00
	407	Arumudi	1,000.00
	408	Arumudi	1,000.00
	409	Arumudi	1,000.00
	410	Arumudi	1,000.00
Tumampudi	411	Arumudi	1,000.00
	412	Arumudi	1,000.00
	413	Arumudi	1,000.00
	414	Arumudi	1,000.00
	415	Arumudi	1,000.00
	416	Arumudi	1,000.00
	417	Arumudi	1,000.00
	418	Arumudi	1,000.00
	419	Arumudi	1,000.00
	420	Arumudi	1,000.00
	421	Arumudi	1,000.00
	422	Arumudi	1,000.00
	423	Arumudi	1,000.00
	424	Arumudi	1,000.00
	425	Arumudi	1,000.00
	426	Arumudi	1,000.00
	427	Arumudi	1,000.00
	428	Arumudi	1,000.00
	429	Arumudi	1,000.00
	430	Arumudi	1,000.00
Tumampudi	431	Arumudi	1,000.00
	432	Arumudi	1,000.00
	433	Arumudi	1,000.00
	434	Arumudi	1,000.00
	435	Arumudi	1,000.00
	436	Arumudi	1,000.00
	437	Arumudi	1,000.00
	438	Arumudi	1,000.00
	439	Arumudi	1,000.00
	440	Arumudi	1,000.00
	441	Arumudi	1,000.00
	442	Arumudi	1,000.00
	443	Arumudi	1,000.00
	444	Arumudi	1,000.00
	445	Arumudi	1,000.00
	446	Arumudi	1,000.00
	447	Arumudi	1,000.00
	448	Arumudi	1,000.00
	449	Arumudi	1,000.00
	450	Arumudi	1,000.00

List of resources in South Vallar division, revenue, as per reconnaissance.

Bakeland	39	Tallar (Bak)	8,338.34
	40	Arumudi	8,541.80
	41	Arumudi	1,000.00
	42	Arumudi	1,000.00
	43	Arumudi	1,000.00
	44	Arumudi	1,000.00
	45	Arumudi	1,000.00
	46	Arumudi	1,000.00
	47	Arumudi	1,000.00
	48	Arumudi	1,000.00
Tallar	49	Arumudi	1,000.00
	50	Arumudi	1,000.00
	51	Arumudi	1,000.00
	52	Arumudi	1,000.00
	53	Arumudi	1,000.00
	54	Arumudi	1,000.00
	55	Arumudi	1,000.00
	56	Arumudi	1,000.00
	57	Arumudi	1,000.00
	58	Arumudi	1,000.00

* Included in Tumampudi M.G. group.

List of revenues in South Police division, revenue, as per recapitulation—contd.

Year of receipt.	Revenue number.	Part of revenue.	Area in acres.
Tirunelveli	12	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	22	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	22	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
	104	Tirunelveli	4,078 00
Glasgow	1	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	2	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	3	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	4	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	5	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	6	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	7	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	8	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	9	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	10	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	11	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	12	Kerthibetel	4,078 00

List of revenue in West Police division, revenue, as per recapitulation.

Krisnagiri	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
Chennai	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
Chennai	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00
	104	Kerthibetel	4,078 00

Continued, June 21, 1928.

No. 100.—Under section 4 of the Madras Finance (Labour) Act, 1925, the Government in Council is pleased to authorize Messrs. William Herbert Martin and Archibald Arthur Budge, partners in Messrs. Budge, Martin & Co., to attend the collection of labour returns.

J. M. TUBINO,
Treas. Adm. Secy. to Government.

inabundant of the local tree desiring to object to this proposal may submit a declaration in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Cambeswari District Gazette*.

DESCRIPTION.

North.—A line beginning from the north western corner stone of S. No. 604 of Pallachi (theodolite boundary station between Zaidi Uttakali and Pallachi villages), and running east along the northern boundary of S. No. 424 as far as the theodolite boundary junction station of Bazar Uttakali, Thakshani and Palanis villages, then south along the eastern boundary of S. No. 424, then east along the western boundary of S. No. 425, 426 and 427 as far as the north-eastern boundary stone of S. P. No. 64 of Thakshani, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 64 of Thakshani as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. Nos. 94 and 95 of Thakshani, then southward along the western boundary of S. P. Nos. 481, 482, 483 and 484 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. No. 62 of Thakshani and No. 484 of Pallachi, then west along the western boundary of S. P. No. 484 of Pallachi as far as the junction stone of S. P. Nos. 63 and 64 of Thakshani and S. No. 484 of Pallachi, then northward along the western boundary of S. P. Nos. 485, 473, 474 and 479 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite station at the junction of Pallachi, Thakshani and Sengampalayam villages, then westward along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 477, 478 and 477 of Pallachi as far as a junction stone of S. P. Nos. 477 of Pallachi and 174 and 185 of Sengampalayam, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 477 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. Nos. 477 of Pallachi and 185 of Sengampalayam, then eastward along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 477 of Pallachi as far as the junction stone of S. P. Nos. 477 of Pallachi and 185 and 184 of Sengampalayam, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 477 and 471 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. Nos. 471 of Pallachi and 185-A and 187 of Sengampalayam, then west along the southern boundary of S. P. No. 471 of Pallachi, then east along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 463, 491 and 483-B of Pallachi and then east along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 458, 454, 453 and 451 of Pallachi, then across the Cambeswari-Pallachi road along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 323 of Pallachi and continuing eastward along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 341 and 327 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. Nos. 327 and 328 of Pallachi, S. P. No. 65 of Sengampalayam and S. P. No. 56 of Kottampatti villages and then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 109 of Pallachi, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 326 of Pallachi, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 326 as far as the junction stone of S. P. Nos. 326, 325 and 324 of Pallachi and S. P. No. 55 of Kottampatti and continuing eastward along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 324 of Pallachi, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 324 and 325, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 325, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 323 as far as the theodolite junction stone of S. P. Nos. 322 and 16 of Pallachi and 68 and 81 of Kottampatti, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 19, 18 and 15 of Pallachi, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 15 of Pallachi, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 12 of Pallachi as far as the theodolite junction stone of S. P. Nos. 12 and 17 of Pallachi and 185 of Kottampatti where it ends.

East.—From the last-mentioned junction stone the line runs south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 11, 1 and 2, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 9, then north along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 3 and then eastward along the northern border of field No. 15, then southward along the eastern boundary of field Nos. 55, 56 and 57, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 68, 69 and 64 as far as the junction stone of S. No. 84 of Pallachi, S. No. 29 of Makinampatti and S. No. 119 of Sengampalayam, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 64, 64 and 65, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 64, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 67, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 67, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 76 and 77, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 77, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 76, 79 and 106, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 109 and 113, then east along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 120, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. Nos. 116, 119 and 121 as far as the junction stone at the junction of S. P. No. 127 of Pallachi, S. P. Nos. 125 and 146 of Makinampatti, where it ends.

South.—From the last-mentioned junction stone the line runs westward along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 127, 128, 129 and 135 of Pallachi, then north along the western boundary of S. P. No. 135, then west along the north-western boundary of S. P. No. 138, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 170 and 171, then north along the western boundary of S. P. No. 171, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181 and 182, then south along the eastern boundary of S. P. No. 183, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 184 and 184, then south along the western boundary of S. P. No. 184, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 212 and 213, then north along the western boundary of S. P. No. 212 as far as the theodolite boundary station at the junction of S. P. Nos. 213 and 214 of Pallachi village and 185 of Sengampalayam villages, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221 and 229, then south along the western boundary of S. P. Nos. 229, 228 and 231 of Pallachi, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. Nos. 249, 254 and 235 as far as the junction stone of S. P. No. 235 of Pallachi and 260 of Sengampalayam, then south-west along the north-western boundary of S. P. No. 235 of Pallachi, then west along the northern boundary of S. P. No. 235 and terminates at the theodolite boundary station at the junction of Sengampalayam, Pallachi and Zaidi Uttakali.

Note.—Commencing from the last mentioned village of the line running north along the western boundary of S.F. No. 2, S. 23, E. 36 and 267 of the same, then in a north-easterly direction along the western boundary of S.F. No. 217, then along the north-western corner of the same, then along the north-western boundary of S.F. No. 16, then along the north-western corner of the same, then along the north-western boundary of S.F. No. 212, then west along the northern boundary of S.F. No. 210, then along the western boundary of S.F. No. 243, 244, 245, 442, 443, 444, 487, 489, 450, 451, 412, 428, 431, 423 and 424 and proceeds to the north-west corner corner of S.F. No. 444 which is a straight-line section between Polkville village and Zion Church.

No. 487.—Under sub-clause (E) of clause (a) of sub-section (I) of section 20 of the Madras Robert Municipalities Act, 1894, and in pursuance of the recommendations of wards and redistribution of wards, the following are proposed as wards Nos. 94 and 95 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Municipality, District South Fort St. George, the Government is desirous to select the boundaries of the said wards by public competition and to distribute the effective seats among them as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted to the Public Government on or before 1st November 1906. Notes received after that date will not be considered.

◎ 2008年10月1日

Names of word combinations of lexicology.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd

PAVIA WARD.—North.—A line drawn from the point of intersection on the northern boundary of the village of Pannamawauwau of the old Chisholm-Brownson tract and along the left bank of the Pannamawau as far as the Knapelager road including Pavia, portion of S. No 1 of Pannamawau, 2 of Stegmann's, and 3 of the old and 4 of Laipner, and then along the southern side of the said road, then south along the right bank and then east along the left bank of the said river to Tillamook National Forest.

[illegible]

South—A line running from the point where the Banner street meets the West. Our street is a westerly direction along the southern edge of Banner street through Panagaram Koll street during Perin Enkai street, Dagortia Piliager Koll street and Edo street, then bearing southward and passing through the northern limit of Ananthavaram Koll shikharajam as far as the western limit of the municipality skirting the southern bank of Nagambri and Abhayan.

First—(1) Skirting along the western bank of the Magdalen tank (S. No. 314) and round the path in S. No. 339 up to its north-east corner; (2) thence along the western ridge of the old road to Bhuvanzigal running through S. Nos. 275, 276, 33, 45, 37, 43, 30 and portion of S. No. 1 of Pannowasanthar up to the station road.

RACONTO WARD—North.—The Kirapahyem road to its junction with the road from Cuddalore to Coleroon including portions of S. Nos. 556 and 595 of Taluquas and 6 of Palnadu.

East.—From the toll-gate No. 1 a line drawn south along the western edge of the main road crossing Parts Field and Market streets and thence running further south along the western limit of West 4th street till it meets the southern limit of Lathrop street.

South.—A line drawn from the eastern limit of Leithen street at its junction with the West Car street towards the west along the northern limit of Leithen street including Kilmarnock station street and Paddy Godown street as far as it meets the old Leithen street.

Foot.—A line drawn from the point where Old Saltye street meets the Backer street towards the north along the western limit of Old Saltye street and Knapwase. Fifth street till it meets the bridge in the Knapwase road.

TRUSS WASH.—North.—From the shore junction of the north-east corner of S. No. 10 of Palipades, along the eastern edge of the main road till the bridge S. 10—Palipades, and thence to S. Nos. 10 and 11 of Palipades.

South.—From the above point I proceeded towards the west along the southern edge of Mount Dhaulak's base till it meets the eastern limit of East. Our street crossing Vasikhan street, Mukesh street and Tondli Pilayar Kovil street and then turning south and going along the eastern limit of East. Our street as far as Padmalai lane showing Tondli Kalu street and then turning west as far

Name of road and description of boundaries	Number of square miles.
as the western limit of the South Car street and passing along the northern limit of South Car street including South Fuzanah.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point along the eastern limit of West Car street including West Bannath till it meets the North Car street and then running in a north-westerly direction along the western limit of main road 623 it meets the toll gate No. 1.	
East.—From the bridge in the Thilakurana area along its left bank till the old stone railway bridge including survey fields Nos. 31, 337, 334, 337, 343, 313, 342, 311 and 312 of Pithupadi and Nos. 409, 453, 474, 332 and 411 of Kottagudi.	
Ponnai Water—North.—The eastern boundary of the third ward.	
East.—From the above bridge the railway line running north to south in the village of Kottagudi covering the portion of S. No. 411 of Kottagudi.	
South.—(1) So much of the southern boundary line of the village of Kottagudi as lies to the west of the railway line up to K. No. 341/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/1011/1012/1013/1014/1015/1016/1017/1018/1019/1020/1021/1022/1023/1024/1025/1026/1027/1028/1029/1030/1031/1032/1033/1034/1035/1036/1037/1038/1039/1040/1041/1042/1043/1044/1045/1046/1047/1048/1049/1050/1051/1052/1053/1054/1055/1056/1057/1058/1059/1060/1061/1062/1063/1064/1065/1066/1067/1068/1069/1070/1071/1072/1073/1074/1075/1076/1077/1078/1079/1080/1081/1082/1083/1084/1085/1086/1087/1088/1089/1090/1091/1092/1093/1094/1095/1096/1097/1098/1099/1100/1101/1102/1103/1104/1105/1106/1107/1108/1109/1110/1111/1112/1113/1114/1115/1116/1117/1118/1119/1120/1121/1122/1123/1124/1125/1126/1127/1128/1129/1130/1131/1132/1133/1134/1135/1136/1137/1138/1139/1140/1141/1142/1143/1144/1145/1146/1147/1148/1149/1150/1151/1152/1153/1154/1155/1156/1157/1158/1159/1160/1161/1162/1163/1164/1165/1166/1167/1168/1169/1170/1171/1172/1173/1174/1175/1176/1177/1178/1179/1180/1181/1182/1183/1184/1185/1186/1187/1188/1189/1190/1191/1192/1193/1194/1195/1196/1197/1198/1199/1200/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214/1215/1216/1217/1218/1219/1220/1221/1222/1223/1224/1225/1226/1227/1228/1229/1230/1231/1232/1233/1234/1235/1236/1237/1238/1239/1240/1241/1242/1243/1244/1245/1246/1247/1248/1249/1250/1251/1252/1253/1254/1255/1256/1257/1258/1259/1260/1261/1262/1263/1264/1265/1266/1267/1268/1269/1270/1271/1272/1273/1274/1275/1276/1277/1278/1279/1280/1281/1282/1283/1284/1285/1286/1287/1288/1289/1290/1291/1292/1293/1294/1295/1296/1297/1298/1299/1300/1301/1302/1303/1304/1305/1306/1307/1308/1309/1310/1311/1312/1313/1314/1315/1316/1317/1318/1319/1320/1321/1322/1323/1324/1325/1326/1327/1328/1329/1330/1331/1332/1333/1334/1335/1336/1337/1338/1339/1340/1341/1342/1343/1344/1345/1346/1347/1348/1349/1350/1351/1352/1353/1354/1355/1356/1357/1358/1359/1360/1361/1362/1363/1364/1365/1366/1367/1368/1369/1370/1371/1372/1373/1374/1375/1376/1377/1378/1379/1380/1381/1382/1383/1384/1385/1386/1387/1388/1389/1390/1391/1392/1393/1394/1395/1396/1397/1398/1399/1400/1401/1402/1403/1404/1405/1406/1407/1408/1409/1410/1411/1412/1413/1414/1415/1416/1417/1418/1419/1420/1421/1422/1423/1424/1425/1426/1427/1428/1429/1430/1431/1432/1433/1434/1435/1436/1437/1438/1439/1440/1441/1442/1443/1444/1445/1446/1447/1448/1449/1450/1451/1452/1453/1454/1455/1456/1457/1458/1459/1460/1461/1462/1463/1464/1465/1466/1467/1468/1469/1470/1471/1472/1473/1474/1475/1476/1477/1478/1479/1480/1481/1482/1483/1484/1485/1486/1487/1488/1489/1490/1491/1492/1493/1494/1495/1496/1497/1498/1499/1500/1501/1502/1503/1504/1505/1506/1507/1508/1509/1510/1511/1512/1513/1514/1515/1516/1517/1518/1519/1520/1521/1522/1523/1524/1525/1526/1527/1528/1529/1530/1531/1532/1533/1534/1535/1536/1537/1538/1539/1540/1541/1542/1543/1544/1545/1546/1547/1548/1549/1550/1551/1552/1553/1554/1555/1556/1557/1558/1559/1560/1561/1562/1563/1564/1565/1566/1567/1568/1569/1570/1571/1572/1573/1574/1575/1576/1577/1578/1579/1580/1581/1582/1583/1584/1585/1586/1587/1588/1589/1590/1591/1592/1593/1594/1595/1596/1597/1598/1599/1600/1601/1602/1603/1604/1605/1606/1607/1608/1609/1610/1611/1612/1613/1614/1615/1616/1617/1618/1619/1620/1621/1622/1623/1624/1625/1626/1627/1628/1629/1630/1631/1632/1633/1634/1635/1636/1637/1638/1639/1640/1641/1642/1643/1644/1645/1646/1647/1648/1649/1650/1651/1652/1653/1654/1655/1656/1657/1658/1659/1660/1661/1662/1663/1664/1665/1666/1667/1668/1669/1670/1671/1672/1673/1674/1675/1676/1677/1678/1679/1680/1681/1682/1683/1684/1685/1686/1687/1688/1689/1690/1691/1692/1693/1694/1695/1696/1697/1698/1699/1700/1701/1702/1703/1704/1705/1706/1707/1708/1709/1710/1711/1712/1713/1714/1715/1716/1717/1718/1719/1720/1721/1722/1723/1724/1725/1726/1727/1728/1729/1730/1731/1732/1733/1734/1735/1736/1737/1738/1739/1740/1741/1742/1743/1744/1745/1746/1747/1748/1749/1750/1751/1752/1753/1754/1755/1756/1757/1758/1759/1760/1761/1762/1763/1764/1765/1766/1767/1768/1769/1770/1771/1772/1773/1774/1775/1776/1777/1778/1779/1780/1781/1782/1783/1784/1785/1786/1787/1788/1789/1790/1791/1792/1793/1794/1795/1796/1797/1798/1799/1800/1801/1802/1803/1804/1805/1806/1807/1808/1809/1810/1811/1812/1813/1814/1815/1816/1817/1818/1819/1820/1821/1822/1823/1824/1825/1826/1827/1828/1829/1830/1831/1832/1833/1834/1835/1836/1837/1838/1839/1840/1841/1842/1843/1844/1845/1846/1847/1848/1849/1850/1851/1852/1853/1854/1855/1856/1857/1858/1859/1860/1861/1862/1863/1864/1865/1866/1867/1868/1869/1870/1871/1872/1873/1874/1875/1876/1877/1878/1879/1880/1881/1882/1883/1884/1885/1886/1887/1888/1889/1890/1891/1892/1893/1894/1895/1896/1897/1898/1899/1900/1901/1902/1903/1904/1905/1906/1907/1908/1909/1910/1911/1912/1913/1914/1915/1916/1917/1918/1919/1920/1921/1922/1923/1924/1925/1926/1927/1928/1929/1930/1931/1932/1933/1934/1935/1936/1937/1938/1939/1940/1941/1942/1943/1944/1945/1946/1947/1948/1949/1950/1951/1952/1953/1954/1955/1956/1957/1958/1959/1960/1961/1962/1963/1964/1965/1966/1967/1968/1969/1970/1971/1972/1973/1974/1975/1976/1977/1978/1979/1980/1981/1982/1983/1984/1985/1986/1987/1988/1989/1990/1991/1992/1993/1994/1995/1996/1997/1998/1999/2000/2001/2002/2003/2004/2005/2006/2007/2008/2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014/2015/2016/2017/2018/2019/2020/2021/2022/2023/2024/2025/2026/2027/2028/2029/2030/2031/2032/2033/2034/2035/2036/2037/2038/2039/2040/2041/2042/2043/2044/2045/2046/2047/2048/2049/2050/2051/2052/2053/2054/2055/2056/2057/2058/2059/2060/2061/2062/2063/2064/2065/2066/2067/2068/2069/2070/2071/2072/2073/2074/2075/2076/2077/2078/2079/2080/2081/2082/2083/2084/2085/2086/2087/2088/2089/2090/2091/2092/2093/2094/2095/2096/2097/2098/2099/2100/2101/2102/2103/2104/2105/2106/2107/2108/2109/2110/2111/2112/2113/2114/2115/2116/2117/2118/2119/2120/2121/2122/2123/2124/2125/2126/2127/2128/2129/2130/2131/2132/2133/2134/2135/2136/2137/2138/2139/2140/2141/2142/2143/2144/2145/2146/2147/2148/2149/2150/2151/2152/2153/2154/2155/2156/2157/2158/2159/2160/2161/2162/2163/2164/2165/2166/2167/2168/2169/2170/2171/2172/2173/2174/2175/2176/2177/2178/2179/2180/2181/2182/2183/2184/2185/2186/2187/2188/2189/2190/2191/2192/2193/2194/2195/2196/2197/2198/2199/2200/2201/2202/2203/2204/2205/2206/2207/2208/2209/2210/2211/2212/2213/2214/2215/2216/2217/2218/2219/2220/2221/2222/2223/2224/2225/2226/2227/2228/2229/2230/2231/2232/2233/2234/2235/2236/2237/2238/2239/2240/2241/2242/2243/2244/2245/2246/2247/2248/2249/2250/2251/2252/2253/2254/2255/2256/2257/2258/2259/2260/2261/2262/2263/2264/2265/2266/2267/2268/2269/2270/2271/2272/2273/2274/2275/2276/2277/2278/2279/2280/2281/2282/2283/2284/2285/2286/2287/2288/2289/2290/2291/2292/2293/2294/2295/2296/2297/2298/2299/2300/2301/2302/2303/2304/2305/2306/2307/2308/2309/2310/2311/2312/2313/2314/2315/2316/2317/2318/2319/2320/2321/2322/2323/2324/2325/2326/2327/2328/2329/2330/2331/2332/2333/2334/2335/2336/2337/2338/2339/2340/2341/2342/2343/2344/2345/2346/2347/2348/2349/2350/2351/2352/2353/2354/2355/2356/2357/2358/2359/2360/2361/2362/2363/2364/2365/2366/2367/2368/2369/2370/2371/2372/2373/2374/2375/2376/2377/2378/2379/2380/2381/2382/2383/2384/2385/2386/2387/2388/2389/2390/2391/2392/2393/2394/2395/2396/2397/2398/2399/2400/2401/2402/2403/2404/2405/2406/2407/2408/2409/2410/2411/2412/2413/2414/2415/2416/2417/2418/2419/2420/2421/2422/2423/2424/2425/2426/2427/2428/2429/2430/2431/2432/2433/2434/2435/2436/2437/2438/2439/2440/2441/2442/2443/2444/2445/2446/2447/2448/2449/2450/2451/2452/2453/2454/2455/2456/2457/2458/2459/2460/2461/2462/2463/2464/2465/2466/2467/2468/2469/2470/2471/2472/2473/2474/2475/2476/2477/2478/2479/2480/2481/2482/2483/2484/2485/2486/2487/2488/2489/2490/2491/2492/2493/2494/2495/2496/2497/2498/2499/2500/2501/2502/2503/2504/2505/2506/2507/2508/2509/2510/2511/2512/2513/2514/2515/2516/2517/2518/2519/2520/2521/2522/2523/2524/2525/2526/2527/2528/2529/2530/2531/2532/2533/2534/2535/2536/2537/2538/2539/2540/2541/2542/2543/25	

(Medical.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Solebmond, June 25, 1920.

No. 74.—In the matter of the CHARTABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1891, and IN THE MATTER OF "THE VICTORIA CLINIC AND DENTAL HOSPITAL" at NAIROBI.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 of the Chartable Endowments Act, 1891, doth hereby order and direct that the working day in the hands of the Official Trustees of Natives and the Immovable and moveable property described in the schedule herein shall as and from the date of publication of this notification rest in the Treasurer of Chartable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Natives and be held by him and his successors (subject to the said Chartable Endowments Act, 1891, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts and for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Chartable Endowments Act, 1891, for the administration of the said "Victoria Clinic and Dental Hospital" at NAIROBI.

SCHEDULE I.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	Interest due.
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures No. 25.	5,000	
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures No. 40.	500	
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures Nos. 10 to 48 of Rs. 10,000 each.	45,000	
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures No. 49.	2,000	10th May and 20th November.
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures No. 47.	3,000	
4 per cent Treasury Bearer Bond Railway Loan of 1901 Debentures No. 48.	700	
4 per cent Madras Municipal Loan of 1901 Debentures Nos. 8/10 and 11/12 of Rs. 5,000 each.	1,019	
4 per cent Madras Municipal Loan of 1901 Debentures Nos. 1/17 and 1/18 of Rs. 1,000 each.	2,000	20th April and 21st October.
4 per cent Madras Municipal Debentures of 1901 Nos. 27 and 27 ..	3,000	
4 per cent Bangalore Port Trust Debenture Bonds Nos. 204 to 212 of Rs. 1,000 each.	1,000	10th February and 10th August.
4 per cent Bangalore Port Trust Debenture Bonds Nos. 213 and 214 of Rs. 1,000 each.	2,000	1st April and 1st October.
4 per cent Bangalore Port Trust Debenture Bonds Nos. 215 of Rs. 5,000 ..	2,000	
Government Provincial Notes of 1914-15	5,000	10th June and 21st December.
Government Provincial Notes of 1916-17	5,100	1st February and 1st August.
Government Provincial Notes of 1918	500	1st May and 1st November.
4 per cent Madras Municipal Notes of 1918	1,100	21st May and 20th November.
4 per cent Hyderabad Bonds	25,000	10th February and 10th August.
4 per cent Indian War Bonds, 1915	14,200	11th February and 10th August.
4 per cent Indian War Bonds, 1915-16	5,500	
4 do	500	
4 per cent War Bonds, 1916	2,000	10th March and 10th September.
4 do	100	
4 per cent Government Provincial Notes, 1914	3,000	20th June and 20th September.
4 per cent War Bonds, 1915	5,000	10th March and 10th September.
4 per cent War Bonds, 1916	100	
4 per cent War Bonds, 1916	2,000	
Total	2,34,200	

VIENNA MARIAGE FINE.

Subscribed which is paid to the Victoria Clinic and Dental Hospital.

4 per cent Madras Municipal Debentures, 1902

Rs. 5,000 10th March and 10th September.

Amount which may be in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer of the Victoria Clinic and Dental Hospital.

SCHEDULE II.

PART I.—MOVABLE PARTICULARS.

Indian War.

Two beds	20	Long chair bedstead	34	Medicine bottles	7
Wardrobe bedstead	10	Small do.	20	Laburn do.	10
Wardrobe bedstead	1	Small tin box	1	Crushed bottles	1
Trunking machine	1	Shower glass	1	Hanging saltern	1
Washing tub	1	Glass tumbler	1	Porcelain	1
Chair	1	Maiden's top	1	Porcelain sauce	1

David L. Burdette, President—1991

Downloaded by [University of California, Berkeley] at 11:54 04 June 2015

Dancers of Western American Style			
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	1	Sam	1
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	2	Sam	2
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	3	Sam	3
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	4	Sam	4
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	5	Sam	5
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	6	Sam	6
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	7	Sam	7
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	8	Sam	8
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	9	Sam	9
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	10	Sam	10
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	11	Sam	11
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	12	Sam	12
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	13	Sam	13
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	14	Sam	14
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	15	Sam	15
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	16	Sam	16
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	17	Sam	17
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	18	Sam	18
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	19	Sam	19
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	20	Sam	20
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	21	Sam	21
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	22	Sam	22
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	23	Sam	23
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	24	Sam	24
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	25	Sam	25
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	26	Sam	26
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	27	Sam	27
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	28	Sam	28
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	29	Sam	29
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	30	Sam	30
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	31	Sam	31
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	32	Sam	32
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	33	Sam	33
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	34	Sam	34
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	35	Sam	35
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	36	Sam	36
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	37	Sam	37
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	38	Sam	38
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	39	Sam	39
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	40	Sam	40
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	41	Sam	41
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	42	Sam	42
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	43	Sam	43
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	44	Sam	44
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	45	Sam	45
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	46	Sam	46
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	47	Sam	47
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	48	Sam	48
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	49	Sam	49
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	50	Sam	50
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	51	Sam	51
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	52	Sam	52
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	53	Sam	53
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	54	Sam	54
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	55	Sam	55
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	56	Sam	56
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	57	Sam	57
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	58	Sam	58
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	59	Sam	59
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	60	Sam	60
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	61	Sam	61
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	62	Sam	62
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	63	Sam	63
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	64	Sam	64
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	65	Sam	65
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	66	Sam	66
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	67	Sam	67
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	68	Sam	68
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	69	Sam	69
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	70	Sam	70
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	71	Sam	71
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	72	Sam	72
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	73	Sam	73
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	74	Sam	74
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	75	Sam	75
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	76	Sam	76
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	77	Sam	77
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	78	Sam	78
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	79	Sam	79
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	80	Sam	80
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	81	Sam	81
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	82	Sam	82
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	83	Sam	83
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	84	Sam	84
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	85	Sam	85
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	86	Sam	86
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	87	Sam	87
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	88	Sam	88
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	89	Sam	89
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	90	Sam	90
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	91	Sam	91
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	92	Sam	92
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	93	Sam	93
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	94	Sam	94
Patricia Swartz (Singer)	95	Sam	9

Keywords: *Arctostaphylos*

[illegible]

Dissemination by Manuscript

	Days 11	Days 12	Days 13	Days 14	Days 15	Days 16	Days 17	Days 18	Days 19	Days 20	Days 21	Days 22	Days 23	Days 24	Days 25	Days 26	Days 27	Days 28	Days 29	Days 30	Days 31	Days 32	Days 33	Days 34	Days 35	Days 36	Days 37	Days 38	Days 39	Days 40	Days 41	Days 42	Days 43	Days 44	Days 45	Days 46	Days 47	Days 48	Days 49	Days 50	Days 51	Days 52	Days 53	Days 54	Days 55	Days 56	Days 57	Days 58	Days 59	Days 60	Days 61	Days 62	Days 63	Days 64	Days 65	Days 66	Days 67	Days 68	Days 69	Days 70	Days 71	Days 72	Days 73	Days 74	Days 75	Days 76	Days 77	Days 78	Days 79	Days 80	Days 81	Days 82	Days 83	Days 84	Days 85	Days 86	Days 87	Days 88	Days 89	Days 90	Days 91	Days 92	Days 93	Days 94	Days 95	Days 96	Days 97	Days 98	Days 99	Days 100	Days 101	Days 102	Days 103	Days 104	Days 105	Days 106	Days 107	Days 108	Days 109	Days 110	Days 111	Days 112	Days 113	Days 114	Days 115	Days 116	Days 117	Days 118	Days 119	Days 120	Days 121	Days 122	Days 123	Days 124	Days 125	Days 126	Days 127	Days 128	Days 129	Days 130	Days 131	Days 132	Days 133	Days 134	Days 135	Days 136	Days 137	Days 138	Days 139	Days 140	Days 141	Days 142	Days 143	Days 144	Days 145	Days 146	Days 147	Days 148	Days 149	Days 150	Days 151	Days 152	Days 153	Days 154	Days 155	Days 156	Days 157	Days 158	Days 159	Days 160	Days 161	Days 162	Days 163	Days 164	Days 165	Days 166	Days 167	Days 168	Days 169	Days 170	Days 171	Days 172	Days 173	Days 174	Days 175	Days 176	Days 177	Days 178	Days 179	Days 180	Days 181	Days 182	Days 183	Days 184	Days 185	Days 186	Days 187	Days 188	Days 189	Days 190	Days 191	Days 192	Days 193	Days 194	Days 195	Days 196	Days 197	Days 198	Days 199	Days 200	Days 201	Days 202	Days 203	Days 204	Days 205	Days 206	Days 207	Days 208	Days 209	Days 210	Days 211	Days 212	Days 213	Days 214	Days 215	Days 216	Days 217	Days 218	Days 219	Days 220	Days 221	Days 222	Days 223	Days 224	Days 225	Days 226	Days 227	Days 228	Days 229	Days 230	Days 231	Days 232	Days 233	Days 234	Days 235	Days 236	Days 237	Days 238	Days 239	Days 240	Days 241	Days 242	Days 243	Days 244	Days 245	Days 246	Days 247	Days 248	Days 249	Days 250	Days 251	Days 252	Days 253	Days 254	Days 255	Days 256	Days 257	Days 258	Days 259	Days 260	Days 261	Days 262	Days 263	Days 264	Days 265	Days 266	Days 267	Days 268	Days 269	Days 270	Days 271	Days 272	Days 273	Days 274	Days 275	Days 276	Days 277	Days 278	Days 279	Days 280	Days 281	Days 282	Days 283	Days 284	Days 285	Days 286	Days 287	Days 288	Days 289	Days 290	Days 291	Days 292	Days 293	Days 294	Days 295	Days 296	Days 297	Days 298	Days 299	Days 300	Days 301	Days 302	Days 303	Days 304	Days 305	Days 306	Days 307	Days 308	Days 309	Days 310	Days 311	Days 312	Days 313	Days 314	Days 315	Days 316	Days 317	Days 318	Days 319	Days 320	Days 321	Days 322	Days 323	Days 324	Days 325	Days 326	Days 327	Days 328	Days 329	Days 330	Days 331	Days 332	Days 333	Days 334	Days 335	Days 336	Days 337	Days 338	Days 339	Days 340	Days 341	Days 342	Days 343	Days 344	Days 345	Days 346	Days 347	Days 348	Days 349	Days 350	Days 351	Days 352	Days 353	Days 354	Days 355	Days 356	Days 357	Days 358	Days 359	Days 360	Days 361	Days 362	Days 363	Days 364	Days 365	Days 366	Days 367	Days 368	Days 369	Days 370	Days 371	Days 372	Days 373	Days 374	Days 375	Days 376	Days 377	Days 378	Days 379	Days 380	Days 381	Days 382	Days 383	Days 384	Days 385	Days 386	Days 387	Days 388	Days 389	Days 390	Days 391	Days 392	Days 393	Days 394	Days 395	Days 396	Days 397	Days 398	Days 399	Days 400	Days 401	Days 402	Days 403	Days 404	Days 405	Days 406	Days 407	Days 408	Days 409	Days 410	Days 411	Days 412	Days 413	Days 414	Days 415	Days 416	Days 417	Days 418	Days 419	Days 420	Days 421	Days 422	Days 423	Days 424	Days 425	Days 426	Days 427
--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

PLAY BACKGROUND: THE STORY—ONE

Description of *W. albipennis*—apt 1.[illegible]

References

Page 18—Continued JOURNAL

1. The Victor's Castle and Okcha Hospital bounded on the north and east by R.R. No. 1912-3, on the south by R.R. No. 1921, Vyazovskiy Road, Trilokovo, and west by R.R. No. 1919, 264th Road, Trilokovo, and belongs to the sub-postponement district of South Moscow, registration district of Moscow Oblast, the main building whose coordinates—

- Media-Chinglet is the main building where most of the action takes place. It is a large, modern building with a central courtyard and a large auditorium. The building is divided into several sections, each with its own entrance and exit. The sections are:
- (a) First floor: main entrance, auditorium, stage, and office.
 - (b) Second floor: quarters, and offices.
 - (c) Third floor: quarters, and offices.
 - (d) Basement: quarters, and offices.
 - (e) Staircase: leading to the roof.
 - (f) Roof: where the action takes place.
 - (g) Back stage: where the actors and actresses live.
 - (h) Dressing room: where the actors and actresses get ready.
 - (i) Prop room: where the props are kept.
 - (j) Storage room: where the costumes and other items are kept.
 - (k) Kitchen: where the food is prepared.
 - (l) Bathroom: where the actors and actresses wash.
 - (m) Shower room: where the actors and actresses shower.
 - (n) Changing room: where the actors and actresses change.
 - (o) Waiting room: where the actors and actresses wait for their turn.
 - (p) Reception room: where the visitors are received.
 - (q) Office: where the management works.
 - (r) Library: where the books are kept.
 - (s) Gymnasium: where the actors and actresses exercise.
 - (t) Swimming pool: where the actors and actresses swim.
 - (u) Tennis court: where the actors and actresses play tennis.
 - (v) Basketball court: where the actors and actresses play basketball.
 - (w) Football field: where the actors and actresses play football.
 - (x) Horse riding: where the actors and actresses ride horses.
 - (y) Golf course: where the actors and actresses play golf.
 - (z) Hunting: where the actors and actresses hunt.

The site of the new hospital contains 2 acres (17 grounds and 1,510 square feet).

2. *Thysane* No. 45. *Thysane* in *Bella* Road, Triplicane, in the vegetation with district of South Madras, vegetation district of Madras-Cingay (located on the north by part of R.S. No. 540/24) on the east by R.S. No. 2013; on the south by part of R.S. No. 340/24, and on the west by R.S. No. 2490 bearing R.S. No. 240/14 and containing 1 ground and 430 square feet of the above.

No. 11.—In the matter of the CHRISTIANITY KNOWLEDGE ACT, 1858, AND IN THE MATTER OF "THE VINDICIA CHURCH AND CHURCH HOSPITAL" AT MADRAS

It is hereby notified that the Honorable of Port St. George in Ceylon, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 8 of the Government Endowments Act, 1860, and with the concurrence of the persons holding the application under section 1 of the Act, has ordered the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto to be written for the administration of the Victoria College and Madras Mission School at Melapore and Galle; that the scheme shall come into force from the date of this notification.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. The administration of the Victoria Cause and Gaucha Hospital, Madras, shall be vested in the Government of Madras.

2. The income appertaining to the institution shall be applied to relieving the sick poor and other persons seeking admission into the hospital.

3. The Government of Madras may from time to time frame rules prescribing the conditions under which such relief shall be given and governing generally for the administration and management of the Victoria Cause and Gaucha Hospital at Madras. Such rules shall come into force on such date as the Government shall direct.

4. The funds forming the endowments together with any income arising therefrom or from the other property forming the endowments thereof which has not been expended for, great purposes, if not already so expended, be invested in one or more of the securities mentioned in section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1919 and vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but shall not be invested in any other security.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Colombo, June 25, 1920.

By 25-F.—In modification of Notification No. 25-F, published on page 300-303 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd June 1920, the following amended list of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.
Arundel District.	Terni.	Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri Municipality.	Pala.	Pala Municipality.
		Koda.	Koda Municipality.		
Pallay.		Pallayam.	Tiruppur Municipality.	Perrambalur.	Chinnamanur, Kumbur.
Salem.	Madurai.	Pallayam.	Pala Nagamam.		
			Sikka Nagamam.		
Chinnamanur.		Udumalpet.	Dharmapuri Municipality.	The Nilgiris.	
Arundel.	Kannadai.			Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Municipality, Pungud, Washington Cantonment.
		Madurai.			
Chinnamanur.	Marudor, head of Karamalingapuram village in the Chinnamanur Municipality.	Dindigul.	Dindigul Municipality.	Salem.	
	Chinnamanur Municipality.	Nidhiyot.	Oreilly, Subbarayan.	Eluru.	Tilgudiyal, Kuppam, Pungudi.

Under rule 22 of the rules for the conduct of business of taluk boards, M.R. By Keshava Linga Reddy has been duly elected to be a member of the Madras Taluk Board in the district of Nallur.

Madras Collector's Office,
26th June 1930.

A. GALLWEY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R. By. Madhavaiah Chinnappa Manikavaram Madhavaiah Aravali has been declared duly elected member of the Madras Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1924, M.R. By. Tirumalaiah Bagheri Appa Ramaswami Appa has been declared duly elected a member of the Tirumalaiah Municipal Council in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
26th June 1930.

H. M. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1924 (IV of 1924), M.R. By. S. Perappa Nader Manappa Sundara Nader Aravali has been duly elected as a councillor for the third ward in the Vindhyavathi municipality, Ramanath district.

Ramanath Collector's Office,
18th June 1930.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1924 (IV of 1924), M.R. By. Tammara Palani Chetti Srinivas Chetty Aravali has been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the first ward of the Chidambaram municipality in the South Arcot district.

Under section 20 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1924 (IV of 1924), M.R. By. Subbamma Vaidhyar Chidambaram Appa Aravali has been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the third ward of the Chidambaram municipality in the South Arcot district.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
22nd June 1930.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), M.R. By. T. Manikam Nethalayar Jetti Aravali Madhavaiah Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Cuddalore (the the Kumbakonam area) in the South Arcot district.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
26th June 1930.

R. F. E. L. GUPPY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1916 the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected to the Taluk Boards areas noted opposite their names:-

M.R. By. Arora Kesavaiah Rao Aravali—S. S.—Udipi Taluk Board, Udipi Circle.
M.R. By. Manabendra Venkatesa Hegde Aravali—Udipi Taluk Board, Udipi Circle.
M.R. By. Arora Kesavaiah Hegde Aravali—Udipi Taluk Board, Udipi Circle.
M.R. By. Uthappa Reddy Venkatesaiah Aravali—Udipi Taluk Board, Udipi Circle.
M.R. By. Manabendra Venkatesa Hegde Aravali—Udipi Taluk Board, Udipi Circle.
M.R. By. Kallamandhar Aravali—Korai Taluk Board, Kumbakonam Circle.
M.R. By. Kumbakonam Deji Aravali—Korai Taluk Board, Kumbakonam Circle.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
22nd June 1930.

R. M. SLIES,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R. By. Annamagan Velumraiah Velumraiah Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th June 1930.

F. C. DUTY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R. By. Madhavaiah Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
22nd June 1930.

F. C. DUTY,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1924, M.R. By. Srinivasa Aravali has been declared duly elected as a councillor of the Srirangapatna municipality for ward III.

Srirangapatna Collector's Office,
18th June 1930.

E. W. LEON,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1904, M.R. By. Danga Venkata Reddy Gani of Tenali, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
22nd June 1930.

P. KRISHNA PILLAI,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. By. Gumparappa Peddappa Peddappa Gani and M.R. By. Nalluri Manappa Nalluri Gani have been appointed, by election, as members of the Chittoor District Board by the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
18th June 1930.

T. V. RANGASWAMI,
President.

In pursuance of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Chittoor, hereby appoints M.R. By. G. F. Mallappa Chetty Aravali, as a member of the Endupeta Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints K. Raju Mohanram Sahib to be a member of the Gopichandrapuram Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
24th June 1929.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the following gentlemen have been elected as members of the Coimbatore District Board by the Gopichandrapuram Taluk Board:—

M.R. Ry. K. N. Sankarajya Sankarajya Aiyangar.
M.R. Ry. A. S. Raja Sankarajya Aiyangar.
M.R. Ry. A. Sankarajya Sankarajya Aiyangar.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
24th June 1929.

T. A. SAMALINGAM CHRISTIAN,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. Ry. Madhav Nani Sahib has been duly elected as a member of the Cuddalore District Board by the Jambunadapuram Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. Ry. P. Devanarayana Mudaliyar Aiyangar has been duly elected as a member of the Cuddalore District Board by the Jambunadapuram Taluk Board.

Cuddalore District Board's Office,
24th June 1929.

T. M. SARASIMHA ACHAKIYAR,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Ganjam, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. A. Venkateswara Stryate Gann, retired English Head Clerk, Ganjam Collectorate to be a member of the Taluk Board, Chattrap, in place of M.R. Ry. Sri. Sahadur E. Venkateswara Stryate Gann, resigned.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
24th June 1929.

A. G. ISACK,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R. Ry. Challa Subbanyulu Gann has been appointed, by election, a member of the Godavari District Board by the Peddapuram Taluk Board.

Godavari District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Manabendra Garganjan Gann has been appointed, by election, a member of the Godavari District Board by the Peddapuram Taluk Board.

Godavari District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

D. SESHASRI RAO,
President.

Under section 33 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Rajah Lakshmi Aiyangar has been duly elected as Vice-President of the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madras District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

R. W. G. I. MACIVER,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. David Gnanasubramanian Pillai Aiyangar, s.s., to be a member of the Villupuram Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

T. VASUDEVA RAO,
President.

The President of the Salem District Board, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. K. Sankarajya Sankarajya Aiyangar, M.B.A., to be a member of the Villupuram Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

F. MACQUEEN,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1881, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby appoints by election of the unrepresented gentlemen to be members of the District Board of Thanjavur by the Government Taluk Board.

Thanjavur District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

T. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAM PILLAI,
President.

ERRATUM.

In the notification regarding the election of members for the Villupuram Taluk Board in the district of Godavari, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st May 1929 on page 245, Part I-A.—

For "M.R. Ry. Kanchibhotla Ramaswami Gann" read "M.R. Ry. Kanchibhotla Ramaswami Gann".

Godavari District Board's Office,
25th June 1929.

G. T. M. BRACKEN,
Collector.



Published by Authorize.

No. 251

WEDNESDAY, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1939.

1 Piece, 1 volume

Part 3-3.—Educational.

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

¹University of Michigan—B.A. Degree Economics, 1976—Graduate journal and field of
Economics; Medical Research, 1980-1982—Graduate journal.

University of Illinois—U.S. Dept. of Energy, 1994—440,000
 Northrup Grumman Technical Services, 1994—Construction award

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

EXTENSION OF LEASE

EXTENSION OF LEASE

Delivered on, June 14, 1928.

36 178.—In modification of conference No. 57, dated the 26th February 1935, published on page 52 of Part 2-B of the *Govt. G. O. Orders*, dated the 19th February 1935, Ms. W. S. Madhavayya, Deputy Assistant, School of Arts, Madras, brought on full average salary for six months and on half average salary for four months in continuation of the summer vacation of the subject for 1934-35.

APPENDIMENTS

Received June 22, 1978.

No. 172.—The services of M.E.Sy. 140 Baldev H. Krishna Sastri Aiyangar are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Information, for appointment as Government Translator for India.

Detentioned, June 24, 1950.

No. 159.—Mr. Charles de St. Omer Hamford, Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, to act as Inspector of Schools, Thirteenth Circle, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Yates or leave or until further orders with effect from the date of taking charge.

Detourneau, June 25, 1930.

N. 157.—MR. B. Thirumadhavulu Sastry Ayer Subrahmanyam Ayer Arangal, Lecturer, Teachers' College, Insalpet, and temporary Additional Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras, to act as Inspector of Schools, Sivakasi Circle, during the absence of H. R. M. M. Ramaswami Ayyangar Arangal on leave up to further orders with effect from the date of his going on leave.

No. 128.—M.R.Dy. *Cornel Natus Arjya Gnanon Arjya Avaraj, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras, in his Lecturer, Ceded Districts College, Amalapur, and, pro tem, in the sixth rank of the Provincial Educational Service with effect from the 15th June 1920.*

R. RAJACHANDRA RAO

Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

E. J. AMER, ANDO, AND KAWASUMOTO

The Director is pleased to grant privileges leave up till salary for two months and a half from the 1st week to M.S.D. N. Krishna Rao, First Assistant, Government Secondary Training Class.

List of candidates who passed the Sub-Assistant's Test, Part I, held on April 1939

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of the monomer.

* Should the land permitted for agriculture in this 44 acre segment be the 200 acres or 100 acres? If 200 acres, no additional will be added to the assessed, cultivated acreage in comparison with the 100 acre reduction.

2. LITTELMAN, R. E.

Process of Policy Development

Madras, 26th June 1953.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SCHOOLAGE MEXICANIZING CERTIFICATES.

Резюме: Исследования, 1981

The following text-books have been prescribed for the Public Examination of 1921:—

- (2) *Testimonies of which a detailed knowledge will be required*—
Subjects (a Poetry and Prose (for Group A):—
Shakespeare, Latin, Arabic, Persian and French.

Solutions in Poetry (for Group A).—

Urdu (Hindustani), Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Griya.

Note.—Copies of the text-book containing the solutions are to be had from the S.P.O.K. Press,

Vijaya, Madras.**Solutions in Poetry and Prose (for Group C).—**

Sanskrit, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

Note.—Copies of the text-book containing the solutions are to be had from the S.P.O.K. Press,

Vijaya, Madras.

S.N.—In the case of Sanskrit, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, five books will contain the solutions for both A and C Groups with the solutions therein as to which parties should be studied under Group A and which under Group C; copies of the book containing the solutions for Group A alone are also available for the use of candidates who do not bring up Group C and have not to study the solutions under that Group.

Urdu-Hindustani (for Group C).

Grand-Urdu by Jafarulla Ahmed Jafar [Pages 371 to 374 (both included) and from pages 345 to the end].—Shakul Hamid & Sons, High Road, Triplicane, Madras. Price, Rs. 1-14-2.

Groups (for Group C).

Poetry.—English-urdu by Gangadhar Mahar (The Urdu Sahitya Press, Chaudhank, Calcutta). Price, 12 annas.

Note.—The following pieces only in the above book have to be studied:—

Memories of Victoria Bazar	..	..	..	32	Ann.
An invitation to the Spring	..	..	..	62	"
Victoria's Vigil	..	..	..	314	"

Prose.—Pathshiksha by Madhusudan Das (Messrs. Messelers & Co., Ltd., 204, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta). Price, 8 annas.

Note.—The following eight lessons only in the above book have to be studied:—

The Sea.	The Earthquakes of Lisbon.
Budha.	The Moon and the Moon—a parable from Mathura.
Saprosim.	The City of Bazaar.
The second sea.	Nothing in the world is at rest.

Group (Group C).

Lexaphon: Cympeid, III.

Latin (Group C).

Cassius: De Bella Gallica, V (1-12).

Orid: Metamorphoses, 2 (1-112).

Tamil (Group C).

Pavala Chola, Verses 13 to 45 from La Panchala (Ed. R.L. & Fobler-Edward Arnold).

Kula Sevayana—Le Sri (containing Chapters VII and VIII).

Sanskrit (Group C).

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Arabic (Group C).

The Arabic Reader No. 4, Second half—by Qazi Ghousi Ulana Syed Ahmad.

Shah Nawaz (Shakul Hamid & Sons, High Road, Triplicane, Madras). Price, 12 annas.

Persian (Group C).

Gulistan-i-Gar, Chapters I and II, by Gulistan (Shakul Hamid & Sons, High Road, Triplicane, Madras).

Mikasin (Group C).

Satishchandra Dasgupta by Subhadra Krishna (Hindu Agency, Radhakrishna, Poona).

Shiksha Karta by Rev. M. V. Dink (Rev. Kristakrishna, Poona).

Puranas and Gita (Group C).

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 27th June 1926.

The following text-books in English of which a detailed knowledge will not be required are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1926:—

I. Poetries from Mathura by Bengali Gully, First Friends in Literature Series (Edwards, Arnold).

II. Clarendon, Green & Co. Madras Branch, Madras. Price, 12 annas.

III. Clarendon, Green & Co. Madras Branch, Madras. Price, 12 annas.

IV. Clarendon, Green & Co. Madras Branch, Madras. Price, 12 annas.

Note.—These books are recommended in addition so that they may be read in the Fifth Form of the year 1926-27.

Office of the Council for Govt. Examinations,

Madras, 27th June 1926.

TEXT-BOOKS IN 'SANSKRIT LANGUAGE (GROUPS A AND C).**PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1926.****I. TRANSLATION COMPETITION AND TRANSLATION (GROUP A).**

With reference to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 1 of the Official Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, O. No. 486, dated 16th June 1917, the following text-books are prescribed for Form VI for non-detailed study.

among the Indian Christian candidates taking the whole examination in 1929. The applicant should state whether he desirably undergoes the B.A. Pass or Honours Degree Course taking Mathematics, Planned Science or Natural Science.

(3) *The Jay T. Mathews For John—(Note—The applicant should be Hindu and should have passed the Intermediate Examination of 1928 in the first class. They should furnish satisfactory evidence to show that they were born, and have lived, for ten years, in the Colony of Tanganyika. They should also submit satisfactory evidence of good conduct and progress.)*

(4) *The Lord Patrick For—(Note—The applicant should submit satisfactory evidence of having matriculated from any recognised school within the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. He should have passed the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in 1920 in Divinity V—English Language and Literature or the B.A. Degree Examination (both parts in 1920).*

(5) *The Sir William Robertson Prize—(Note—The applicant, who having qualified in Chemistry for the B.A. (Honours) Degree not more than two years previously, should have shown aptitude for research. Satisfactory evidence of aptitude for research must accompany the application.)*

(By order)

J. J. HENNEMAN,
Secretary-in-charge.

Senate House, 25th June 1929

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that provision in Group I (Mathematics) of the B.A. pass course will be provided in this College for passing students from the 29th June 1929. Students intending to take up the subject are requested to submit their applications before the 24th June 1929.

The United Theological College, Annamalai,
24th June 1929.A. ARULANATHAN,
Principal.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1929—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the four scholarships—two for men and two for women—that are open for award to *bona fide* European students under G.O. No. 1878, Educational, dated 24th October 1924.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20. Of the four scholarships, three will be awarded to students of the third year class of the B.A. Honours course, each being alternately tenable for one year only, and one to a student residing for the B.A. degree in the Law College.

3. Applications should be made in the enclosed form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., they should be submitted through the Principal of the College, in which the applicant desires to reside, if studies are in progress, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 15th July 1929.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans, 1929.

1. Names of candidates (in full).

2. Sex.

3. Date of birth.

4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).

5. Occupation of parent or guardian.

6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.

7. Institute in which the candidate studied in 1928-29.

8. Class and mark in which the candidate passed the several branches of the B.A. degree examination or Intermediate examination or Arts with date and page of the Gazette notifying the results.

9. College in which the candidate proposes to study or is studying and subjects and course of study.

10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address

Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that

a European holds the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Status

Date

Principal,
College.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS, 1929—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the ten scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to *bona fide* European students under G.O. No. 618, Educational, dated 24th July 1927.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

4. Applications should be made in the original form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Malacca, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 15th July 1920.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for European, 1920.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Institutions in which the candidate studied in 1919-20.
8. Class and mark in which the candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with date and page of the Port St. George Gazette, notifying the success.
9. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and courses of study.
10. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Parent address,
date

Signature of candidate

I hereby certify that _____ is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 7 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above names in the application are correct.

Student
Date

*Principal,
College.*

Malacca, 16th June 1920.

A. E. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTORG.

SECONDARY GRADE.

List of candidates selected for testing in the secondary grade in the Government Secondary Training School, Chittorg, on July 1920. g

Name and address of pupil.		School in which pupil is or was.	
<i>Local Board Nominations.</i>			
1. T. Venkataswamy Ayyar
<i>Forwarded Nominations.</i>			
2. S. S. Ramaswami
3. S. S. Srinivasan
4. S. S. Srinivasan
5. J. S. Srinivasan
6. M. Srinivasan
7. M. Srinivasan
8. S. V. Srinivasan
9. T. V. Srinivasan
10. A. Srinivasan
11. T. Srinivasan
12. J. Srinivasan
13. S. Srinivasan
14. S. Srinivasan
15. S. Srinivasan
16. S. Srinivasan
17. S. Srinivasan
18. S. Srinivasan
19. S. Srinivasan
20. S. Srinivasan
21. S. Srinivasan
22. S. Srinivasan
23. S. Srinivasan
24. S. Srinivasan
25. S. Srinivasan
26. S. Srinivasan
27. S. Srinivasan
28. S. Srinivasan
29. S. Srinivasan
30. S. Srinivasan

Printed by the Government, 7th June 1923.

Chittorg, Chittorg, 7th June 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

P. Kappaswami, a pupil of the Third form of the Municipal Middle School, Tiruvannamalai, who has been expelled from the school for gross misconduct, is hereby declared by the Director of Public Instruction to be ineligible for admission into any regular school until June 1922.

N. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,

Acting Inspector of Schools, Salem Circle.

Tiruvannamalai, 18th June 1920.

*EXAMINATION FOR LOWER SUBORDINATES.

The following candidates passed the examinations held for lower subordinates in 1928—

Rank	College number	Name	Rank	College number	Name	Rank	College number	Name
1	108	D. Balu Rao (Havard)	25	321	O. Vasu Dev Kanchi.*	49	455	S. Hari Rao.
2	113	S. Narayana.	26	425	T. K. Subramanyam.	50	511	Mani Pandu.
3	413	S. Narayana.*	27	347	T. Subramanyam	51	525	A. Perambaram.
4	463	S. Narayana Rao.*	28	448	T. Subramanyam.*	52	535	S. Aravamudan.
5	495	T. J. Krishna Rao.*	29	325	T. Pula Rao.*	53	545	V. Jagannath
6	522	G. Subramanyam	30	449	Vasudeva, S.*	54	551	V. Jayaraman.
7	488	K. N. Ramesh Babu.	31	445	T. A. Rajag.	55	557	S. K. Lingappa.
8	505	G. N. Subramanyam.*	32	441	K. Subram.	56	552	S. W. Subraman. Appal.
9	514	C. K. Subramanyam.	33	418	P. C. Ananthakrishna	57	559	T. Ramu Pillai.*
10	514	Ch. Th. Raju.	34	418	P. C. Ananthakrishna	58	571	S. Mahesh.
11	524	S. K. Jothi.	35	418	S. Ananthakrishna.	59	545	T. Subraman. Rao.
12	525	Subraman. A.	36	478	P. K. Subramanyam.	60	548	A. Chandrasekh.
13	525	T. Subramanyam Rao.	37	483	L. Perambaram.	61	577	S. Venkatesh.*
14	548	D. L. Subramanyam.*	38	484	A. S. Subraman.	62	585	V. Subramanyam.
15	577	J. L. Subraman.	39	484	T. Subraman.	63	587	S. Venkatesh.
16	512	S. S. Subraman. Rao	40	484	T. Subraman.	64	592	S. Ramakrishna.
17	512	A. Subraman.	41	545	K. V. Subraman.	65	593	S. Mahesh.
18	541	T. Subraman.	42	551	T. Subraman.	66	593	S. Mahesh.
19	518	Subraman. S.	43	551	T. Subraman.	67	593	S. Mahesh.
20	560	M. Subraman. Rao	44	551	T. Subraman.	68	593	S. Mahesh.
21	574	T. Subraman.	45	551	T. Subraman.	69	593	S. Mahesh.
22	574	T. Subraman.	46	551	T. Subraman.	70	593	S. Mahesh.
23	574	T. Subraman.	47	551	T. Subraman.	71	593	S. Mahesh.
24	574	T. Subraman.	48	551	T. Subraman.	72	593	S. Mahesh.
25	574	T. Subraman.	49	551	T. Subraman.	73	593	S. Mahesh.
26	574	T. Subraman.	50	551	T. Subraman.	74	593	S. Mahesh.

* Those equally in printed certificate.

Madras, 16th June 1929.

In modification of the notification published in the *For St. George Gazette Part I-B, Sub (11)* February 1928, it is hereby notified that the number of candidates in the Engage class will be decreased to 10 and that for the Subordinate class will be limited to 75.

Calcutta, 22nd June 1929.

H. B. MATHEWS,
Professor of Electrical Engineering in charge.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS

The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 7th and 8th June 1929—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

First Class.			Second Class.		
Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
1	1	A. Subramanyam.	1	1	A. Subramanyam.
2	2	A. Subramanyam.	2	2	A. Subramanyam.
3	3	A. Subramanyam.	3	3	A. Subramanyam.
4	4	A. Subramanyam.	4	4	A. Subramanyam.
5	5	A. Subramanyam.	5	5	A. Subramanyam.
6	6	A. Subramanyam.	6	6	A. Subramanyam.
7	7	A. Subramanyam.	7	7	A. Subramanyam.
8	8	A. Subramanyam.	8	8	A. Subramanyam.
9	9	A. Subramanyam.	9	9	A. Subramanyam.
10	10	A. Subramanyam.	10	10	A. Subramanyam.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
1	1	A. Subramanyam.	1	1	A. Subramanyam.
2	2	A. Subramanyam.	2	2	A. Subramanyam.
3	3	A. Subramanyam.	3	3	A. Subramanyam.
4	4	A. Subramanyam.	4	4	A. Subramanyam.
5	5	A. Subramanyam.	5	5	A. Subramanyam.
6	6	A. Subramanyam.	6	6	A. Subramanyam.
7	7	A. Subramanyam.	7	7	A. Subramanyam.
8	8	A. Subramanyam.	8	8	A. Subramanyam.
9	9	A. Subramanyam.	9	9	A. Subramanyam.
10	10	A. Subramanyam.	10	10	A. Subramanyam.

Chennai, Madras, 16th June 1929.

H. B. MATHEWS,
Principal, Board of Examiners and
Secretary, Engage in Class.

SALE, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS, JULY 1920.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the coming examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Madras in July 1920, will be held at the Senate House, Chapeau, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 2nd July 1920 and following days. The same examination at Port Blair, Madras at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 6th July 1920 at the Senate House, Chapeau, Madras.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES (FURTHER) (P.T.F. FORM).

The same examination in Test E will be held at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 10th July 1920 at the respective centres. Candidates appearing for Test E in Hyderabad are directed to communicate with their Assistant Commissioners and to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for their examination in Hyderabad at those centres. If Assistant Commissioners desire make the necessary arrangements, the candidates should with the permission of their Assistant Commissioners report themselves to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras, on the day day for their first examination.

1. The same examination in Test E in Hyderabad at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 6th July 1920 at the Senate House, Chapeau, Madras, where all the tests are held.

2. The time-table for the Salt tests to be held in July 1920 will appear in the third week of June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in July next has been arranged to be held on the 19th July 1920 at the centre indicated by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALE, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1920.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 6th July 1920 and following days:—

Date.	Time.	Subjects.	Test.
Monday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General Law.	Test A—General.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt General, Volume I.	Test B1—Salt.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Salt General, Volume II.	Test B2—Salt.
Tuesday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Customs at Salt and Sugarcane.	Test C—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Chief General Examiners and Chief Assistant Examiners.	Test D—General.
Wednesday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Mathematics.	Test E1—Engineering.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling.	Test E2—Engineering.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Physics.	Test F1—Physics.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Chemistry.	Test F2—Chemistry.
Thursday, 8th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	English Literature.	Test G1—English.
	2 to 4 p.m.	History.	Test G2—History.
Friday, 9th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Geography.	Test H—Geography.

Madras, 10th June 1920.

EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

The following is the time-table for the half-yearly examination of Assistant Collectors, P.O.s, and Forest Officers and Preliminary Deputy Collectors in Law and Veterinary to be held on the 6th July 1920 and following days:—

(1) Candidates should present themselves on the first day of the examination at the time and place of examination specified and on subsequent days at the time at which they are required to attend. They should bring with them the books which they are permitted to use by answering questions with notes during the examinations. Candidates are requested to report to the collector regarding the books they may use.

(2) The same examination in Veterinary by the Higher and Lower Standards will be held on the 6th July 1920, and each following day at 10 a.m. to 12 noon, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Date.	Time.	Subject.	Place of transaction and by whom and when.
25th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard—Translation into Vernacular.	The examination of Mr. J. J. Deane will be held at Madras by the Collector of the District.
26th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Lower Standard—Translation into Vernacular.	The examination of Mr. J. J. Deane will be held at Madras by the Collector of the District.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard—Translation into English.	The examination of Mr. J. J. Deane will be held at Madras by the Collector of the District.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Lower Standard—Translation into English.	The examination of Mr. J. J. Deane will be held at Madras by the Collector of the District.
26th do.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Forest Code and Accounts.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Forest Surveying Orders.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard—Vernacular.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
27th do.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Indian Forest Code.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Office Procedure and Accounts (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Accounts.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Criminal Procedure Code.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Office Procedure and Accounts (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Law of Evidence.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
28th do.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Survey and Land Revenue.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Forest Law (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Settlement.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Forest Law (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Lower Standard—Vernacular.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Forest Surveying Orders.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Forest Revenue (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
29th do.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Police Departmental Orders.	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Forest Revenue (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in F.C. and A.A. will be held at Madras by the District Forest Officer.

F.C. = Forest Code. A.A. = Office Procedure and Accounts.

F.S. = Forest Surveying. F.C.A. = Forest Code and Accounts.

S.S. = Surveying and Settlement.

Madras, 26th June 1916.

Time-table relating to the examinations in Hindustani of Assistant Collectors, Military and Unattached Officers to be held at the Bazaar House, Chyowak, Madras, in July 1920.

Date.	Time of writing test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Time of oral test.
1920				
	10 to 12.30 a.m.	Translation into English—Military Higher Section (Hindustani).	Reading test	
		Translation into English—Military Lower Section (Hindustani).	Book test	At 11 a.m.
		Translation into Hindustani—Educational Compulsory test.	P. W. G. test	
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Hindustani—Lower Standard examination for Hindustani Collection.	Self-Design and Definite Memoranda test	
20th July.		Translation into Hindustani—General Language Teaching examination.	Third class test	At 12 noon.
	10.30 to 11.30 a.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	General Language Teaching examination	
		Translation into Hindustani—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Military Higher Standard	At 1 p.m.
	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	Self-Design and Definite Memoranda test	
	2 to 4 p.m.	Translation into English—Lower Standard examination for Assistant Collectors.	.....	.....
	10 to 12.30 a.m.	Composition on selected parts of the test book—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	.....	.....
		Composition on selected parts of the test book—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	.....	.....
24th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into English—Educational Compulsory test.	Lower Standard examination for Assistant Collectors.	At 11 a.m.
		Translation into Hindustani—General Language Teaching examination.	Self-Design test	At 12 noon.
	2 to 4 p.m.	German—General Language Teaching examination.	Deputy Collector's test	At 11 a.m.
26th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Hindustani—Self-Design and Definite Memoranda test (Hindustani).	.....	.....
28th July.	10 to 12 p.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collector's test (Hindustani).	.....	.....
1920 July.	1 to 2 p.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Self-Design test (Hindustani).	.....	.....

Time-table relating to the examinations in Hindustani of candidates for the Sub-Judges and District Magistrate's test, Deputy Collectors' test and third-class test at the Bazaar House in July 1920.

Office.	By whom conducted.	Day and hour of written test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Day and hour of oral test.
Chatterjee ..	Collector of Chyowak.	24th July 1920, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Hindustani—Sub-Judges' and District Magistrate's test (Hindustani).	Sub-Judges and District Magistrate's test (Hindustani).	At 1 p.m. on the 25th July 1920.
Do. ..	Do.	26th July 1920, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	At 1 p.m. on the 26th July 1920 and at 11 a.m. on each following day as may be necessary.
Goenka ..	Collector of Chyowak.	Do.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Do.
Madan ..	Collector of Madras.	Do.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Do.
Malay ..	Collector of Malaya.	Do.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Do.
Chatterjee ..	Collector of Chyowak.	Do.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Translation into Hindustani—Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	Deputy Collectors' test (Telugu and English).	At 11 a.m. on the 26th July 1920.

Time-table relating to the examinations in connection (Tamil, Telugu, Kannara and Malayalam) of Assistant, etc., and other Government Offices to be held at the several times, Chetput, Madras, 16 July 1920.

Date.	Time of written test.	Written test.	Oral test.	Hour of oral test.
19th.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—English and lower standard approximations of Tamil, etc., Police and Forest (Hary and Preliminary Deputy Collector (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Translation into vernacular—Military Higher Standard (Tamil).	Railway test (Tamil) Post test (Tamil) P. A. L. test (Tamil and Telugu). Tamil class test (Tamil).	10.15 a.m.
20 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara). Translation into English—Higher and Lower Standard approximations of Amharic, Police and Forest officers and Preliminary Deputy Collector (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Translation into English—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara). General—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara). Translation into vernacular—General class test for Police officers (Tamil). Translation into vernacular—Agricultural Officer test (Tamil).	Tamil class test for Police officers. Police officers and approximations for District Revenue post (Tamil). Military Higher Standard (Tamil).	10.15 a.m.
21 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—General class test for Police officers (Tamil). Translation into vernacular—Agricultural Officer test (Tamil). Translation into English—Agricultural Officer test (Tamil).	Higher and Lower Standard approximations of Amharic, etc. (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). Translation test for Police officers (Tamil).	10.15 a.m.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—General class test for Police officers (Tamil). Translation into vernacular—Agricultural Officer test (Tamil). Translation into English—Agricultural Officer test (Tamil).	Translation test for Police officers (Tamil). Superior class test for Police officers (Tamil). Agricultural Officer test (Tamil). Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara).	10.15 a.m.
22 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—General class test for Police officers (Tamil, Telugu, Kannara and Malayalam).	Translation test for candidates for District Revenue post (Tamil and Malayalam). Telugu and Telugu Standard test and reading memoranda (Tamil, Telugu, Kannara and Malayalam). Deputy Collector test—reading memoranda (Malayalam). Translation test for candidates for District Revenue post (Tamil) vernacular. Telugu and District Revenue test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test—reading memoranda (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara).	10.15 a.m.
23 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collector test (Tamil, Telugu, Kannara and Malayalam).	Telugu and District Revenue test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test—reading memoranda (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara).	10.15 a.m.
24 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collector test (Tamil, Telugu, Kannara and Malayalam).	Deputy Collector test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test (Tamil, Telugu and Kannara).	10.15 a.m.
25 July.				
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collector test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	Deputy Collector test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test (Tamil and Telugu) vernacular. Deputy Collector test (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam).	10.15 a.m.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chetput, Madras, 16th June 1920.

A. W. SOMERSET,
Secretary.

CLAS FOR THE TRAINING OF SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

A class for the training of Surveyors and Draughtsmen will be opened at Bellary on Monday the 20th July 1920. Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission to the Class. They should be submitted in the enclosed form as far as possible this office on or before 15th June 1920. Applicants with a knowledge of Telugu will be preferred. Candidates will be given a course of six months. During the training period they will be given half pay, 1 rupee 15 paise. Successful candidates will, after completion of training, be appointed as Surveyors on Rs. 31 plus Rs. 6, according to their qualifications. They must, however, give a binding that they will serve in this party for not less than one year.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name.
3. Residence and address.
4. Age.
5. Qualifications.

Form of Application

Note—A specimen of the candidate's Telugu handwriting should accompany the application.

Bellary, 24th June 1922.

J. VENKATASARATHY,
Special Selection Officer.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING QUINDY.

The above board will commence work on Saturday, 2nd July 1922, and work will be started the next morning in the second section, provided previous intimation is given to the Manager.

The caution money of Rs. 10 must be paid to the Manager on the day the student joins the board as candidate.

All the students of the college including those who failed in the second examination and who signed the clause must become members of the board, unless they have obtained the previous sanction of the Principal to reside outside.

Students must provide their own lighting for their residences for the present (probably for two or three weeks).

Each student will be provided with a chair and table for his room at Government cost.

College of Engineering, Quindy,
24th June 1922.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, QUINDY.

Examination Rules.

The following regulations and previously registered candidates will be admitted to the Engineer class of the College of Engineering, Quindy, on Monday the 12th July 1922, provided they join at 10 a.m. and produced such deposits with the Principal on that day—

(1) A health certificate in the prescribed form from a qualified Government Medical Officer certifying that the candidate is fit for the public service, including the on-duty work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated. Certificate in no other form will be accepted.

(2) Original certificate of student covering the last two years.

(3) Satisfactory evidence of ages shown by original or properly attested copies of documents.

(4) Leaving certificate from the College last attended.

(5) A deposit of Rs. 120 to be drawn against the instruments, etc.

(6) Tuition fee under rule 48.

(7) A reservation stub fee of Rs. 4.

3. The application form for admission into the College should be filled in and returned at once. The College is fully residential and no exemption will be granted to live outside.

Students and names.	Residence.	Students and names.	Residence.
1. H. Ramaswami Reddy ..	Do.	21. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
2. T. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	22. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
3. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	23. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
4. S. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	24. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
5. C. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	25. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
6. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	26. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
7. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	27. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
8. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	28. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
9. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	29. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
10. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	30. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
11. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	31. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
12. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	32. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
13. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	33. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
14. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	34. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
15. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	35. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
16. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	36. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
17. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	37. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
18. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	38. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
19. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	39. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
20. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	40. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
21. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	41. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
22. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	42. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
23. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	43. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
24. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	44. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
25. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	45. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
26. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	46. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
27. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	47. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
28. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	48. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
29. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	49. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
30. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	50. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
31. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	51. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
32. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	52. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
33. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	53. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
34. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	54. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
35. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	55. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
36. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	56. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
37. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	57. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
38. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	58. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
39. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	59. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
40. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	60. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
41. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	61. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
42. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	62. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
43. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	63. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
44. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	64. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
45. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	65. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
46. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	66. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
47. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	67. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
48. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	68. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
49. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	69. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
50. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	70. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
51. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	71. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
52. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	72. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
53. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	73. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
54. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	74. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
55. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	75. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
56. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	76. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
57. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	77. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
58. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	78. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
59. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	79. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
60. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	80. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
61. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	81. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
62. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	82. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
63. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	83. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
64. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	84. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
65. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	85. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
66. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	86. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
67. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	87. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
68. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	88. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
69. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	89. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
70. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	90. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
71. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	91. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
72. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	92. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
73. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	93. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
74. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	94. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
75. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	95. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
76. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	96. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
77. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	97. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
78. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	98. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
79. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	99. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.
80. A. Srinivasulu Reddy ..	Do.	100. K. Srinivasulu ..	Do.

* Over age.

Mechanical Engineering Regulations.

The following students have been selected for the award of scholarships for the study of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. They should join the College at 10 a.m. on Monday the 12th July 1922 with the following—

(1) A health certificate in the prescribed form from a qualified Government Medical Officer, certifying that the candidate is fit for the public service, including the on-duty work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated. Certificate in no other form will be accepted.

(2) Original certificate of student covering the last two years.

(3) Satisfactory evidence of ages as shown by original or properly attested copies of documents.

(4) Leaving certificate from the College last attended.

(5) A deposit of Rs. 120 to be drawn against the instruments, etc.

(6) Tuition fee under rule 48.

(7) A reservation stub fee of Rs. 4.

VACANCIES.

Wanted a Librarian for the Government Victoria College, Telghat, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem (including local allowances).

Applicants enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, examination qualification and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1923.

Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

Wanted a Physics P.A. or Demonstrator for the College Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 4 local allowance. The appointment is temporary and will last up to 15th June 1923.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1923. Selected applicants will have to join on the 1st July 1923.

Telghat, 7th June 1923.

Wanted an M.A. or M.B. (Hons.) L.T., or Assistant Lecturer in History (pay Rs. 100) for the Government Victoria College, Telghat.

Applicants enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, marks, examination qualifications and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1923.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

Govt. Victoria College, Telghat.

P. SHANKUNNY,

10th June 1923.

Principal.

Wanted two temporary Demonstrators—one for the Physical Laboratory and the other for Chemical Laboratory—on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem for the Government College, Kumbakonam, from 1st July 1923. Applicants should have passed the B.A. degree examination in H-A and H-B respectively. Applications will be received up to the 30th July 1923.

Govt. College, Kumbakonam,

F. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,

12th June 1923.

Acting Principal.

Wanted a Band Master for the Laboratory School, Chinglapet, on Rs. 40, with a temporary allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem newly sanctioned. Applicants stating (1) age, (2) qualifications—educational and professional, (3) previous service and (4) nationality should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th July 1923 with copies of testimonials. Preference will be given to those who have served in the Government's Band.

Laboratory School, Chinglapet,

F. K. WARRIAR,

17th June 1923.

Acting Superintendent.

Appointments are invited for the following vacancies in the Municipal High School, Anantapur. A knowledge of Telugu is also required:—

1. History Assistant	..	..	..	..	Pay
2. Mathematics Assistant	..	..	..	..	Rs. 50-6-150
3. Science Assistant	..	..	..	..	(Diamond)
4. Assistant Teacher	..	..	..	..	50-2-60 (Diamond)

For the last three posts, B.A., B.T. are required and for the last a trained Intermediate certificate is required. Applications must reach the undersigned before 30th July 1923.

Anantapur Municipal Office,

P. APPA RAO,

12th June 1923.

Ex-officio Chairman.

Appointments are invited for teachers' posts in English schools in this State on Rs. 50 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 50-5-3-50. Applicants should be graduates of the University of Madras and should have taken an acceptable Mathematics or Science. The application should show the date and place of birth of the candidate and should be addressed to the Inspector of English Schools, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli. The latest date for the receipt of applications by that office is 15th July 1923.

L. C. HODGSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

Tirunelveli, 22nd June 1923.

Appointments are invited from women teachers of at least the Secondary grade who are below the age of 35 for the following posts:—

- (1) School Assistant, Training Section of the Government Mohammediya Training School for Muslimes, Tiruchirappalli, on Rs. 50-5-75.
- (2) Headmistress, Model School attached to the Government Mohammediya Training School for Muslimes, Tiruchirappalli, on Rs. 12-0-100.
- (3) School Assistant, Model School attached to the Government Mohammediya Training School for Muslimes, Tiruchirappalli, on Rs. 40-5-50.
- (4) Headmistress, Government Mohammediya Girls' School, Fort St. George on Rs. 24-0-100 plus allowance Rs. 5.
- (5) Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Mohammediya Girls' School, Tirunelveli, on Rs. 10.

Tiruchirappalli, 26th June 1923.

K. C. E. KARNET,

Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

GRASS-MAN'S CODE of the Madras Educational Department with appendices—corrected up to 1st March 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 4. (5 p.)
 HANDBOOK OF PHYSICAL SCIENTIFIC FOR BOYAR SCHOOLS BY A. G. NARAYAN, 1903. 8vo. 1 (10 p.)
 MADRAS EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 8th edition, reprinted embodying the modifications approved by Government up to November 1913. Published 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2s. 3. (14.)
 TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT No. 11, syllabus in drawing for Indian Schools. 1st edition, 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. A. 1. (8 p.)

PRESIDENT COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The President College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of animals occurring in the State of Madras.

No. 1—10—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

No. 11—15 issued 1913—15 still available for Rs. 2.

No. 16—190 are being issued at Rs. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. F. F. Fyvie, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivas Rao, which has been recommended for the use of students taking shorthand shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-3-0 a copy.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 46.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1920. [PART I. a. 6 p.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1920.

The following candidates have passed the Examination held in April last.—

[The Intermediate or F.A. certificates and the attendance certificates of candidates who failed in or were absent from, the exam. session will be retained in the office of the Registrar. These candidates will not be required to produce them again for further appearance.]

(Note—Names in Italics denote female candidates.)

PART I.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

First Class.		
Rank.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	1195 Gnanapal, O. S.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private Study.
2	1202 Appalannaraswami, S.	Madras Christian College, Villupputur.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Register number and name of candidate.	Register number and name of candidate.
ANANTAPUR.	HYDERABAD.	KUMBHAKONAM.
CHINN CHENTHAM COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR.	HIDAN COLLEGE, HYDERABAD.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KUMBHAKONAM.
1 Jaganmohan Nayudu, G.	45 Hanumantha Rao, O.	11 Anandaraman, O. S.
2 Mahalingam Sankar, M.	46 Subramanian Anand Sankar.	12 Duraimurugan, O. S.
13 Ramji Rao, S.	47 Govind Chinnai.	13 Duraimurugan, S.
14 Ramaswami, S.	48 Perumangalam, E.	14 Subramanian, S.
MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE AND PRIVATE STUDY.	49 Subramaniam, T.	15 Subramanian, S.
15 Ganapathi Rao, S.	50 Perumangalam, S. V.	16 Kishore, S.
PACHAIAIPATTI COLLEGE, MADRAS.	51 Ravi Sankar A.S.	17 Subramanian, S.
16 Ramaswami, T.	52 Ravi Sankar S.B.	18 Kishore, S.
ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TROMPSFORD, AND PRIVATE STUDY.	HIDAN COLLEGE, HYDERABAD, AND PRIVATE STUDY.	19 Kishore, S.
17 Ravi Sankar, S.	53 Ravi, S. C.	20 Kishore, S.
18 Subramanian, O. S.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY, AND PRIVATE STUDY.	21 Kishore, S.
	54 Subramanian, S.	22 Kishore, S.
	55 Subramanian, S.	23 Kishore, S.
		24 Kishore, S.
		25 Kishore, S.
		26 Kishore, S.
		27 Kishore, S.
		28 Kishore, S.
		29 Kishore, S.
		30 Kishore, S.
		31 Kishore, S.
		32 Kishore, S.
		33 Kishore, S.
		34 Kishore, S.
		35 Kishore, S.
		36 Kishore, S.
		37 Kishore, S.
		38 Kishore, S.
		39 Kishore, S.
		40 Kishore, S.
		41 Kishore, S.
		42 Kishore, S.
		43 Kishore, S.
		44 Kishore, S.
		45 Kishore, S.
		46 Kishore, S.
		47 Kishore, S.
		48 Kishore, S.
		49 Kishore, S.
		50 Kishore, S.
		51 Kishore, S.
		52 Kishore, S.
		53 Kishore, S.
		54 Kishore, S.
		55 Kishore, S.
		56 Kishore, S.
		57 Kishore, S.
		58 Kishore, S.
		59 Kishore, S.
		60 Kishore, S.
		61 Kishore, S.
		62 Kishore, S.
		63 Kishore, S.
		64 Kishore, S.
		65 Kishore, S.
		66 Kishore, S.
		67 Kishore, S.
		68 Kishore, S.
		69 Kishore, S.
		70 Kishore, S.
		71 Kishore, S.
		72 Kishore, S.
		73 Kishore, S.
		74 Kishore, S.
		75 Kishore, S.
		76 Kishore, S.
		77 Kishore, S.
		78 Kishore, S.
		79 Kishore, S.
		80 Kishore, S.
		81 Kishore, S.
		82 Kishore, S.
		83 Kishore, S.
		84 Kishore, S.
		85 Kishore, S.
		86 Kishore, S.
		87 Kishore, S.
		88 Kishore, S.
		89 Kishore, S.
		90 Kishore, S.
		91 Kishore, S.
		92 Kishore, S.
		93 Kishore, S.
		94 Kishore, S.
		95 Kishore, S.
		96 Kishore, S.
		97 Kishore, S.
		98 Kishore, S.
		99 Kishore, S.
		100 Kishore, S.

Register number and name of candidate.

MADRAS—cont.
S.P.S. COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY.

- 1418 Gopalantharam, P.
S.P.S. COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY, TOLL, AND PRIVATE STUDY.
1420 Arumugachari, Subram.
1421 Sanyal, P. M.
1422 Subramaniam, C.

MADRAS COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1423 Chellam, A. S.
1424 Thomas, C. J.
1425 Venkatesan Ram, A.

MADRAS COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY.

- 1426 Sanyal, K.
1427 Sanyal, R. P.
1428 Subramanyam, S. C.

MADRAS COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1429 Anand, R. G.
1430 Sanyal, M. T.

PRIVATE STUDY UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.

- 1431 Sanyal, K. V. G.

MADRAS AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADRAS.

- 1432 Allen, E. D. A.
1433 Anand, K.
1434 Ravi Sankar, M.
1435 Jeyaraj, S. S.
1436 Gnanan, S.
1437 Gnanan, G. N.
1438 Jeyaraj, S. S.
1439 Sanyal, S. C.
1440 Sanyal, S. C.
1441 Sanyal, S. C.
1442 Sanyal, S. C.
1443 Sanyal, S. C.
1444 Sanyal, S. C.
1445 Sanyal, S. C.

AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1446 Sanyal, S. C.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KENKALAN, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1447 Sanyal, S. C.

PANJABIAH'S COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1448 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.

- 1449 Sanyal, S. C.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TRICHINPOLY.

- 1450 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1451 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1452 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1453 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1454 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1455 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1456 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1457 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1458 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1459 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1460 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1461 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1462 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1463 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1464 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1465 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1466 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1467 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1468 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1469 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1470 Sanyal, S. C.

Register number and name of candidate.

MADRAS COLLEGE, ST. ALBINOUS COLLEGE, MADRAS.

- 1471 Sanyal, S. C.
1472 Sanyal, S. C.
1473 Sanyal, S. C.
1474 Sanyal, S. C.
1475 Sanyal, S. C.
1476 Sanyal, S. C.
1477 Sanyal, S. C.
1478 Sanyal, S. C.
1479 Sanyal, S. C.
1480 Sanyal, S. C.
1481 Sanyal, S. C.
1482 Sanyal, S. C.
1483 Sanyal, S. C.
1484 Sanyal, S. C.
1485 Sanyal, S. C.
1486 Sanyal, S. C.
1487 Sanyal, S. C.
1488 Sanyal, S. C.
1489 Sanyal, S. C.
1490 Sanyal, S. C.
1491 Sanyal, S. C.
1492 Sanyal, S. C.
1493 Sanyal, S. C.
1494 Sanyal, S. C.
1495 Sanyal, S. C.
1496 Sanyal, S. C.
1497 Sanyal, S. C.
1498 Sanyal, S. C.
1499 Sanyal, S. C.
1500 Sanyal, S. C.

ST. ALBINOUS COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1501 Sanyal, S. C.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KENKALAN, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1502 Sanyal, S. C.

PANJABIAH'S COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1503 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.

- 1504 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1505 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1506 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1507 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1508 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1509 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1510 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1511 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1512 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1513 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1514 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1515 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1516 Sanyal, S. C.

Register number and name of candidate.

MADRAS COLLEGE, ST. ALBINOUS COLLEGE, MADRAS.

- 1517 Sanyal, S. C.
1518 Sanyal, S. C.
1519 Sanyal, S. C.
1520 Sanyal, S. C.
1521 Sanyal, S. C.
1522 Sanyal, S. C.
1523 Sanyal, S. C.
1524 Sanyal, S. C.
1525 Sanyal, S. C.
1526 Sanyal, S. C.
1527 Sanyal, S. C.
1528 Sanyal, S. C.
1529 Sanyal, S. C.
1530 Sanyal, S. C.
1531 Sanyal, S. C.
1532 Sanyal, S. C.
1533 Sanyal, S. C.
1534 Sanyal, S. C.
1535 Sanyal, S. C.
1536 Sanyal, S. C.
1537 Sanyal, S. C.
1538 Sanyal, S. C.
1539 Sanyal, S. C.
1540 Sanyal, S. C.

ST. ALBINOUS COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1541 Sanyal, S. C.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KENKALAN, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1542 Sanyal, S. C.

PANJABIAH'S COLLEGE, MADRAS, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 1543 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.

- 1544 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1545 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1546 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1547 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1548 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1549 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1550 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1551 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1552 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1553 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1554 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1555 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1556 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1557 Sanyal, S. C.

PRIVATE STUDY (UNDER REGULATION II OF CHARTER VI.)

- 1558 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1559 Sanyal, S. C.

- 1560 Sanyal, S. C.

GROUP (4-6) PSYCHOLOGIST, ETHICS AND LOGIC OR A LANGUAGE

First Class

Rank	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	518. H. Kramarsky, Prof. . .	Kyiv College	519. Weissmann, S. V. . .	Heine College
2	1813 Yankevich, Zai, T. . .	Belomorsk College, Russian Army.	519. Samokhilenko, T. . .	Penitentiary School, St. Petersburg.
3	101 Amelinovich, W. . .	Belomorsk College, Russian Army.	520. Gopalen, S. . .	Do
4	401 Nigoyeva, Ios, E. . .	Belomorsk College, Russian Army.		

* Originality registered as *Therapeutic*. ®

Received 12 June 2006

[illegible]

GROUP (V)—HISTORY AND ECONOMICS.

Register number and name of institution.

Register number and name of institution.

Register number and name of institution.

ARANTAPUR.

CROSSED DISTRICT COLLEGE, ARANTAPUR.

- 9 Jambhikarappa Nagai, G.
10 Jambhikarappa Nagai, M.
11 Jambhikarappa, M.

PACHAIAIPATTANAM COLLEGE, MADRAS.

- 12 Ramaswami, T.

VI. JAMSHEDPUR COLLEGE, TIRUPATI, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 13 Jambhikarappa, T.

HYDERABAD.

KIZAM COLLEGE, HYDERABAD.

- 14 Muhammad Ali Khan, M.
15 Ramaswami, G.
16 Ramaswami, H. V.
17 Ramaswami, H. V.
18 Ramaswami, H. V.
19 Ramaswami, H. V.
20 Ramaswami, H. V.

KIZAM COLLEGE, HYDERABAD, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 21 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 22 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 23 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 24 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 25 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 26 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 27 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 28 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 29 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 30 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 31 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 32 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 33 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 34 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 35 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 36 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 37 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 38 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 39 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 40 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS—cont.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 41 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 42 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 43 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 44 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 45 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 46 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 47 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 48 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 49 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 50 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 51 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 52 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 53 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 54 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 55 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 56 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 57 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 58 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 59 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 60 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 61 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 62 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 63 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 64 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 65 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 66 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 67 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 68 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 69 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, AND PRIVATE STUDY.

- 70 Jambhikarappa, T.

MADRAS—cont.

PACHAIAIPATTANAM COLLEGE, MADRAS—cont.

- 71 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 72 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 73 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 74 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 75 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 76 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 77 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 78 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 79 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 80 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 81 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 82 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 83 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 84 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 85 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 86 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 87 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 88 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 89 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 90 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 91 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 92 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 93 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 94 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 95 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 96 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 97 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 98 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 99 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 100 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 101 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 102 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 103 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 104 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 105 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 106 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 107 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 108 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 109 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 110 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 111 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 112 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 113 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 114 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 115 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 116 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 117 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 118 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 119 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 120 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 121 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 122 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 123 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 124 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 125 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 126 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 127 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 128 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 129 Jambhikarappa, T.

- 130 Jambhikarappa, T.

PART II—GROUP (B)—MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics
 Applied Mathematics
 Deficiency in total number of marks

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
18	a	898	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3201	a
26	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3202	a
36	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3203	a
44	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3204	a
51	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3205	a
55	a/b	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3206	a
61	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3207	a
67	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3208	a
73	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3209	a
79	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3210	a
85	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3211	a
91	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3212	a
97	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3213	a
103	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3214	a
109	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3215	a
115	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3216	a
121	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3217	a
127	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3218	a
133	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3219	a
139	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3220	a
145	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3221	a
151	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3222	a
157	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3223	a
163	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3224	a
169	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3225	a
175	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3226	a
181	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3227	a
187	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3228	a
193	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3229	a
199	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3230	a
205	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3231	a
211	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3232	a
217	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3233	a
223	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3234	a
229	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3235	a
235	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3236	a
241	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3237	a
247	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3238	a
253	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3239	a
259	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3240	a
265	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3241	a
271	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3242	a
277	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3243	a
283	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3244	a
289	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3245	a
295	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3246	a
301	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3247	a
307	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3248	a
313	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3249	a
319	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3250	a
325	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3251	a
331	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3252	a
337	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3253	a
343	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3254	a
349	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3255	a
355	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3256	a
361	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3257	a
367	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3258	a
373	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3259	a
379	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3260	a
385	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3261	a
391	a	915	a/b	1894	a/b	2968	a	3262	a

PART II—GROUP (B-1)—PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Main subject
 Practical examination in main subject
 Subsidiary subject
 Deficiency in total number of marks

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
81	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
82	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
83	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
84	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
85	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
86	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
87	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
88	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
89	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
90	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
91	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
92	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
93	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
94	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
95	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
96	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
97	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
98	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
99	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
100	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
101	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
102	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
103	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
104	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
105	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
106	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
107	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
108	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
109	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
110	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
111	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
112	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
113	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
114	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
115	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
116	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
117	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
118	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
119	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
120	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
121	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
122	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
123	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
124	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
125	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
126	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
127	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
128	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
129	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
130	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
131	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
132	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
133	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
134	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
135	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
136	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
137	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
138	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
139	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
140	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
141	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
142	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
143	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
144	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
145	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
146	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
147	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
148	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
149	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a
150	a	881	a	1888	a	2888	a	3888	a

PART II—GROUP (II-B)—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Main subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Practical examination in main subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Subsidiary subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Deficiency in total number of marks 10 10 10 10 10 10

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
1908	a	1910	a	1912	a	1914	a & b	1916	hardly satisfactory
1909	a	1911	a & b	1913	a	1915	a & b	1917	a
1910	a & b	1912	a	1914	a & b	1916	a & b	1918	a
1911	a	1913	a	1915	a	1917	a & b	1919	a
1912	b	1914	a	1916	a & b	1918	a & b	1920	a

PART (II)—GROUP (II-C)—NATURAL SCIENCE.

Main subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Practical examination in main subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Subsidiary subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Deficiency in total number of marks 10 10 10 10 10 10

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
191	a	197	b	198	b

PART II—GROUP (IV)—PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS, AND LOGIC OR A LANGUAGE.

Psychology and Special subject 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Ethics and Logic or a Language 10 10 10 10 10 10
 Deficiency in total number of marks 10 10 10 10 10 10

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
191	abstr.	196	a & b	197	abstr.	198	a	199	abstr.
192	a	197	a	198	a & b	199	a	200	a & b
193	a	198	a	199	a	200	a	201	a
194	abstr.	199	a	200	a	201	a	202	a
195	a	200	a	201	a	202	a	203	a
196	a	201	a	202	a	203	a	204	a
197	a	202	a	203	a	204	a	205	a
198	a	203	a	204	a	205	a	206	a
199	a	204	a	205	a	206	a	207	a
200	a	205	a	206	a	207	a	208	a
201	a	206	a	207	a	208	a	209	a
202	abstr.	207	a & b	208	abstr.	209	a	210	a & b
203	a	208	a	209	a	210	a	211	a
204	a	209	a	210	a	211	a	212	a
205	a	210	a	211	a	212	a	213	a
206	a	211	a	212	a	213	a	214	a
207	a	212	a	213	a	214	a	215	a
208	a	213	a	214	a	215	a	216	a
209	a	214	a	215	a	216	a	217	a
210	a	215	a	216	a	217	a	218	a
211	a	216	a	217	a	218	a	219	a
212	a	217	a	218	a	219	a	220	a
213	a	218	a	219	a	220	a	221	a
214	a	219	a	220	a	221	a	222	a
215	a	220	a	221	a	222	a	223	a
216	a	221	a	222	a	223	a	224	a
217	a	222	a	223	a	224	a	225	a
218	a	223	a	224	a	225	a	226	a
219	a	224	a	225	a	226	a	227	a
220	a	225	a	226	a	227	a	228	a
221	a	226	a	227	a	228	a	229	a
222	a	227	a	228	a	229	a	230	a
223	a	228	a	229	a	230	a	231	a
224	a	229	a	230	a	231	a	232	a
225	a	230	a	231	a	232	a	233	a
226	a	231	a	232	a	233	a	234	a
227	a	232	a	233	a	234	a	235	a
228	a	233	a	234	a	235	a	236	a
229	a	234	a	235	a	236	a	237	a
230	a	235	a	236	a	237	a	238	a
231	a	236	a	237	a	238	a	239	a
232	a	237	a	238	a	239	a	240	a
233	a	238	a	239	a	240	a	241	a
234	a	239	a	240	a	241	a	242	a
235	a	240	a	241	a	242	a	243	a
236	a	241	a	242	a	243	a	244	a
237	a	242	a	243	a	244	a	245	a
238	a	243	a	244	a	245	a	246	a
239	a	244	a	245	a	246	a	247	a
240	a	245	a	246	a	247	a	248	a
241	a	246	a	247	a	248	a	249	a
242	a	247	a	248	a	249	a	250	a
243	a	248	a	249	a	250	a	251	a
244	a	249	a	250	a	251	a	252	a
245	a	250	a	251	a	252	a	253	a
246	a	251	a	252	a	253	a	254	a
247	a	252	a	253	a	254	a	255	a
248	a	253	a	254	a	255	a	256	a
249	a	254	a	255	a	256	a	257	a
250	a	255	a	256	a	257	a	258	a
251	a	256	a	257	a	258	a	259	a
252	a	257	a	258	a	259	a	260	a
253	a	258	a	259	a	260	a	261	a
254	a	259	a	260	a	261	a	262	a
255	a	260	a	261	a	262	a	263	a
256	a	261	a	262	a	263	a	264	a
257	a	262	a	263	a	264	a	265	a
258	a	263	a	264	a	265	a	266	a
259	a	264	a	265	a	266	a	267	a
260	a	265	a	266	a	267	a	268	a
261	a	266	a	267	a	268	a	269	a
262	a	267	a	268	a	269	a	270	a
263	a	268	a	269	a	270	a	271	a
264	a	269	a	270	a	271	a	272	a
265	a	270	a	271	a	272	a	273	a
266	a	271	a	272	a	273	a	274	a
267	a	272	a	273	a	274	a	275	a
268	a	273	a	274	a	275	a	276	a
269	a	274	a	275	a	276	a	277	a
270	a	275	a	276	a	277	a	278	a
271	a	276	a	277	a	278	a	279	a
272	a	277	a	278	a	279	a	280	a
273	a	278	a	279	a	280	a	281	a
274	a	279	a	280	a	281	a	282	a
275	a	280	a	281	a	282	a	283	a
276	a	281	a	282	a	283	a	284	a
277	a	282	a	283	a	284	a	285	a
278	a	283	a	284	a	285	a	286	a
279	a	284	a	285	a	286	a	287	a
280	a	285	a	286	a	287	a	288	a
281	a	286	a	287	a	288	a	289	a
282	a	287	a	288	a	289	a	290	a
283	a	288	a	289	a	290	a	291	a
284	a	289	a	290	a	291	a	292	a
285	a	290	a	291	a	292	a	293	a
286	a	291	a	292	a	293	a	294	a
287	a	292	a	293	a	294	a	295	a
288	a	293	a	294	a	295	a	296	a
289	a	294	a	295	a	296	a	297	a
290	a	295	a	296	a	297	a	298	a
291	a	296	a	297	a	298	a	299	a
292	a	297	a	298	a	299	a	300	a
293	a	298	a	299	a	300	a	301	a
294	a	299	a	300	a	301	a	302	a
295	a	300	a	301	a	302	a	303	a
296	a	301	a	302	a	303	a	304	a
297	a	302	a	303	a	304	a	305	a
298	a	303	a	304	a	305	a	306	a
299	a	304	a	305	a	306	a	307	a
300	a	305	a	306	a	307	a	308	a
301	a	306	a	307	a	308	a	309	a
302	a	307	a	308	a	309	a	310	a
303	a	308	a	309	a	310	a	311	a
304	a	309	a	310	a	311	a	312	a
305	a	310	a	311	a	312	a	313	a
306	a	311	a	312	a	313	a	314	a
307	a	312	a	313	a	314	a	315	a
308	a	313	a	314	a	315	a	316	a
309	a	314	a	315	a	316	a	317	a
310	a	315	a	316	a	317	a	318	a
311	a	316	a	317	a	318	a	319	a
312	a	317	a	318	a	319	a	320	a
313	a	318	a	319	a	320	a	321	a
314	a	319	a	320	a	321	a	322	a
315	a	320	a	321	a	322	a	323	a
316	a	321	a	322	a	323	a	324	a
317	a	322	a	323	a	324	a	325	a
318	a	323	a	324	a	325	a	326	a
319	a	324	a	325	a	326	a	327	a
320	a	325	a	326	a	327	a	328	a
321	a	326	a	327	a	328	a	329	a
322	a	327	a	328	a	329	a	330	a
323	a	328	a	329	a	330	a	331	a
324	a	329	a	330	a	331	a	332	a
325	a	330	a	331	a	332	a	333	a
326	a	331	a	332	a	333	a	334	a
327	a	332	a	333	a	334	a	335	a
328	a	333	a	334	a	335	a	336	a
329	a	334	a	335	a	336	a	337	a
330	a	335	a	336	a	337	a	338	a
331	a	336	a	337	a	338	a	339	a
332	a	337	a	338	a	339	a	340	a
333	a	338	a	339	a	340	a	341	a
334	a	339	a	340	a	341	a	342	a
335	a	340	a	341	a	342	a	343	a
336	a	341	a	342	a	343	a	344	a
337	a	342	a	343	a	344	a	345	a
338	a	343	a	344	a	345	a	346	a
339	a	344	a	345	a	346	a	347	a
340	a	345	a	346	a	347	a	348	a
341	a	346	a	347	a	348	a	349	a
342	a	347	a	348	a	349	a	350	a
343	a	348	a	349	a	350	a	351	a
344	a	349	a	350	a	351	a	352	a
345	a	350	a	351	a	352	a	353	a
346	a	351	a	352	a	353	a	354	a
347	a	352	a	353	a	354	a	355	a
348	a	353	a	354	a	355	a	356	a
349	a	354	a	355	a	356	a	357	a
350	a	355	a	356	a	357	a	358	a
351	a	356	a	357	a	358	a	359	a
352	a	357	a	358	a	359	a	360	a
353	a	358	a	359	a	360	a	361	a
354	a	359	a	360	a	361	a	362	a
355	a	360	a	361	a	362	a	363	a
356	a	361	a	362	a	363	a	364	a
357	a	362	a	363	a	364	a	365	a
358	a	363	a	364	a	365	a	366	a
359	a	364	a	365	a	366	a	367	a
360	a	365	a	366	a	367	a	368	a
361	a	366	a	367	a	368	a	369	a
362	a	367	a	368	a	369	a	370	a
363	a	368	a	369	a	370	a	371	a
364	a	369	a	370	a	371	a	372	a
365	a	370	a	371	a	372	a	373	a
366	a	371	a	372	a	373	a	374	a
367	a	372	a	373	a	374	a	375	a
368	a	373	a	374	a	375	a	37	

[illegible]

Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subject failed in.	Register number.	Subject failed in.
2168	a b	2271	a	2418	a b	2677	a	2718	a
2169	a	2272	a b	2419	a b	2678	a	2719	a
2170	a	2273	a b	2420	a	2679	a b	2720	a
2171	a	2274	a	2421	a	2680	a	2721	a
2172	a	2275	a b	2422	a	2681	a b	2722	a
2173	a	2276	a	2423	a	2682	a	2723	a
2174	a	2277	a	2424	a	2683	a	2724	a
2175	a	2278	a	2425	a	2684	a	2725	a
2176	a	2279	a	2426	a	2685	a	2726	a
2177	a	2280	a	2427	a	2686	a	2727	a
2178	a	2281	a	2428	a	2687	a	2728	a
2179	a	2282	a	2429	a	2688	a	2729	a
2180	a	2283	a	2430	a	2689	a	2730	a
2181	a	2284	a	2431	a	2690	a	2731	a
2182	a	2285	a	2432	a	2691	a	2732	a
2183	a	2286	a	2433	a	2692	a	2733	a
2184	a	2287	a	2434	a	2693	a	2734	a
2185	a	2288	a	2435	a	2694	a	2735	a
2186	a	2289	a	2436	a	2695	a	2736	a
2187	a	2290	a	2437	a	2696	a	2737	a
2188	a	2291	a	2438	a	2697	a	2738	a
2189	a	2292	a	2439	a	2698	a	2739	a
2190	a	2293	a	2440	a	2699	a	2740	a
2191	a	2294	a	2441	a	2700	a	2741	a
2192	a	2295	a	2442	a	2701	a	2742	a
2193	a	2296	a	2443	a	2702	a	2743	a
2194	a	2297	a	2444	a	2703	a	2744	a
2195	a	2298	a	2445	a	2704	a	2745	a
2196	a	2299	a	2446	a	2705	a	2746	a
2197	a	2300	a	2447	a	2706	a	2747	a
2198	a	2301	a	2448	a	2707	a	2748	a
2199	a	2302	a	2449	a	2708	a	2749	a
2200	a	2303	a	2450	a	2709	a	2750	a
2201	a	2304	a	2451	a	2710	a	2751	a
2202	a	2305	a	2452	a	2711	a	2752	a
2203	a	2306	a	2453	a	2712	a	2753	a
2204	a	2307	a	2454	a	2713	a	2754	a
2205	a	2308	a	2455	a	2714	a	2755	a
2206	a	2309	a	2456	a	2715	a	2756	a
2207	a	2310	a	2457	a	2716	a	2757	a
2208	a	2311	a	2458	a	2717	a	2758	a
2209	a	2312	a	2459	a	2718	a	2759	a
2210	a	2313	a	2460	a	2719	a	2760	a
2211	a	2314	a	2461	a	2720	a	2761	a
2212	a	2315	a	2462	a	2721	a	2762	a
2213	a	2316	a	2463	a	2722	a	2763	a
2214	a	2317	a	2464	a	2723	a	2764	a
2215	a	2318	a	2465	a	2724	a	2765	a
2216	a	2319	a	2466	a	2725	a	2766	a
2217	a	2320	a	2467	a	2726	a	2767	a
2218	a	2321	a	2468	a	2727	a	2768	a
2219	a	2322	a	2469	a	2728	a	2769	a
2220	a	2323	a	2470	a	2729	a	2770	a
2221	a	2324	a	2471	a	2730	a	2771	a
2222	a	2325	a	2472	a	2731	a	2772	a
2223	a	2326	a	2473	a	2732	a	2773	a
2224	a	2327	a	2474	a	2733	a	2774	a
2225	a	2328	a	2475	a	2734	a	2775	a
2226	a	2329	a	2476	a	2735	a	2776	a
2227	a	2330	a	2477	a	2736	a	2777	a
2228	a	2331	a	2478	a	2737	a	2778	a
2229	a	2332	a	2479	a	2738	a	2779	a
2230	a	2333	a	2480	a	2739	a	2780	a
2231	a	2334	a	2481	a	2740	a	2781	a
2232	a	2335	a	2482	a	2741	a	2782	a
2233	a	2336	a	2483	a	2742	a	2783	a
2234	a	2337	a	2484	a	2743	a	2784	a
2235	a	2338	a	2485	a	2744	a	2785	a
2236	a	2339	a	2486	a	2745	a	2786	a
2237	a	2340	a	2487	a	2746	a	2787	a
2238	a	2341	a	2488	a	2747	a	2788	a
2239	a	2342	a	2489	a	2748	a	2789	a
2240	a	2343	a	2490	a	2749	a	2790	a
2241	a	2344	a	2491	a	2750	a	2791	a
2242	a	2345	a	2492	a	2751	a	2792	a
2243	a	2346	a	2493	a	2752	a	2793	a
2244	a	2347	a	2494	a	2753	a	2794	a
2245	a	2348	a	2495	a	2754	a	2795	a
2246	a	2349	a	2496	a	2755	a	2796	a
2247	a	2350	a	2497	a	2756	a	2797	a
2248	a	2351	a	2498	a	2757	a	2798	a
2249	a	2352	a	2499	a	2758	a	2799	a
2250	a	2353	a	2500	a	2759	a	2800	a
2251	a	2354	a	2501	a	2760	a	2801	a
2252	a	2355	a	2502	a	2761	a	2802	a
2253	a	2356	a	2503	a	2762	a	2803	a
2254	a	2357	a	2504	a	2763	a	2804	a
2255	a	2358	a	2505	a	2764	a	2805	a
2256	a	2359	a	2506	a	2765	a	2806	a
2257	a	2360	a	2507	a	2766	a	2807	a
2258	a	2361	a	2508	a	2767	a	2808	a
2259	a	2362	a	2509	a	2768	a	2809	a
2260	a	2363	a	2510	a	2769	a	2810	a
2261	a	2364	a	2511	a	2770	a	2811	a
2262	a	2365	a	2512	a	2771	a	2812	a
2263	a	2366	a	2513	a	2772	a	2813	a
2264	a	2367	a	2514	a	2773	a	2814	a
2265	a	2368	a	2515	a	2774	a	2815	a
2266	a	2369	a	2516	a	2775	a	2816	a
2267	a	2370	a	2517	a	2776	a	2817	a
2268	a	2371	a	2518	a	2777	a	2818	a
2269	a	2372	a	2519	a	2778	a	2819	a
2270	a	2373	a	2520	a	2779	a	2820	a
2271	a	2374	a	2521	a	2780	a	2821	a
2272	a	2375	a	2522	a	2781	a	2822	a
2273	a	2376	a	2523	a	2782	a	2823	a
2274	a	2377	a	2524	a	2783	a	2824	a
2275	a	2378	a	2525	a	2784	a	2825	a
2276	a	2379	a	2526	a	2785	a	2826	a
2277	a	2380	a	2527	a	2786	a	2827	a
2278	a	2381	a	2528	a	2787	a	2828	a
2279	a	2382	a	2529	a	2788	a	2829	a
2280	a	2383	a	2530	a	2789	a	2830	a
2281	a	2384	a	2531	a	2790	a	2831	a
2282	a	2385	a	2532	a	2791	a	2832	a
2283	a	2386	a	2533	a	2792	a	2833	a
2284	a	2387	a	2534	a	2793	a	2834	a
2285	a	2388	a	2535	a	2794	a	2835	a
2286	a	2389	a	2536	a	2795	a	2836	a
2287	a	2390	a	2537	a	2796	a	2837	a
2288	a	2391	a	2538	a	2797	a	2838	a
2289	a	2392	a	2539	a	2798	a	2839	a
2290	a	2393	a	2540	a	2799	a	2840	a
2291	a	2394	a	2541	a	2800	a	2841	a
2292	a	2395	a	2542	a	2801	a	2842	a
2293	a	2396	a	2543	a	2802	a	2843	a
2294	a	2397	a	2544	a	2803	a	2844	a
2295	a	2398	a	2545	a	2804	a	2845	a
2296	a	2399	a	2546	a	2805	a	2846	a
2297	a	2400	a	2547	a	2806	a	2847	a
2298	a	2401	a	2548	a	2807	a	2848	a
2299	a	2402	a	2549	a	2808	a	2849	a
2300	a	2403	a	2550	a	2809	a	2850	a
2301	a	2404	a	2551	a	2810	a	2851	a
2302	a	2405	a	2552	a	2811	a	2852	a
2303	a	2406	a	2553	a	2812	a	2853	a
2304	a	2407	a	2554	a	2813	a	2854	a
2305	a	2408	a	2555	a	2814	a	2855	a
2306	a	2409	a	2556	a	2815	a	2856	a
2307	a	2410	a	2557	a	2816	a	2857	a
2308	a	2411	a	2558	a	2817	a	2858	a
2309	a	2412	a	2559	a	2818	a	2859	a
2310	a	2413	a	2560	a	2819	a	2860	a
2311	a	2414	a	2561	a	2820	a	2861	a
2312	a	2415	a	2562	a	2821	a	2862	a
2313	a	2416	a	2563	a	2822	a	2863	a
2314	a	2417	a	2564	a	2823	a	2864	a
2315	a	2418	a	2565	a	2824	a	2865	a
2316	a	2419	a	2566	a	2825	a	2866	a
2317	a	2420	a	2567	a	2826	a	2867	a
2318	a	2421	a	2568	a	2827	a	2868	a
2319	a	2422	a	2569	a	2828	a	2869	a
2320	a	2423	a	2570	a	2829	a	2870	a
2321	a	2424	a	2571	a	2830	a	2871	a
2322	a	2425	a	2572	a	2831	a	2872	a
2323	a	2426	a	2573	a	2832	a	2873	a
2324	a	2427	a	2574	a	2833	a	2874	a
2325	a	2428	a	2575	a	2834	a	2875	a
2326	a	2429	a	2576	a	2835	a	2876	a
2327	a	2430	a	2577	a	2836	a	2877	a

SPECIAL LANGUAGES SECTION (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Rank and name of candidate.	When examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	When examined.
1. 1931 L. T. Krishnamoorti ..	Malaya.	2. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
3. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	4. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.

PRACTICAL WRITING (FOR COMPOSERS)—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

Rank and name of candidate.	When examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	When examined.
1. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	2. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
3. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	4. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
5. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	6. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
7. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	8. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
9. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	10. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.

SECOND CLASS.

11. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	12. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
13. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	14. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
15. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	16. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
17. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	18. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
19. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	20. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
21. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	22. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
23. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	24. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
25. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	26. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
27. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	28. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
29. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	30. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
31. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	32. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
33. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	34. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
35. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	36. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
37. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	38. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
39. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	40. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
41. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	42. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
43. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	44. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
45. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	46. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
47. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	48. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
49. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	50. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
51. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	52. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
53. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	54. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
55. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	56. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
57. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	58. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
59. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	60. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
61. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	62. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
63. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	64. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
65. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	66. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
67. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	68. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
69. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	70. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
71. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	72. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
73. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	74. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
75. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	76. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
77. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	78. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
79. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	80. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
81. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	82. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
83. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	84. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
85. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	86. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
87. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	88. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
89. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	90. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
91. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	92. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
93. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	94. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
95. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	96. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
97. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	98. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.
99. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.	100. 1931 S. S. Srinivasan ..	Malaya.

(By order)

Office of the Director, for Govt. Examinations
Madras, 10th June 1930.D. A. ROSEDAI,
Secretary.



Published by Authority.

M₀ 29.1

MAINE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1909

CPUSA, 240, 416

Part 43.—Miscellaneous Statistics.

CONTENTS

Appropriations, fiscal year																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Illustration

Appointment.—M.R.N. D. Rama Rao, Joint Sub-Registrar, Kanneel, will be considered to have acted as Registrar of Kanneel from 21st March 1920 to 26th April 1920 in the vacancy consequent on the grant of sittings leave to M.R.N. M. Subbarayar Aiyangar, District Registrar.

Executive—The following recording of a Sub-Registrar is ordered:—

M.R. By. Pankaji Anandharai Ayyar Bahadurwara Ayyar, on return from leave, reported to Dhar (Colonial Office).

Sub-Reg.—The following meetings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R. By "Tishlagipar Navayazarsani Madalpar, an extract from leaves, to Pictorial (Madras-Chennai) district."

31 R.R. Swandulla, Tashkent, from Psever (Molod-Chingizsk district) to Roms-
suzsk (Chirchik district). To join on 1st July 1953.

Dr. R. By. Chagarmam Maragala Moolaper acting as Chairman, is Chairman (North Apur District).

Madras, 27th June 1823.

Return.—M. S. R. T. Travadi Sundaravara Sresthi Tirumarka Sresthi, on return from leave, to be Sub-Magistrate of Channarayana (Madras District).

© M. SCHMIDT

Deputy General of Administration.

Widman, 11th June 1980

JUDICIAL.

Mr. 15 Appointment and Posing—M. R. Ry. Madhavji Bhambhaniya Tena Hapala Gura, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Advocate, specializing at Madras, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, fourth grade, and is posted to Cuddalore. (To join on the 25th June 1923.)

High Court, Madras,
23rd June 1923.

NIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Saddar Assistant Engineer, Original Sdho.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations the Board has granted privilege leave for one month from 10th July 1922 to M. R. Ry. K. S. Sundaram Ayyar Arangal, Deputy Collector and Principal Assistant to the Collector of South Arcot.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
23rd June 1923.

J. S. TIDENY,
Acting Secretary.

SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Extension of Leave—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to O.D. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M. R. Ry. Chakrapan Kishore Kishore Arangal, sub. pro tem. Inspector, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months and thirteen days from 25th July 1922.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
18th June 1923.

Posting—Mr. Francis Thomas Phillips, Assistant Inspector, second grade, from the Madras circle to be charge of the Madras circle. To join on relief.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
21st June 1923.

Transfer—Mr. Philip William Fox, Inspector, from the Tirunelveli to the Madras circle. To be transferred to his headquarters Assistant and join expeditiously.

M. R. Ry. Mayaswami Rameswami Ayyar Nabur Ayyar Arangal, Inspector, from the Tirunelveli to the Tirunelveli circle. To join expeditiously on relief.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
21st June 1923.

Posting—Mr. Nicholas Robinson, Assistant Inspector, 2nd grade, Tirunelveli circle, to be charge of the same circle, via M. R. Ry. Joseph Acharya Gopala Acharya, Assistant Inspector in charge, Tirunelveli circle. To join at once. This entails his transfer to the charge of the Tirunelveli circle.

M. R. Ry. Chirajad Baghelwandra Rao, Assistant Inspector, second grade, from the Tirunelveli to the charge of the Tirunelveli circle. To join at once.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
23rd June 1923.

D. M. STRATHAIRN,
Acting Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave and Posting—Mr. C. Mahony, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer North Malabar, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 10th June 1923.

M. R. Ry. F. George Mason, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, will act as District Forest Officer, North Malabar division, during the absence of Mr. C. Mahony on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 23rd June 1923.

R. COX,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

Posting—The posting of G. Venkateswami to the District Forest Officer, Chittoor district, ordered in this office O.D. No. 22 of 1920, dated 24th June 1920, is cancelled. Instead he is posted to Kurnool District Forest Officer, Chittoor district.

Madras, 23rd June 1923.

H. C. BENNETT,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Transfer—Mr. H. K. Krishnaswami, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator, attached to the Central Conservators Division, is transferred to South Malabar to do duty under the District Forest Officer.

Cochin, 23rd June 1923.

G. H. G. FRICKER,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 228 and 328 (1), Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. S. P. Gopala Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 48, is granted, with effect from the 30th January 1920, leave without allowance for fifteen days and leave on medical certificate in continuation for three months.

Extension of leave.—His privileges leave for one month, granted to M. H. B. T. S. Kumbharasani Appayya, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, in the notification, published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 11th May 1919, is extended by fifteen days.

Chennai, 23rd June 1920.

Extension of leave.—Under article 228, Civil Service Regulations, and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 108-C, S. R., dated 24th February 1919, granted with H. O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R. Ry. P. Ramaswami Appayya, Overman, third grade, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the leave sanctioned in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th April 1920.

Madras, 23rd June 1920.

Promotion.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 31st January 1920—

M.R. Ry. T. Venkatasubba Appayya, Overman, first grade, temporary rank, to be Overman, first grade.

Leave.—In pursuance of the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th April 1920, M.R. Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Chetty, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, Coimbatore division, is granted, under article 228, 242 (a), 280 and 328 (1), Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for four months with effect from the 11th January 1920, viz., privilege leave for one month and three days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 23rd June 1920.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. G. Venkatasubba Ramaswami Appayya, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from the Vengalpet division, I Circle, to the V. J. Circle.

M.R. Ry. A. Subbalakshmi Appayya, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from the Chingleput division, V Circle, to the I Circle.

W. J. S. HOWLEY,

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and District).

Madras, 23rd June 1920.

Appointments.—M.R. Ry. N. V. Suryanarayana Appayya Arangal, Temporary Sub Engineer, posted to this Circle in Official Memorandum No. 318 D, dated 2nd June 1920, is reported in the Coimbatore Headworks division in charge of the Headworks and Supply sub-division.

L. H. GREG,

Madras, 23rd June 1920.

Offy. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Extension of leave.—Under articles 242, 246 and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, privilege leave for one month is granted to M.R. Ry. N. Anantha Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Coimbatore division, in extension of the three months' privilege leave already granted to him.

Bellary, 23rd June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 148, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to M.R. Ry. E. Chakrabarti Appayya, Overman, second grade, Mirzapur division, with effect from 4th June 1920 on date of issue.

Bellary, 23rd June 1920.

Leave and Posting.—Mr. E. S. Mallin, Sub Engineer in charge of Ponnasand sub-division, Madras-Palghat division, is, under article 246, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 24th March 1919, granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 1st July 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

M.R. Ry. V. Subramya Mudaliyar, Temporary Sub-Engineer, transferred to this Circle as Chief Engineer's No. 248 D, dated 2nd June 1920, and in the last notification he was posted to the charge of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, and this is posted for charge of Ponnasand sub-division, Mr. Mallin granted privilege leave.

This office notification No. 4818, dated 15th June 1920, is cancelled.

J. M. H. PARKER,

Bellary, 24th June 1920.

Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Appointments.—M.R. Ry. V. P. Subramya Appayya, Overman, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 277-D, dated 10th June 1920, is reported to the Coimbatore telecommunication of Coimbatore division and will relieve M.R. Ry. A. Ramaswami, Temporary Upper Subordinate.

The letter, on relief, is posted to the Accounts Office.

The transfer service with it remains to be sent and pay and travelling allowances.

The transfer of M.R. Ry. V. P. Subramya Appayya, to Accounts Office section ordered in this office No. 479 M, dated 11th June 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Coimbatore, 23rd June 1920.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. T. S. Krishnan, temporary Upper Subordinate in, under article 246, Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

M. N. ANGGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,

Coimbatore, 23rd/24th June 1920.

Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations extension of privilege leave for five weeks from 1st June 1933 is granted to M.R.Sy. T. V. Ganesapathi Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary work, North Presidency Division.

Madras, 25th June 1933.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, F Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Sy. M. N. Ramakrishnan Ayyar Avaragal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, is charge of the North subdivision, Trichinopoly division, will hold charge of the Coimbatore Coimbatore subdivision, Eraser, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of M.R.Sy. M. S. Venkateswara Ayyar Avaragal, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Electrical Assistant Engineer, transferred to the College of Engineering, Madras, or until further orders.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. E. Raghava Achari, Overseer, second grade, from the Trichinopoly Division to the Madras division for the charge of the Uthirapalayam station. To proceed six days only. This month his transfer to the Tamil Nadu Division Scheme during absence in this office No. 4074, dated 2nd June 1933. The Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division, will arrange to return the Overseer of work.

M.R.Sy. N. Krishnaswami Achari, Overseer, first grade, from the Madras Division to the Tamil Nadu Division Scheme Division. To proceed accordingly.

Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1933.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. G. S. Arayyanar Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, is transferred from the Coimbatore to the Tamil Nadu Division for charge of the Coimbatore subdivision in relief of Mr. J. P. S. Assistant Engineer. (Transfer of M.R.Sy. M. Gopal Ayyar Avaragal, temporary Sub-Engineer to the Tamil Nadu Division is cancelled.)

Madras, 25th June 1933.

A. V. RAHALLINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. O. Krishnan Nayar is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st July 1933.

Madras, 27th June 1933.

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Sy. T. Matheswami Ayyar, second Teaching Assistant, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one week in continuation of two months' privilege leave already granted to him from 2nd April 1933.

Madras, 12th June 1933.

I. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

Extension of Leave.—The two months' privilege leave granted to temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. D. Thomas in this office notification published in page 102, Part II of Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th April 1933, is hereby extended by two months from 22nd June 1933.

Madras, 14th June 1933.

Appointment.—Major F. W. A. Cochrane, L.M.D., on relief at Government General Hospital, Madras, is appointed to be in sub-charge of Port and Marine Hospital and to act as Assistant Port Health Officer, Madras, on Major H. S. Pandey, L.M.D., reported sick and proposed to be granted leave.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. B. Pitts, M.B., is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, in addition to his other duties, on Major F. W. A. Cochrane, L.M.D., on other duty until further orders.

Madras, 22nd June 1933.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon E. M. Mathew, M.B., B.S., from Local Field Hospital, Ramnagar (Pondicherry district), is posted to Medical School, Tanjore.

Madras, 25th June 1933.

Service placed.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon P. V. Narayanaswami, M.B., B.S., Sanitary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, is placed at the disposal of President, District Board, Virudhunagar, via temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Narayanaswami, M.B., B.S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Narayanaswami, M.B., B.S., on relief at Local Field Hospital, Virudhunagar, is placed at the disposal of Chairman, Municipal Council, Virudhunagar, via temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. G. Joseph, M.B., B.S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. G. Joseph, M.B., B.S., on relief at Municipal Hospital, Virudhunagar, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of station party.

(By order)

Madras, 24th June 1933.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, L.M.S.,
General Assistant to the Sanitary General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATIENTS

The following printed specifications of applications in patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and are hereby invited for the attention of the public. Copies of these specifications may be obtained on application to the Controller of Patents, at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Square, London, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidelines for trademarks and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (patents exam), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (patents exam). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

- [illegible]

R. A. GHASSEM,
Adjunct Chief Secretary

Colman, 19th June 1918.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

STATIONER OF BANK STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Open to: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 A.M.} \\ \text{SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.} \end{array} \right.$

The *Journal Library* is also a *Language Library*. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription fee.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian

NOTIFICATIONS

With the approval of the Collector of Orissa, the District Board at Orissa has hereby notified, under section 41 of the Mysore Local Boards Act, 1953, that after one month has elapsed after the expiry of the term of office of the members of the Board, the Board shall be re-elected. The Board shall be re-elected in the month of January in the year 1954 at a meeting to be held at the Mysore District Board Building at the Mysore District Board Building, Mysore.

Caldwell, 17th May 1922.

[illegible]

2. With the eggs of the Cylindrer, Oodopsis, it is further distinct from *Stenogaster*, the species of the last that pass over at any time of tide at No. 3 gate and into the two subsidiary culverts and culverts passing through the existing *Stenogaster* main gate at the existing main gate at the 2nd mile west from and parallel to No. 4 about 1000 yards or so, at the existing main gate at the 2nd mile west of the *Stenogaster* main gate and also from within the same period of 10 hours reduced, of *Stenogaster* the *Stenogaster* road and also from within the same period of 10 hours reduced, of *Stenogaster* the *Stenogaster* road at the junction of *Stenogaster* from the main gate.

- (1) A subsidiary gate at Jannakshannadga Talukmahalipattana road at the junction of Upgale post road.
- (2) A new gate at Kankalapuram Railway Jankar road between Appargottu and Kankalapuram Taluk Office.
- (3) A toll gate near Yentimatti at the junction of Yentimatti-Balhar road with Kankalapuram North Area divided road.
- (4) A subsidiary gate at Gauda, Jannakshannadga Taluk on Kankalapuram North Area divided road at the junction with Kankalapuram Railway Jankar road.

T. M. KADASHINA ACHARYAN,
Embrak

Podolsky, 21st June 1938.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
 Return showing the houses and inmates registered in the Municipality of the Marine Department for the week ending 30 May 1922.

Division.	Municipal House.	Population according to the Census of 1921	FIETES.							DISEASES.													
			Cases.				Total.			Cases.				Total.			Cases.						
			Cholera.	Typhoid.	Enteric.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Enteric.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Enteric.	Other.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Dysentery.
Gazette	Chelmsford	17,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Barboursburg	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	18,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	14,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thames	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hertford	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Essex	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gower	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Essex	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thames Valley	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thames Valley	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thames Valley	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thames Valley	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chelmsford	13,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Not reported.

7 June 1922.

JOHN ST. GEORGE, SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Report showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the Marine Province for the week ending 26th May 1900—cont.

Report showing the Income and Expenditure of the										BUDGET.										DEATHS.									
District.	Municipal Area.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	CHAM.				COTAC.			CHAM.				COTAC.			CHAM.				COTAC.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Cham.	Cotac.	Total.	Cham.	Cotac.	Total.	Cham.	Cotac.	Total.	Cham.	Cotac.	Total.	Cham.	Cotac.	Total.	Cham.	Cotac.	Total.									
Bancud	Sancti Spiritus	20,086	3	56	59	12	14	26	10	1	11	8	4	12	4	6	10	4	1	5	5	8	10	18	17	35			
	Yumbay	21,256	1	7	8	11	10	21	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	21	10	1	11	21	10	11	21	32			
Wassell	Tinacuy	44,822	20	31	51	81	105	186	14	1	15	14	1	15	14	1	15	29	1	1	2	29	1	1	30	31			
	Palmas Viejas	44,559	27	3	30	18	11	29	5	1	6	6	1	7	10	1	11	17	1	1	2	18	1	1	19	20			
Koyand	Ternova	20,240	18	11	29	14	11	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Kerred	18,550	5	8	13	8	5	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Ondayph	Nazay	17,897	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Ondayph	12,755	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Bilary	Peñalver	24,918	1	10	11	11	10	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Bilary	25,866	1	18	19	9	10	19	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Aantepur	Adon	17,727	1	4	5	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Huay	46,542	20	7	27	15	10	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
North Amal	Valera	20,888	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Wapay	8,992	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Chirino	Ternova	21,244	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	15,470	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Bolan	Ternova	22,436	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	15,706	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Ondayph	Chirino	80,155	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	67,707	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Ondayph	Chirino	17,328	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	14,741	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Bolan	Chirino	22,436	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	8,452	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Bolan	Chirino	15,938	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
	Chirino	20,857	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4			
Total			120	1,200	1,320	15	150	165	1,720	20	2,120	230	20	230	250	25	250	275	25	250	275	25	250	275	25	250			

= Misrounded.

A. D. DOUGLAS,
for Secretary General, to the Govt. of Mexico

* Not included.

A. D. TORQUE,
for Sanj. Ochoa, in the Dist. of Maricao.

Noted, 31st June 1900.

TABLE showing the District and Taluk Statistics registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 18th May 1929

Districts	Municipal Areas	Population under 2 to 1000 1926	RELIGION										CASTES												
			HINDUS					OTHERS					HINDUS				OTHERS								
			Chetties	Malais	M. A. S. S. S.	Other	Total	Chetties	Malais	M. A. S. S. S.	Other	Total	Chetties	Malais	M. A. S. S. S.	Other	Total	Chetties	Malais	M. A. S. S. S.	Other	Total			
Ganjum	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Vengalpet	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Gadavai	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Kottai	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Kottai	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Kottai	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Chinnai	17,805	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3

* Estimated.

TABLE showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MYSOREMANNERS of the MADRAS PARLIAMENT for the week ending 12th May 1920-21.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.													
			CLASS.				TOTAL.			CLASS.				TOTAL.			CAUSES.						
			Christian.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Christian.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Scrub.	Scrub.	Scrub.	Scrub.	Scrub.	Scrub.	Scrub.
Raman.	Chinnappur ..	29,263	..	14	1	..	8	6	14	2	14	..	..	6	11	17	..	..	..	4	8	3	8
	Chinnappur ..	21,128	..	14	1	..	12	5	17	..	15	..	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	3	8	1	7
	Chinnappur ..	44,465	..	30	8	..	27	11	38	..	20	1	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	3	5	1	10
Tumkur.	Chinnappur ..	41,808	3	14	10	..	17	15	32	..	17	7	..	10	14	24	..	..	..	7	8	1	15
	Chinnappur ..	42,123	3	15	8	..	12	12	24	8	18	1	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	7	8	1	15
	Chinnappur ..	33,846	..	7	17	..	14	12	26	..	8	9	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Kolar.	Chinnappur ..	33,248	..	5	4	..	3	8	11	..	4	4	2	4	8	12	..	..	..	4	4	..	8
	Chinnappur ..	31,267	..	4	7	..	3	8	11	..	4	4	2	4	8	12	..	..	..	4	4	..	8
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Bellary.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Anantapur.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
North Arcot.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Chittoor.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Salem.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Chennai.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Nilgiris, Th.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
South Arcot.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Madurai.	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
	Chinnappur ..	32,248	..	11	4	..	9	6	15	..	8	3	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Total ..		2,743,273	88	1,620	521	7	388	804	1,425	90	1,300	218	13	238	348	1,470	8	21	5	214	234	185	24

Madras, 26th June 1920.

A. R. DODGE,
Secy. Genl. to the Govt. of Madras.

Statement showing FLUEN, SICKNESS AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Mafra Territories for week ending 1911, June 1910 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

Madras, 28th June 1920.

E. L. PERKY, Lt.-Col., IMA,
Sentry Company

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

PROCLAMATION

By virtue of a Warrant to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby publish and give notice that a Resolution of Order and Testification, General Duty Delivery in and for Port Said, George the Town of Madras and the local links thereof and the same as contained in the said Resolution of Order and Testification of the said High Court at Madras, shall be made on the second day of August ensuing the day before the said day of August, at the Court for the purpose for the trial of all witnesses and persons who are summoned in Port Said, George the Town of Madras at the local links thereof and places and persons who are summoned in the said Resolution of Order and Testification.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Adjudication for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and exhort all persons bound to conscience and give evidence at the above Session or in any way concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to desert without leave.

MIRZA ABDUL HUSAIN,
Chief of Police

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Under section 192 of the Malaya Estates Land Act, 1909 (I of 1909), and section 128 (7) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the District Courts Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Malaya Estates Land Act, 1909 (I of 1909), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. S. H. McFarlane, *Sanjay Raja Parola Gera, Barama Divisional Officer, Chinsale*
 Mr. S. H. Pichle, *Ayur Hasmabandas Ayur Anagol, Barama Divisional Officer, Madal*
 Mr. William Lumsden, *Deputy Collector, Tharad.*

Under section 149 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decree-making Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the High Court is pleased to direct that the aforesaid deposed officers shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.K. Ky. Ramarenu Ayyar Nageswara Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Muzoff, Rajahmundry.

No. 8 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanak.

Yampanthi Kalyanthy's son, Nimmakshetty Petitioner.
Kattali Madhu's son, Kattali Madhu Respondent.

The petitioner's statement has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent insolvent and the petition stands posted to 26th July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader in this Court on the said date.

No. 15 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanak.

Karukollu Seydali Petitioner.
Theodoricki Marikadu and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner's statement has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent insolvent and that his application is posted to 26th June 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 15 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanak.

Pudukollu Kankappu Petitioner.
Rattathoru Kanki Ramanaid and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner's statement has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent insolvent and that his application is posted to 26th July 1920 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

T. KRISHNAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

Tanak, 26th June 1920.

No. 5 of 1920 (D. S. Nos. 875 of 1919 and 181 of 1920) in the Court of the District Munsif, Vinnamangalam.

Yamali Appalaiah Petitioner.
Tharu Lingayyagari Tharu Thakudai's sons and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15, clause (1) of Act III of 1907, that an application has been made to this Court by the petitioner's statement praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th July 1920 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the said date as in a.m. either in person or by pleader.

B. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA,
District Munsif.

Vinnamangalam, 21st June 1920.

No. 8 of 1920 (No. 26 of 1919 of the first of the District Court, Gudur) in the Court of the District Munsif, Gudur.

Varun Thakur Petitioner.
Nikhilani Desaiya and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court dated 21st April 1920, the petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent and was ordered to apply for his discharge on or before 26th January 1921. Creditors of the respondent insolvent should prove their debts on or before 26th July 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 102 of 1919 (No. 54 of 1918 of the first of the District Court, Gudur) in the Court of the District Munsif, Gudur.

Chikilani Suman Petitioner.
Nikhilani Subbarajulu and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 24th April 1920, the petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent. Creditors of the respondent insolvent should prove their debts on or before 26th July 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 8 of 1920 (No. 22 of 1918 of the first of the District Court, Gudur) in the Court of the District Munsif, Gudur.

Pudumallu Venkaja Petitioner.
Suryap Chaudhary and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 24th April 1920, the petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent. Creditors of the respondent insolvent should prove their debts on or before 26th July 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 14 of 1920 (No. 8 of 1919 of the first of the District Court, Gudur) in the Court of the District Munsif, Gudur.

Budharaju Venkateswaraiah, Budharaju Suman, Budharaju
Raghunathaiah, Budharaju Suryaprasada and Budharaju
Krishnaswami Petitioner.
Sri Raja Sri Chellayappaiah Rao and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner's statement has applied to this Court to declare them as insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th July 1920 for hearing.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
District Munsif.

Bajampet, 21st June 1920.

The following Carvee's Note of the Madras Circle is noted to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other power claiming a right to it is noted to communicate at once with the undersigned:-

Register number, H 208 (18-20); number of the note, T.B. 2071; value, Rs. 100; name of element, Venkataswami Thirumala, son of Sereppanama Thirumala, school master, Mangalore village, Palghat taluk, Cochin district.

Madras, 20th June 1920.

S. A. YANKEWAR,
Assistant Commissioner-General
in charge of Paper Carvee Department.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

SHIPS ON TONNAGE ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 10TH TO THE 20TH JUNE 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	From	Master.	Where from.	Birth registered.
June 20	Arrived	S.S. "Rangoon"	2,250	E	W. T. Ross	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 21	Do.	S.S. "Chas. H. H. H."	2,250	E	L. F. Hafford	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 22	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 23	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 24	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 25	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 26	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 27	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 29	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 30	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	W. E. Whitlingham	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	From	Master.	Bound to.	Birth registered.
June 20	Departed	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 21	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 22	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 23	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 24	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 25	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 26	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 27	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 29	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.
" 30	Do.	S.S. "Hudson"	2,250	E	J. A. Wright	Colombo	Wm. & Co. R. 1.

E = English.

N = Norwegian.

Harbours Officer, Madras.
24th June 1920.

D. H. FINEY, Chairman, R.M.
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED STONE.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division and they will be notified to the account if not claimed, within three years from the date and year from which they are outstanding, by the parties concerned or their legal heirs as the case may be.

In the latter case the claim must be supported by an *inventory certificate*—

Paid to.	Month by which settling.	Amount.
(1) The amount due to Thyagaraj Karandhar for work done on improvements in the Police Station at Nattampalli as per bill.	February 1916	Rs. 4 6 2 0 0
(2) Amount due to Bhadrachari Pillai for work done on constructing lathes for four months at Nattampalli as per bill.	October 1915	40 5 10

Salem, 16th June 1916.

W. T. JACOB,
Off. Revenue Engineer, Salem Division.

UNCLAIMED TREASURES, ETC.

It is hereby notified that hoards, pans and fuel stoves have been stocked on the barge in the Vengal Channu at mile 16.5 of the North coast, carrying about 10 square of coal and without being claimed by properly for several months and as any claim must have been advanced as the owner could not be found on.

If the hoards, pans and fuel stoves are not recovered by the owner within a month from the date of issue of this notice after paying the barge dues, they will be auctioned and the proceeds credited to Government.

Madras, 22nd June 1916.

R. SAVANATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1907, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints all surveys appointed for the continuance of survey works in towns to be survey schemes under the Act within the limits or groups of villages for which they are employed.

Madras, 22nd June 1916.

Whereas the proprietors of the village of Pambur, a village in the Amalapuram taluk, have applied for the survey of the different shares of the estate, the Board of Revenue in exercise of the powers delegated under paragraph 2 of section 12 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1907 as amended by the Madras Revenue Amending Act of 1914, hereby declares that a survey scheme under 21 (a) of the said Act of 1907 be made of the shares of the above proprietary villages.

Board (Revenue Department), Madras,
22nd June 1916.

P. NARAYANA MESON,
Secretary.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The undersigned has been granted certificates of approved lands: the Mining Rules:—

Substantive address.	Date of order granted the certificate.	Date, after which the proceeds are to be paid to the Government.
M. N. R. Mangalagudi Balakrishna of Indukoyil, Madras taluk.	4th June 1916	..
M. N. R. P. S. Ch. of Madras	17th ..	..
M. N. R. M. K. Narasimha of Pongampalayam, Salem.	2nd ..	..
M. N. R. Sri Krishna Das of Dikar, 2nd Taluk.	2nd ..	..
Board (Land Revenue), Madras, 22nd June 1916.		E. A. THOMAS, Mining Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF PRISONERS.

No. 38122 Private M. Gnan, 37th Battery R.F., a prisoner undergoing sentence in the Poona Military Prison and Detention Barracks, escaped from the guard, at King George's Combined War and Police Hospital, at 11-15 hours today.

His description is as follows: Height, 5' 6"; complexion, sallow; eyes, blue; hair, fair; age, about 24 years.

June 1916.

O. H. CHANDLER, Captain,
British Staff Officer, Poona and Madras.

Report of an absconder without leave from the 2nd Battalion British Rifles,
based at Kharan, from 15th day of June 1916.

Number, rank and name, 38122 Private James Lewis; age 34 years; 6 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; trade, labourer; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, black; date and place of

enlistment, 19th August 1918, Glasgow; parish and county in which born, Gyles, Lanarkshire; date and place of desertion or absence, Kildara, Barrenish, Morrie; marks, none left about; information which might assist police in tracing deserter or absconder (e.g., recent address of relatives, or of employer before enlistment), is unknown as far as we know; under five years' service.

Report of an absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, South African Rifles,
dated at Kildara, the 19th day of June 1930.

Rank and name, 4575, Private David Steele; age 35 years, 8 months; height, 5 feet, 14 inches; build, slender; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; date and place of enlistment, 19th August 1918, Glasgow; parish and county in which born, Bannockburn, Lanarkshire; date and place of desertion or absence, Kildara Barrenish, Morrie; information which might assist police in tracing deserter or absconder (e.g., recent address of relatives, or of employer before enlistment), is unknown as far as we know; under four years' service.

[Signature],
Commanding 1st Battalion, South African Rifles.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Royal Army Medical Corps,
dated at Dundee depot, the 21st day of June 1930.

Rank and name, 20276, Private Edwin Michael; age, 37 years; height, 5 feet, 14 inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, fair; eyes, grey; build, Slender; date of enlistment, 19th October 1918; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Bannockburn, Lanarkshire; date and place of desertion or absence, 21st June 1930; place of desertion or absence, Dundee; marks, none known; date of desertion or absence, 21st June 1930; place of desertion or absence, Dundee; marks, none known; under four years' service. On pass to Dundee from 19th June 1930 to 21st June 1930.

[Signature],
O.C., R.A.M.C. Depot, Dundee.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Cameroun Rifles,
dated at Johannesburg, the 17th day of June 1930.

Rank and name, 21276, Private William John Martin; age, 32 years 5 months; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; build, General; date of enlistment, 17th September 1918; place of enlistment, Eastleigh Co., Dorchester, England; parish and county in which born, Eastleigh Co., Dorchester; date of desertion or absence, 1st June 1930; place of desertion or absence, Johannesburg; marks, Nil; under six years' service.

H. R. O. DEACON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Cameroun Rifles.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEAK, RAGI AND PADDY TO THE HONOR RESERVE DEPOT.

Sealed tenders (in verbal form) for the supply of the aforementioned supplies from 1st August, 1930 or such subsequent date after receipt of the formal invitation of the Director of Reserves to date of taking over the full estimated quantity during 1930-31 will be received by the Superintendent, Honor Reserve Depot, up to 1 p.m. (not the public notice) to be held at Honor Reserve Depot Office) on the 10th July 1930.

1. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" (J.A.F. 2159, 2160 and 2172) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of the sum of five pence as application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Honor Reserve Depot any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

2. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named is then will be delivered. Fractional parts of pence or rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

3. Tenders ("bids") should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Treasury Note, receipt or Government Treasury note, Provincial or Municipal debenture, or Post Office bond, or current money at the rate of 2 pence each on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50, which deposit will be retained as acceptance of rejection of the tender. In the case of provision of tenders being furnished they must be made in the name of the Director.

4. No security or deposit which the tenderer ("bidder") may have furnished in accordance with a previous contract or in any other manner can be accepted in current money.

5. The approval or rejection of tenders ("bids") made with the Director of Reserves who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any item in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

6. Tenders will be opened on the 10th day of July, the 10th July 1930. Tenders are invited to attend.

7. Persons tendering ("bidding") are particularly requested to give their address in full.

8. Any further information required can be obtained on application to the office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

9. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of steak, ragi and paddy to the Director of Reserves, Honor Reserve Depot, and put to any effect by him."

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES AT NEGAPETAM

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 10th July 1912 for constructing Police Hous at Nagaspur (Bids for two band and eight constables in two blocks).

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Examination Engineer, Tonnar Division

2. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or savings notes which will be returned to the tenders when tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineers, Vendor Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

8. The successful bidder will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfillment of the contract.

5. Failure to comply with condition 4 above will incur forfeiture of the amount posted.

2. The contract must not be voided.

11. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

[illegible]

F. H. A. LITJAN

F. N. A. LITTLE,
Sanitary Engineer, Patent Designer.

57% June 1948.

RECOVERY OF WOUNDS.

Notice is hereby given that, under authority of Act VII of 1898, the undermentioned article has been seized in Tsimshian village, Kamagayah, within the limits of the Kamagayah District and all claims thereto must be asserted and proved before the Bureau Dominion Office, Norouppu, within six months from the date of publication hereof. In the meantime, after which period the same will be sold in public auction, and the sale proceeds applied to Government.

Date of recovery.	Particulars of Remedy.		Dose.		Where found.	Condition of area where found.
	Exotic and description.	Medicinal quality.	Length.	Width (circumference).		
10 January 1956.	One large seed.	...	100. 20 4 1/2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2	On the surface of the soil.	Below which is a layer of water.

3. ABSTRACTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Keywords: *depression, self-esteem, coping, self-efficacy, social support*

Manuscript, 20th June 1942.

Agree is hereby given that the aforementioned property has been saved and kept in the Garage (file at Dhanalakshmi) and the claimants thereto should establish their claim and recover from after paying the expenses of recovery within six months from the date of publication of this notice, failing which the property will be sold by auction as per rules in

To participate in online property:

Chlorine will remove iron

Description of subject property.	Form of conveyance.
Lot 2, Block 14, Subdivision of	Trust deed.

Feb. February 1218.

plants were

இதனால் சமையலுக்கு தேவியிடம் பென்சைனாகும், தரலி கண்ட சாண்டி கட்டிப் பித்தல் கருதுவதற்கு இதுவரையில் துணை கண்டிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. துணை போதாது போத துணைகள் இதை போதாமல் பித்தல் தேதி முதல் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் தடுத்துவைக்க வேண்டும்.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 296 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.O.,
AND BY AGENTS

(A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained from
the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, or at Agents' Bookshops, Madras.)

[The amounts under parentheses are for postage and postage.]

- LIST OF RESERVE OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st June 1919. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 4 (8 p.).
- CALCULATED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (South Circle), corrected up to 1st June 1919. Imperial Sec. Paper cover. As. 1 (8 p.).
- MADRAS VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Years I and II. One hundred and thirty list of corrections. 2 vols. (8 p.).
- LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF VILLAGES AND VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL REGISTRATION NUMBERS IN THE REGISTRATION DIVISION OF CHANNAY corrected up to 31st January 1919. Foolcap folio. As. 4. (1 a.).
- MADRAS DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS, NARRATIVE NARRATIONS, Admissions and Corrections No. 24. Each, As. 1-5. (8 p.).
- THE VILLAGE'S (CHANNAY) FOR 1919-21. Royal Sec. Paper cover. (Kannada.) A. 1 (3 a.).
- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st June 1919. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 a.).
- GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, CHANNAY, CHANNAY FOR 1919-20. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 12 (8 p.).
- MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 31st March 1919. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 1-2. (3 or 4 p.).
- LOCAL BOARD OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1919. Imperial Sec. (Both. No. 1. (8 a.).
- MADRAS POLICE CHIEF, 1919. Edition. Twelfth list of corrections. As. 2 (8 p.).
- STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE LATEST RESULTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 a.).
- MADRAS POLICE BOARD, CHANNAY, 1919. English. As. 4 (1 a.).
- GENERAL POLICE CODE. Third and sixteenth list of corrections. Each. As. 4 (8 p.).
- REVENUE OF PORT ST. GEORGE. Letters from Port St. George, 1919, Volume 2. 1920. Foolcap folio. As. 2-12. (1 or 2 p.).
- MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL, Part I, 1919. Twentieth list of corrections. As. 1-2 (8 p.).
- Part II, 1919. Third list of corrections. As. 1-2 (8 p.).
- BILLS AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DIVISION and their training therein for the diploma of Licensed Medical Practitioner, 1919. As. 2 (8 p.).
- NEW CHINA MEDICAL, Parts I and II, 1919. English as per G.O. No. 1212, dated 10th February 1919. Imperial Sec. (Both. No. 1. (3 or 4 p.).
- LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA, Vol. VIII. Part I. Indo-Aryan Family, North-Western Group. Speeches of Sir John and Sir John, 1919. Paper cover. (Both. No. 1. (1 a. 8 p.).
- REPORT OF THE SUBORDINATE TRIBES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919-20. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 a.).
- FOREIGNER HULLERS No. XII. Report No. 1 Administration Report for 1919-19. Paper 1 to 4. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 1 (1 a.).
- REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. As. 1-4. (3 or 4 p.).
- SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF JAILS APPOINTED DURING 1919-20 as suitable for edited meeting. A. 1 (8 p.).
- CHANNAY FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS, CHANNAY FOR 1919-21. Royal Sec. Paper cover. As. 1-4 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT I OF 1919. Indian Citizenship (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Malayalam. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT II OF 1919. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Malayalam. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT IV OF 1919. Indian Census. Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT V OF 1919. Provincial Landrency. Royal Sec. English. As. 20. (7 a.).
- INDIA ACT VI OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. Each. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VII OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Malayalam. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VIII OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Hindustani. Each. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT IX OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada. Each. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT X OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindustani. Each. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XI OF 1919. Indian Census (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XII OF 1919. Workers' Breach of Contract (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Each. Pines (8 p.). Hindustani. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XIII OF 1919. Import and Export of Goods (Amendment). Foolcap folio. English. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XIV OF 1919. Channay and Telugu. Foolcap folio. English. Pines (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XV OF 1919. Indian Red Cross Society. Foolcap folio. English. Pines (8 p.).

- INDIA ACT XVII of 1910. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Foolsing John. English. Price 2 (4 p.). Royal Soc. As. 1-2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XVI of 1912. Dacca University. Foolsing John. English. Asa 1 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT XIX of 1910. Hyderabad. Foolsing John. English. Price 3 (2 p.). Royal Soc. As. 1-2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XX of 1912. Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences). Foolsing John. English. Price 4 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XXI of 1912. Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment). Foolsing John. English. Price 3 (2 p.).
- CHANDLER I of 1910. Treaty of Peace. Foolsing John. Ships and Hindustan. Each. Price 2 (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT II of 1910. Madras Village Courts (Amendment). Foolsing John. English, Hindustani, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu. Each. Price 4 (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT III of 1910. Validity of the Marriage between William Joseph Preston and Catherine Elizabeth Ireland. Foolsing John. English. Price 2 (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

TABLE SHOWING FURTHER OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE SINCE 1910.
Royal Soc. As. 2-3 (2 p.).

ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN TO THE LAY OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND CHURCH (RECEIVED 1911), Lay No. 1,
MADRAS DISTRICT PRESS 1911. As. 2-3 (1 p.).

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL IN OFFICE. Specialized Soc. Club
boards. As. 2 (2 p.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICANTS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-engineer on Rs. 39 in the Minor Irrigation establishment of this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. None except those who completed the Lower Subordinate course of the College of Engineering, Madras, or an examination equivalent to it as published in the Public Service Selections need apply.

Vinayakpur, 2nd June 1910.

J. B. HUTCHINS,
Deputy.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of several assistant clerks and writer in this office on an emolument of Rs. 30 per month under recent Government orders. (Pay Rs. 10-3 annual—30) + war allowance). The appointment is at government's service. It is likely to fall permanently vacant.

Madras, 16th June 1910.

R. E. WRIGHT, Major, I.M.S.,
Deputy Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Madras.

APPLICANTS are invited from duly qualified clerks under the examination rules for the posts of two clerks in the Clerk's office, viz., one clerk on Rs. 35-1-43 and another on Rs. 30-1-12 per annum with local allowances of Rs. 10 each. Candidates already holding appointments in Government or otherwise shall submit their applications through the hand of their officers with copies of testimonials if any. New entrants should be below 25 years of age. Successful candidates will be appointed on a 6 months' probation and eventually confirmed if found satisfactory.

Applications will be received until 15th July 1910.

Genl. Richard Gardiner, Ootacamund,
14th June 1910.

F. H. HUTCHINS,
Clerk.

Written applications for the post of Typist of this office on a pay of Rs. 30-3-15 in an acting appointment. Only those who have the Type-writing Test, Elementary grade, and hold Secondary School-leaving Certificate need apply.

Bangalore, 16th June 1910

K. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO,
Sr. Assistant Officer.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of sub. pro tem. second clerk of the Court (pay Rs. 25 + Rs. 10 allowance) which is likely to become permanent. Preference will be given to candidates who have experience in the Judicial Department. Note that those who are versed in English need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th July 1933.

District Munsif's Court, Karaikal,
24th June 1933.

T. KRIRAMULU PANTULU,
Acting Principal District Munsif.

Applications are invited from candidates holding completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate for the post of an additional clerk on Rs. 30 plus local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem on temporary basis in the Karaikal Forest Range office, Karaikal, Adyar (English), Nilgiris (Kannada). The vacancy is at present temporary but may continue year after year. Preference will be given to those who have had experience of Forest office work. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st July 1933. Note that a holder of a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate need apply.

Camp Tippeswadi, 19th June 1933.

T. SARADHYA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, Nilgiris South.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed typewriting (Bharatmata grade) for the post of an acting typist on Rs. 25 with a local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem in the office of the Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle, Madras. The vacancy is at present temporary and is likely to last for some months.

Madras, 26th June 1933.

H. C. DENNETT,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Wages at once thoroughly revised orders for stone road masonry in Coorg. Pay Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 along by annual increments of Rs. 5. One month's additional pay is allowed as bonus on satisfactory completion of work during the season. Applicants must have had previous experience and should furnish full particulars of qualifications with copies of testimonials.

23rd June 1933.

M. G. FLATTIN,
Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mysore, Coorg.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the recruitment rules for the head clerk's post on Rs. 30 plus local allowance and the second clerk's post, which is at present vacant temporarily, on Rs. 25 plus local allowance in the Court. The head clerk's post is at present temporary and is likely to become permanent shortly. Only candidates who have previous office experience in the Judicial Department and good knowledge of Coorg need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned by 15th July 1933.

District Munsif's Court, Pudukkottai,
23rd June 1933.

K. JAGANAYAGU,
District Munsif.

Wanted applications from passed candidates for Temporary Newspaper posts on Rs. 28 per mensem vacant in this division.

Tyler, 27th June 1933.

F. V. MANICKAN SATHAN,
Email to Mysore, T.S.S. Division, IF Circle.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I wish to move the High Court of Madras to send me as a Yaddi theroth after the season.

Regalore, 14th April 1933.

M. T. GOBALA AYYANAR, B.A., LL.B.,
District District Judge,
High Court Bench, Bangalore.

On or after the 15th August, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Yaddi theroth.
Puduchat, 21th May 1933.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Yaddi theroth.
Kandla, 21th May 1933.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Yaddi theroth.
Madras, 21th May 1933.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Yaddi theroth.
Madras, 2nd June 1933.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Yaddi theroth.
Sivakamiam, 1th June 1933.

On or after the 10th July, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Perth, 2nd June 1920.

R. SEVARAMA HULLA, J.N., &c.

On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Madras, 21st June 1920.

V. BALARAMAN.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Trichopol, 8th June 1920.

* PATTATHIL SELAKKUSUNA MENON, M.A., &c.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Madras, 8th June 1920.

P. K. DONAIYANAI AYYANGAR.

On or after the 9th August, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Big Chandrasevan, 10th June 1920.

P. K. NAGASWAMI.

On or after the 9th August, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Trichopoly, 21st June 1920.

S. NARAYANASWAMI.

On or after the 10th August, I intend moving the High Court to seal me as a Valid Sheriff.

Madras, 23rd June 1920.

G. V. SETHIVARAM.

I, P. Rajeswarann, do hereby declare to be known as P. K. Rao.

Trichopoly, 10th June 1920.

P. RAJESWARAN.

I, Philomine Grace D'Saunio and my son Walter Thomas Stephen D'Saunio of British Cyprus, Coshia, do hereby give public notice that we have from this date changed our names to Philomine Grace Walters and Thomas Stephen Walters.

Vyzoma, Coshia, 8th June 1920.

PHILOMINE GRACE WALTERS.

Formerly known as

PHILOMINE GRACE D'SAUNIO.

ESTATE OF MR. JAMES WHITTON (DECEASED)

The Administrator of the Estate of James Whitton late of 20 Woodlands Road, Bournemouth in the County of Dorset in England formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wilson & Co., of Madras who died at 10 Woodlands Road aforesaid on or about the 21st day of October 1918, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the claims of the said James Whitton deceased, or any part thereof as distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,

15th June 1920.

H. BRIGHTWELL,

Administrator.

ESTATE OF MRS. MARGUERITE HANCOCK FRABEL GLASSBY (DECEASED)

The Administrator of the Estate of Marguerite Hancock Isabel Glasse late of St. St. George's Road, Margate in the County of Yorkshire, wife of John Wharton Glasse, formerly Civil Surgeon, who died at St. Vincent Place, Canton Road, St. Peter Port in the Island of Jersey on or about the 8th day of February 1918, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July 1920 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the claims of the said Marguerite Hancock Isabel Glasse (deceased) or any part thereof as distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,

16th June 1920.

H. BRIGHTWELL,

Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE MELANES PERMANENT MINORITY FUND, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of article 106 of the Consolidation Act, 1907, that a Special general meeting of the subscribers of the aforesaid company will be held at premises No. 175, East India Street, Madras, on the day of the 1st August 1920 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 11th day of June 1920.

S. DAMODARASWAMI
A. VENKATRAVALAN } Liquidators.

I was present on the 15th day of June 1820 and saw: B. Damschelderijer and A. VANDERWYK, the flightless, sign the name: Damschelderijer and the signature A. Damschelderijer and A. Vanderwyk and subscribed to the said action, as the attesting witness to the said signature in the name and on behalf of the said delegate.

G. M. MADHANATHAN PILAY,
Res. Biol. and Marine Chemist, IIS, Arundel Road, Chinnai

[illegible]

Source in Leningrad gives that Kopylovskiy Srabchenko of Pustoshkino, Gostar tsink. Shed an incendiary Faldron No. 16 of 1920 in the District Court chamber, to enlighten him an involvement and is posted to 10th June 1918 the leaving by the Official Receiver, Gostar. All the witnesses may provide on that date before the Official Receiver, Gostar.

Revised, 20th June 1982

K. V. BACHALACHANY,
Reader

Marshall Hodeloyer, son of Samuelson Hodeloyer of Philadelphia, Pa., has filed an involuntary application (T. No. 14 of 1925), and the case is pending for hearing by the Circuit Court on 17th July 1925. Those who object may appear to state their objections on that day.

Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1894.

B. K. SAMUEL,
Member for Paterson

MADEAS POST TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 8 on 1920-21, HELD ON THE
4th JULY 1920.

Results

The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. G. MISHRA, I.A.S., M. 1980-84, Chairman

Mr. H. H. Hood.
Ma. M. Brown.
Mr. B. C. Scott.
Lieut.-Col. G. I. Magnus, C.M.G., D.S.O.
The Hon. Sir James Spalding.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Sengupta.
Mr. T. M. Bose.
Mr. M. M. M. Venkatesh Narayanam.
Mr. A. M. Mahapatra.
Mr. H. J. C. Reddy.

T6. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held on Friday, 11th May 1945.

17. Read and approved draft reply by the Chairman to a letter from the Director of Industries, Madras, enquiring what the attitude of the Port Trust Board would be towards a proposal to grant a lease of a plot of land on the south coastline opposite Fort St. George to Messrs. Tata Irons, Limited, for the purpose of erecting an oil factory.

78. Head again Marine Department G.O. Nos. 264, 44, 3, 211 and 127, dated respectively the 23rd August 1904, 8th February 1911, 4th January 1918, 4th April 1919 and 1st April 1920.

Each a position from the Acting Senior Harbour Master regarding for reasons given as referred to in the said act of pay and of the average free of the Harbour matters and the Deputy Port Commis-

* Held also note by the Chairperson: (1) submitting proposals for a new scale of pay for the harbour masters, (2) recommending that the harbour masters be paid by the harbour masters for arranging the first-class dredgers be constructed with effect from the date of the introduction of the new scale, this work is to be done by the harbour masters without any extra remuneration, and (3) recommending that the overtime allowance for each vessel called between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. on any working day or on any Sunday or holiday notified under the Merchant's Instruments Act be increased from £10 to £15.

Resolved that the Chairman's proposals be approved and submitted to Government for adoption.

Foot and Pilgrage trade.

Received, as held by the committee of Government in the case of self paid from Post Bonds, and subsequent work made up in the case of the self paid from the Privilege funds, an approval of the proposed work of subscription pay of the self of the two bonds. Received further, subject to Government action as above, that the war allowance awarded in Bond's Resolution No. 106 of 28th September 1918 be continued as a temporary advance up to the December 1920 and then the September 1918 be renewed as from February 1920.

50. Read and approved the Chairman's draft letter to Government reporting for satellite control system expenditures incurred during 1918-22 under certain heads of the Town's Revenue and Capital accounts.

81. Based upon G.O. Hqs Nos. 563 and 181, Seventh (Special) (Marine), dated respectively the 2nd December 1943 and 23rd March 1944.

Read a note by the Chairman submitting for the approval of the Board, as required by the first of the Government Orders read above, a place-work agreement to be taken from Contractor M. A. H. P. Sarayamannan for carrying out a portion of the work mentioned in the second of the above-cited Government Orders.

Resolved that the proposed agreement be approved.

85. Read again Resolution No. 18, dated the 15th April 1919, concerning the re-appointment, under an agreement, of Mr. T. W. Blair, First Engineer and Dredging Master, dredger "Madras," for a period of three years from 1st April 1919 on a salary of Rs. 750 per annum with two quarters but no gratuity.

Read a note by the Chairman recommending for consent giving that Mr. Blair be engaged on a fixed agreement, in representation of the port entered into with him on the authority of the above-quoted resolution, for a period of four years commencing from 1st April 1920 on a salary of Rs. 750 per annum with two quarters or Rs. 80 per annum in lieu thereof but no gratuity.

Resolved that the Chairman's recommendation be approved.

86. Resolved that Mr. T. W. Blair, First Engineer and Dredging Master, dredger "Madras," be engaged himself, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, at the rate of Rs. 750 per annum with two quarters or Rs. 80 per annum in lieu thereof but no gratuity.

87. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

88. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

89. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

90. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

91. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

92. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

93. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

94. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

95. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

96. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

97. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

98. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

99. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

100. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

101. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

102. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

103. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

104. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

105. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

106. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

107. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

108. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

109. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

110. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

111. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

112. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

113. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

114. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

115. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

116. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

117. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

118. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

119. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

120. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

121. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

122. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

123. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

124. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

125. Resolved that the salary arrears due to Mr. Blair from the forenoon of the 20th May 1920, of the six months' fixed pay be paid to him in cash.

	Government Accounts	Chait Accounts
Revenue Account	Rs. 7,45,448 9 3	Rs. 7,45,448 9 3
Provision Fund Account	34,100 0 0	34,100 0 0
Deposit Account	10,100 0 0	10,100 0 0
Other Public Works Charge Account	27,200 0 0	27,200 0 0
Unsettled Revenue's Fund Account	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Finance Fund Account	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Maritime Trade Advance Account	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
Railway Freight Advance Account	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Capital Account	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0

Port Trust Office, Madras.
21st June 1920.

H. M. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Time.	Barometer at 5 P.M.	Temperature				Wind				Direction.	Remarks.
			Observed daily mean.		Observed extremes.		Direction		Force			
			Exp.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	By day.	By night.	By day.	By night.		
20th Dec.	10-44	70.4	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Cloudy.
21st Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
22nd Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
23rd Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
24th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
25th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
26th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
27th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
28th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
29th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.
30th Dec.	10-40	70.0	78.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 10 a.m., 10 p.m., and 4 p.m., and the daily mean are obtained by interpolation of hourly temperatures, deduced from hourly point observations. The mean of the thermometer is taken as the mean of the day, and the mean of the day is taken as the mean of the month. The wind, rain and general weather are noted at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 7.18 inches, the average for 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. being 4.18 inches.

Madras Observatory.
29th June 1920.

C. CHENNAIYARAYA MUDALIYAR,
Off. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Statement showing the extent of education (Government and non-Government) for the month of May 1956.

Districts.	In the month.				To the month.				Up to the month of the previous year.				Statement to the year 1955-56 (Government and non-Government) and the year 1954-55 (Government and non-Government) figures.							
	First week.		Second week.		First week.		Second week.		First week.		Second week.		First week.		Second week.		First week.		Second week.	
	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.	Dep.	Wet.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government																				
Bamoun ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dahomey ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fouta Djallon ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Haute Volta ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mali ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mauritania ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mozambique ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Niger ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Senegal ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sierra Leone ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Upper Volta ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zambia ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zimbabwe ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Government																				
Bamoun ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dahomey ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fouta Djallon ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Haute Volta ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mali ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mauritania ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mozambique ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Niger ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Senegal ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sierra Leone ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Upper Volta ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zambia ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zimbabwe ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Revised figure.

TABLE III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food grains and oil for the month of May 1923.

Grain.	District.	PRICES OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS OF 10 TONS PER QUANTUM.					
		Maize, mixed sort.			Sorghum.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Maize	1. Gangan	11	11	11	11	11	11
	2. Vengalpur	11	11	11	11	11	11
	3. Chikabul	11	11	11	11	11	11
	4. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
2. Sorghum	5. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	6. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	7. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	8. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
3. Oilseed	9. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	10. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	11. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	12. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
4. Castor	13. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	14. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	15. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	16. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
5. Sesame	17. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	18. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	19. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	20. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
6. Wheat	21. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	22. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	23. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	24. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
7. Rice	25. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	26. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	27. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	28. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11

Grain.	District.	PRICES OF PRINCIPAL GRAINS OF 10 TONS PER QUANTUM.					
		Maize, mixed sort.			Sorghum.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Maize	1. Gangan	11	11	11	11	11	11
	2. Vengalpur	11	11	11	11	11	11
	3. Chikabul	11	11	11	11	11	11
	4. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
2. Sorghum	5. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	6. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	7. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	8. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
3. Oilseed	9. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	10. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	11. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	12. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
4. Castor	13. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	14. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	15. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	16. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
5. Sesame	17. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	18. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	19. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	20. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
6. Wheat	21. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	22. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	23. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	24. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
7. Rice	25. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	26. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	27. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11
	28. Kumbhar	11	11	11	11	11	11

* At the three years ending 1919-20. † At the three years ending 1919-20. ‡ Average of white and yellow wheat.
§ At the three years ending 1919-20. ¶ At the three years ending 1919-20. †† At the two years ending 1919-20.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in all districts, except in one district where it was stationary in two, one in three and fell in one; wheat was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one; oilseed was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one; castor was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one; sesame was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one; wheat was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one; rice was stationary in all, one in two and fell in one.

Board (Revenue Settlement),
Madras, 10th June 1923.

T. NARAYANA MESON,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 26.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1920.

[Price, 4 pice.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
26TH JUNE 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 25th June 1920.—Rainfall very heavy West Coast; heavy (but still moderate) Ceylon except Vyangapalay. Lowers; for Vyangapalay Lowers, Karnool, Bellary and Visnawery; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops—cottons generally fair. Savings of paddy and dry crops promising. Condition of cattle good generally. Water and pasture insufficient in parts. Fodder available. Prices generally steady. Prospects generally fair.

FROM THE REVENUE
(R.S., Secy., L. Secy. & Asst.),
MADRAS, 25th June 1920.

F. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BANTAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Rainfall 44.15 ins. Rain 12.25 ins. Savings of paddy and crops and transplantation of crops, sugarcane and rubber in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane—cotton fair. Pasture insufficient in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grainstocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIJAYAPATNAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Savings of paddy, crops, sugarcane, rubber and other (grain and sugarcane) and transplantation of crops, sugarcane, paddy and other (grain and sugarcane) in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cotton fair. Pasture sufficient in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grainstocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Rainfall 25 ins below normal. Pongling, sugarcane and other, saving and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvests not reported. Pasture insufficient in one taluk and parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grainstocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KENTRA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Rainfall 2.60 ins above normal. Pongling, sugarcane and other, saving and transplantation of paddy and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvests not reported. Pasture insufficient in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grainstocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects generally fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and hoeing of cotton, maize, millets, paddy and oil-seeds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, millets, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in three taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects generally fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Temperature 99° last afternoon. Epidemic amongst districts 488 cases. Savings in progress (paddy). Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MELAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing; weeding of cotton, maize, paddy, millets and groundnuts in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk where there is a great demand for imports from outside. Prospects not favorable.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and wells in parts. Sowing of cotton, millets and oil-seeds, and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in one taluk and one-half of the district is affected. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHUDAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, millets and oil-seeds and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. No flow over the Nallara and Sangam systems. Supply at the Nallara reservoir and Sangam delta adequate. Ploughing, sowing and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy—cottons fair to bumper; cottons and millets—fair to normal. Pasture generally insufficient in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevalent in one village; widespread in one village, malignant was observed in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHISOLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy and millets in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, groundnuts, millets and oil-seeds—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in four villages and one throat in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk; millets not available for sale. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply insufficient in seven taluks. Ploughing and sowing; weeding of paddy, cottons, groundnuts, millets and oil-seeds in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cottons, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally fair, but widespread prevalent in a few villages of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, millets and oil-seeds, and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, millets, cottons, etc., in good condition. Condition of cattle generally fair, but widespread prevalent in parts of two divisions and two taluks and black quarter in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, groundnuts, millets and oil-seeds and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, millets and groundnuts—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except under wells in parts of six taluks and Country channels. Ploughing and sowing of rice, cotton, groundnut, ragi, gram and paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and sugarcane—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Rice is badly wanted for sowing dry crops in five taluks.

OSHERATOR.

Water-supply sufficient except under tanks. Right foot of water in the Country at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of rice, cotton, cotton, ragi and wheat and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cotton—cottons normal; cotton, but pasture sufficient except in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except three taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Aerial report not received. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton and cotton, sowing of sugarcane and transplanting of rice, paddy and cottons proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, paddy, cotton, sugarcane and cotton—cottons normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Discharge over the Grand Arenal—report not received. Discharge over the Lower Arenal in the Coleroon and southern branches was 6 feet 4 inches in each. Ploughing and sowing; sowing, transplanting of paddy commencing in proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and cotton—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MASTURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks and two divisions. Discharge through the Palar main canal 600 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and paddy and transplanting of rice proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and cotton—cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of two taluks where black quarter prevails. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAJNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, sugarcane and cotton and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton and sugarcane—cottons fair; paddy and cottons, poor in five. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in one taluk where black quarter prevails. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

VENNELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Height over the Vellankulam aint not reported. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton—cottons poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally good.

SALIBAD.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of first crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in one taluk where cattle disease (suspected) prevails. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of first crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops good except in part of one taluk where Rice Hoja is beginning to appear on seedlings. Harvested rice. Pasture plenty in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Sowing cottons. Condition of cattle good.

CUSKIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Muzzing, ploughing and sowing and transplanting proceed. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but black quarter prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th JUNE 1920.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE SEVERAL GRAINS										PRICES IN RUPEES (per 50 Chattri and 1000 lbs.)											
Grains.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (per 50 Chattri and 1000 lbs.)										Highest.					
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Wheat.		Rice.		Cotton.		Sugarcane.		Other.							
		High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.	High.	Average of 10 years ending 1st April.						
Wheat.	Chennai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Chennai			
	Vijayapattinam	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Vijayapattinam			
	Madurai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Madurai			
	Coimbatore	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Coimbatore			
	Trichy	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Trichy			
Rice.	Chennai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Chennai			
	Vijayapattinam	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Vijayapattinam			
	Madurai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Madurai			
	Coimbatore	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Coimbatore			
	Trichy	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Trichy			
Cotton.	Chennai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Chennai			
	Vijayapattinam	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Vijayapattinam			
	Madurai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Madurai			
	Coimbatore	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Coimbatore			
	Trichy	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Trichy			
Sugarcane.	Chennai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Chennai			
	Vijayapattinam	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Vijayapattinam			
	Madurai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Madurai			
	Coimbatore	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Coimbatore			
	Trichy	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Trichy			
Other.	Chennai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Chennai			
	Vijayapattinam	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Vijayapattinam			
	Madurai	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Madurai			
	Coimbatore	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Coimbatore			
	Trichy	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	Trichy			

A. = Average.				L. = Lowest.				* Average of the 10 years ending 1970-71.				† Average of 18 years.			
---------------	--	--	--	--------------	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	------------------------	--	--	--

As above.

As above.

* Average of 10 years ending 1st April.

† Average of 10 years.

MANUAL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1920.

[PART. 14 in 8 p.]

Part XV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Bill No. 7 of 1920.—The Madras Rent Enhancement Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons	Page
Bill No. 8 of 1920.—The Madras Municipalities Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons	1040
Act No. 27 of 1920.—The Madras Children Act, 1920	1040
Act No. 7 of 1920.—The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920	1040
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George continued for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 1st day of April 1920	1130

Bills to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 53 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council the following Bills, together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons, are published for general information:—

Bill No. 7 of 1920.

THE MULGENI RENT ENHANCEMENT BILL.

Enacted. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to mulgeni tenures in the district of South Kanara, in order to provide for the apportionment of the difference between the assessment at the settlement of 1903 and that at the settlement of 1919; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and local extent. 1. This Act may be called the Madras Rent Enhancement Act and shall be applicable to the whole of the district of South Kanara.

Mulgeni tenures to which the Act applies. 2. The provisions of this Act shall apply to such mulgeni tenures as (a) were created or acquired prior to a date to be fixed in this behalf by the Local Government in respect of such taluk or other local area; and

(b) do not expressly provide in writing, whether in the original lease or in any other contract entered into before

the date fixed by the Local Government under sub-clause (a), for the contingency of the enhancement by Government of the land revenue assessment leviable on the land forming the subject of the lease.

No order or decree of a civil court passed before this Act comes into force shall operate to prevent the application of the Act to any such lease.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) 'Mulgeni tenure' means a holding of land in perpetuity on a fixed rent, whether in money or kind or both, and includes tenures of the description known as 'kaywogeni', 'nigdigani' and 'submulgeni', but not 'wahrwari'.

(2) 'Mulgar' means the owner of Mulgeni land held under mulgeni tenure, his heirs, representatives and assigns, and

includes a mortgagee who has granted a mortgage lease to a sub-mortgagee or sub-tenant, his heirs, representatives and assigns.

Mortgagee.

(2) 'Mortgagee' means a tenant of land held under mortgage tenure, his heirs, representatives and assigns, and includes a mortgagee in possession from such tenant or from his heirs, representatives or assigns.

Collector.

4. It shall be competent to the Local Government to confer all or any of the powers and to impose all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on the Collector by this Act upon any other officer or person by notification in the official gazette.

Application for enhancement of rent.

5. Any mortgagee may make an application in writing to the Collector to make an order for the enhancement of the rent payable under a mortgage lease of land of which he is the mortgagee.

Such application must be made within six months from the date fixed in this behalf by the Local Government by a notification published in the official gazette. It shall be in such form as the Local Government may prescribe and shall be accompanied by such fees as may be fixed by the Local Government.

Provided that, the District Collector may, in cases in which the lease may heretofore be declared by a court to be a mortgage lease subsisting from a time prior to the date mentioned in clause 2 (a) and in other cases for special reasons to be recorded in writing, entertain any application presented after the date notified as above. The District Collector may deal with the application himself or transfer it to the Collector for disposal.

Provision and circumstances of enhancement of rent.

6. On receiving an application under section 5, the Collector or District Collector, as the case may be, shall hold an inquiry, and, if he is satisfied that the mortgage lease to which the application relates fulfils the conditions laid down in section 2, shall, in accordance with the provisions of the next following section, determine by an order in writing what enhancement, if any, shall be made in the rent payable in respect of the mortgage lease.

Provision as to when the enhancement is to be made.

7. (1) Where the rent is payable in money, it may be enhanced by an amount not exceeding the whole of the excess of the new assessment over the old.

(2) Where the rent is payable in kind, the increase in the assessment shall be divided between the mortgage and the mortgagee in the proportion borne by the

old assessment to the new assessment on the land and the rent enhanced by an amount equal to the mortgagee's share of the increase in the assessment.

(3) Where the rent is payable partly in money and partly in kind, the proportion that the money rent bears to the total rent shall be ascertained and the money rent enhanced by an amount not exceeding the same proportion of the increase in the assessment. The remainder of the increase in the assessment shall be apportioned in accordance with the principle stated in sub-section (2) and the mortgagee's share shall be added to the rent.

Provided that, where good cause is shown for believing that such a division would be inequitable, the Collector may make a fair and equitable apportionment.

Provided further that the increase in rent shall always be in money.

8. In cases in which the initial assessment on individual fields is not known, each assessment shall be calculated by apportioning the old assessment of the holding among the survey fields comprising it according to the proportion which the settlement assessment of each survey field bears to the settlement assessment of the whole holding.

Provided that, where an apportionment of the old assessment on a holding has been made among the survey fields comprising it by agreement between mortgage and mortgagee or by the Settlement Officer, such apportionment shall be accepted by the Collector even though it does not conform to the provision of this section.

9. (1) The enhancement in rent determined under section 6 shall remain in force unless and until the assessment is varied when, on application made by the mortgage or the mortgagee, the Collector may direct such further enhancement or such reduction as may seem equitable having regard to the nature and extent of the variation in assessment.

10. Any revision of rent under this Act shall take effect from the commencement of the revenue year in which application is made for such revision.

11. From every decision under this Act by a Collector other than the District Collector, an appeal shall lie to the District Collector, and from every original decision of the District Collector, an appeal shall lie to the District Court.

The decision on appeal of the District Collector or the District Court, as the case may be, shall be final.

Mode of carrying out the assessment.

Enhancement of rent to be made in the form of a certificate.

When rent is to be taken.

Appeal.

Refers to
Collector of
pending pro-
ceedings in
civil courts
by a notice
directing the
recovery of
any sum paid
in consequence
of assessment.

12. From and after the date fixed in the notification issued under section 5, no suit shall lie by any mortgagee for the recovery of any sum paid in consequence of the increase in assessment, and all such suits as are pending in the civil courts on the date above referred to, in so far as they relate to the recovery of any such sums, shall be referred by the courts concerned to the Collector for disposal under this Act. The Collector shall thereupon proceed as if an application had been made to him under section 5 and shall treat the date of plaint as the date of application.

From the
main rule.

13. The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Local Government may make rules—

- (1) fixing the date specified in section 5;
- (2) prescribing forms and the mode of service of notice under this Act;
- (3) fixing the fees, costs and charges to be paid in respect of proceedings under this Act;
- (4) prescribing the procedure to be followed by the District Collector or the Collector in the discharge of any duty imposed on him by or under this Act;
- (5) providing for consultation and appointment under sub-section (2) and (3) of section 7.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. Under the terms of a mortgage lease in South Kanara, the land is held in perpetuity at a fixed rent. In most of such lease-deeds granted before the introduction of the settlement of 1902, the rent was fixed with reference to the old assessment charged at the settlement of 1819, the lessee not having made any provision for the contingency of increase.

2. In S.A. No. 129 of 1907 a Full Bench of the High Court of Madras has decided that when the mortgagee or mortgagee is the registered proprietor, a mortgage tenant who has paid the assessment as his liability in order to release them from attachment and protect their sale as regulated under section 35 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1861, is debent such payments from the rent due to his landlord under the terms of the lease. At the law stands, therefore, the whole burden of the increased assessment must be borne by the mortgagee tenant, who is the registered holder. The position of the majority of the mortgage tenants is that a different rule. They are responsible for the payment of an assessment which bears no relation to, and is altogether in excess of, the rents reserved in their leases, and they are powerless to alter those rents.

3. It is therefore considered desirable to pass a short enactment providing for the enhancement of mortgage rents, so as to secure an equitable distribution of the increased assessment imposed at the settlement.

4. The scheme of the Bill is to enable landlords whose lands were leased on mortgage before the late settlement to apply to the Collector to enhance the rent payable on the lands by an amount not exceeding the difference between the old and the new assessment. The method proposed for the distribution of the increase is the most equitable that can be devised at in view of the difficulty of assessing the benefits derived by either party from the land at the time when the mortgage lease was originally granted.

5. The following notes explain some of the detailed provisions of the Bill:—

Clause 2 (a) restricts the application of the Bill to leases which were granted or executed before dates to be fixed specially for the several taluqs or other local areas. The Bill provides a special remedy for special cases in which the effect of the new settlement has been to prejudice the mortgagee and mortgagee and tenants who have entered into contracts with full knowledge of the terms of the settlement have no claim to the benefits of such legislation. The intention is therefore to exclude lease granted after the new rates of assessment were generally known, and as they became known at different dates in different parts of the district, provision is made for the satisfaction of suitable cases accordingly.

The words "or acquired" have been inserted in this clause in order to provide for cases in which the mortgagee is purchased by the owner although there is no actual lease.

Clause 2 (b) on similar principles is intended to exclude cases in which the parties have provided by express contract for the contingency of an enhancement of the fixed revenue assessment.

Clause 7, which deals with the principles on which rents are to be enhanced, derives its origin from the judgment of the High Court in S.A. No. 282 of 1906 in which Justice Miller and Justices Bann and Bann laid down the following principles:—

"The theory of enhancement being that the Government takes a share of the increased value of the produce due to increase in price, it would follow that price, for the tenant should pay the enhanced assessment if he pays a fixed money rent to the landlord. But where, as here, the rent is paid in kind or partly in kind, so that both the landlord and the tenant have a proportion of the increased value of the produce, it seems equitable that the enhanced payment

Bill No. 3 of 1930.

A Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1930.

2. In section 1 of Madras Act II of 1913, as amended by Act II of 1915, the

words "and shall continue in force until the 31st day of December 1920" shall be omitted.

3. Clause (3) of section 1-A, inserted in Act VII of 1925 by section 4 of Act II of 1918, and section 5 of Act II of 1918 shall be deleted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, was originally passed as a temporary measure to be in force till 31st December 1920 in the hope that practical experience might lead to the discovery of general principles capable of being embodied in an enactment for the purpose of determining the respective liabilities of the landholder and the ryot with regard to water-tax payments. By Act II of 1918, the duration of the Amending Act of 1913 was extended to 31st December 1920 to enable further experience to be gained. The principles of the sort mentioned above have yet been evolved, nor does there appear to be any possibility of formulating general principles which will not conflict with established custom or with varying ideas of equity. The arrangements introduced under the Act of 1913 have on the whole worked smoothly. The schedules attached to the rules now in force represent the adjustments effected in the course of years between landholders and ryots, and their legislation has to all intents and purposes been crystallized in by the past experience. It is, therefore, proposed to make the arrangements introduced in 1913 permanent. At the same time, this opportunity has been taken to delete certain provisions of Act II of 1913 which have now become obsolete.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

Acts of the Governor of Port St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Port St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 24th April 1920 and that of the Governor-General on the 28th May 1920 and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

MADRAS ACT No. IV of 1920

An Act to make further provision for the custody, trial, and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further for the custody, trial, and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, in respect of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Children Act, 1920.

(2) It shall come into force in any local area in the Presidency of Madras on such date as the Local Government may by notification direct.

(3) Notwithstanding the introduction of this Act in any local area the Government shall have power by notification from time to time to exclude any class of children, young persons or youthful offenders from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act applicable to them and to amend such notification.

2. The provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in respect of youthful offenders with the exception of section 15 shall cease to be in force, in areas in which this Act is in force except as regards youthful offenders excluded from the operation of this Act.

3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:

(1) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years and when used in reference to a child sent to a certified school applies to that child during the whole period of detention, notwithstanding that the child attains the age of fourteen years before the expiration of that period;

(2) "young person" means a person who is fourteen years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years;

(3) "youthful offender" means any person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment and who at the time of such conviction was under the age of sixteen years;

(4) "guardian" in relation to a child, young person, or youthful offender includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognisance of any case in relation to the child, young person, or youthful offender, or in which the child, young person, or youthful offender is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child, young person, or youthful offender;

(5) "certified school" means a school established or certified under this Act;

(6) "junior certified school" means a certified school for the training of children;

(7) "senior certified school" means a certified school for the training of youthful offenders;

(8) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

4. The powers conferred on courts by this Act shall be exercised only by:—(a) the High Court, (b) a Court of Session, (c) a District Magistrate, (d) a Subdivisional Magistrate, (e) a District Presidency Magistrate, (f) any Sessions Court constituted under section 24 and (g) any magistrate of the first or second class specially authorized by the Local Government to exercise all or any of such powers.

and may be exercised by such courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.

Provision
when magis-
trate is not
empowered to
pass an order
under this
Act.

5. (1) When any magistrate not empowered to pass an order under this Act is of opinion that a child or young person brought before him or convicted by him is a proper person to be committed to a certified school or to be dealt with in any other manner in which the case may be dealt with under this Act, he shall record such opinion and submit his proceedings and forward the child or young person to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to the magistrate presiding over the nearest juvenile court having jurisdiction in the case.

(2) The magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted may make such further inquiry (if any) as he may think fit and may pass such order dealing with the case as he might have passed if the child or young person had originally been brought before or tried by him.

PART II.

Senior certified and junior certified schools.

Establish-
ment and
management
of schools.

6. (1) The Local Government may establish and maintain senior certified and junior certified schools for the reception of youthful offenders and children.

(2) The Local Government may certify that any senior certified or junior certified school not established under sub-section (1) is fit for the reception of youthful offenders or children.

Management
of schools.

7. (1) For the control and management of every senior certified or junior certified school established under section 6, sub-section (1), a superintendent and a committee of trustees shall be appointed by the Local Government and such superintendent and committee shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every school certified under section 6, sub-section (2), shall be under the management of a governing body who shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

Inspection
of schools.

8. (1) The Local Government may appoint a chief inspector of certified schools and such number of inspectors and assistant inspectors as it thinks advisable to assist the chief inspector; and every person so appointed to assist the chief inspector shall have such of the powers and duties of the chief inspector as the Local Government directs but shall act under the direction of the chief inspector.

(2) Every certified school shall, at least once in every year, be inspected by the chief inspector of certified schools, or by an inspector or assistant inspector; provided that where any such school is for the reception of girls only and such inspection is not made by the chief inspector, the inspection shall where practicable be conducted by a woman.

Power of
inspector.

9. A certified school shall be liable to inspection at all times and in all its departments by the chief inspector and by the inspector and assistant inspector.

Medical
inspections.

10. Any registered medical practitioner empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may visit any certified school at any time with or without notice to its managers in order to report to the chief inspector on the health of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the school.

Power of
Governor in
Council to
withdraw
certification.

11. The Local Government, if dissatisfied with the condition, rules, management, or superintendence of a certified school, may at any time by notice served on the managers of the school declare that the certificate of the school is withdrawn as from a time specified in the notice, and at that time the withdrawal of the certificate shall take effect, and the school shall cease to be a certified school.

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, instead of so withdrawing the certificate, by notice served on the managers of the school, prohibit the admission of youthful offenders or children to the school for such time as may be specified in the notice or until the notice is revoked.

Resignation
of certificate
by managers.

12. The managers of a certified school may, on giving six months' notice in writing to the Local Government through the chief inspector of their intention so to do, resign the certificate of the school, and accordingly at the expiration of six months from the date of the notice (unless before that time the notice is withdrawn) the resignation of the certificate shall take effect, and the school shall cease to be a certified school.

13. A youthful offender or child shall not be received into a certified school in pursuance of this Act after the date of the receipt by the managers of the school of a notice of withdrawal of the certificate or after the date of a notice of resignation of the certificate; but the obligation hereinafter mentioned of the managers to teach, train, lodge, clothe, and feed any youthful offenders or children detained in the school at the respective dates aforesaid shall, except so far as the Local Government otherwise directs, continue until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate takes effect.

Effect of withdrawal of certificate.

14. When a school ceases to be a certified school, the youthful offenders or children detained therein shall be either discharged or transferred, by order of the Local Government, to some other certified school in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to discharge and transfer.

Transfer of youthful offenders or children to other certified school.

15. The Local Government may establish auxiliary homes for the reception of any inmates or any classes of inmates of certified schools or may certify any other such home heretofore or hereafter established by any other person, and the certificate may be withdrawn or resigned in like manner as a certificate of a school, and every such home shall, for such purposes as are specified by the Local Government, be treated as part of the school or schools to which it is attached.

Auxiliary homes.

16. The managers of a certified school not established by the Local Government may decline to receive any youthful offender or child proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of this Act, but when they have once accepted any such offender or child, they shall be deemed to have undertaken to teach, train, lodge, clothe, and feed him during the whole period for which he is liable to be detained in the school, or until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate of the school.

Refusal to receive youthful offenders or children.

17. (1) The Local Government may cause any institution for the reception of poor children or young persons supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, and not liable to be inspected by or under the authority of any Government department, to be visited and inspected from time to time by persons appointed by it for the purpose.

Inspection of institutions for poor children and young persons.

(2) Any person so appointed shall have power to enter the institution at all reasonable hours and to make a complete inspection thereof and of all papers, registers, and accounts relating thereto. Any person who obstructs him in the execution of his duties shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(3) Where any such institution is carried on in accordance with the principles of any particular religious denomination, the Local Government shall, if so desired by the managers of the institution, appoint, where practicable, a person of that denomination to visit and inspect the institution.

(4) Where any such institution is for the reception of girls only, the inspection shall, where practicable, be conducted by a woman.

PART III.

Youthful offenders.

18. Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years is arrested on a charge of a non-bailable offence and cannot be brought forthwith before a court, the officer in charge of the police station to which such person is brought shall release him on bail if sufficient surety is forthcoming, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the officer believes that such release would defeat the ends of justice or that the release of the child or young person would bring him into association with any reputed criminal.

Release of youthful offenders on bail.

19. Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years having been arrested is not released under section 18 or otherwise, the officer in charge of the police station shall cause him to be detained in the prescribed manner, until he can be brought before a court.

Detention of youthful offenders in police station.

20. A court, on proceeding or committing for trial a child or young person who is not released on bail, shall order him to be detained in the prescribed manner.

Detention of youthful offenders in court.

Attendance
of court
of parents of
child or
young person
charged with
an offence,
etc.

21. (1) Where a child or young person is charged with any offence, or where a child is brought before a court on an application for an order to send him to a junior certified school, his parent or guardian may in any case, and shall, if he can be found and resides within a reasonable distance and the person so charged or brought before the court is a child, be required to attend at the court before which the case is heard during all the stages of the proceedings, unless the court is satisfied that it would be unreasonable to require his attendance.

(2) Where the child or young person is arrested, the officer in charge of the police station to which he is brought shall cause the parent or guardian of the child or young person, if he can be found, to be warned to attend at the court before which the child or young person will appear.

(3) The parent or guardian whose attendance shall be required under this section shall be the parent or guardian having the actual possession and control of the child or young person:

Provided that if that person is not the father, the attendance of the father may also be required.

(4) The attendance of the parent of a child or young person shall not be required under this section in any case where the child or young person was before the institution of the proceedings removed from the custody or charge of his parent by an order of a court.

Sentence
that may not
be passed on a
child

22. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law no child or young person shall be sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment or committed to prison in default of payment of a fine or in default of furnishing surety:

Sentence
that may be
passed on a
child.

Provided that a young person may be sentenced to imprisonment or committed to prison as aforesaid where the court certifies that he is of so tender or of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be sent to a senior certified school and that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is available.

Department
of education
and science,
Trafalgar and
other parts
of city of
Wellington,
etc.

23. (1) Where any person, who in the opinion of the court before which he is charged is twelve years of age but less than sixteen years of age, is convicted of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, the court may, in addition to or in lieu of sentencing him according to law to any other punishment, order that he be sent to a senior certified school.

(2) Where a child apparently under the age of twelve years is found to have committed an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, the court, if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient so to deal with the child, may order him to be sent to a junior certified school.

(3) Where a child, apparently of the age of twelve or thirteen years, is found to have committed an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and the court is satisfied on inquiry that the child should be sent to a certified school but, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, should not be sent to a senior certified school, and is also satisfied that the character and antecedents of the child are such that he will not exercise an evil influence over the other children in a junior certified school, the court may order the child to be sent to a junior certified school having previously ascertained that the managers are willing to receive the child:

Provided that the Local Government may, on application of the managers of the junior certified school, by order transfer the child to a senior certified school.

(4) Where a child or young person has been ordered by a court to give security under section 105 or section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and has failed to do so, the court which passed the order may order such child or young person to be sent to a junior certified school or a senior certified school respectively.

(5) Where prior to the commencement of this Act a youthful offender has been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, the Local Government may direct that he, being at undergoing or completing such sentence, if under the age of sixteen years, be sent to a senior certified school; and thereupon the offender shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act as if he had been originally sentenced to detention in a senior certified school.

Period of
detention in
school.

24. The order in pursuance of which the youthful offender or child is sent to a certified school shall specify the time for which the youthful offender or child is to be detained in the school, being—

(e) in the case of a youthful offender sent to a senior certified school, not less than two and not more than five years but not in any case extending beyond the time when the youthful offender will, in the opinion of the court, attain the age of eighteen years; and

(f) in the case of a child sent to a junior certified school, such time as to the court may seem proper for the teaching and training of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will, in the opinion of the court, attain the age of sixteen years.

25. A court may, if it shall think fit, instead of directing any youthful offender to be detained in a certified school, order him to be—

- (a) discharged after due admonition; or
- (b) committed to the custody of his parent or guardian or any adult relative, on such parent, guardian or relative executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behavior of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months, and the court may in either case pass a further order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court.

26. (1) When a child or young person is convicted of an offence punishable with fine and the court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, whether with or without any other punishment, the court may in any case, and shall if the offender is a child, order that the fine be paid by the parent or guardian of the child or young person, unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conducted to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person.

(2) An order under this section may be made against a parent or guardian who, having been required to attend, has failed to do so, but, save as aforesaid, no such order shall be made without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard.

(3) Where a parent or guardian is directed to pay a fine under this section, the amount may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1938.

27. (1) When a child or young person is convicted of an offence of so serious a nature that the court is of opinion that no punishment which under the provisions of this Act it is authorized to inflict is sufficient, the court shall order the offender to be kept in safe custody in such place or manner as it thinks fit and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 23, the Local Government may order any such child or young person to be detained in such place and on such conditions as it thinks fit, and while so detained the child or young person shall be deemed to be in legal custody:

Provided that no period of detention so ordered shall exceed the maximum period of imprisonment to which the child or young person could have been sentenced for the offence committed.

28. Where a child or young person charged with any offence is tried by any court, and the court is satisfied of his guilt, the court shall take into consideration the manner in which, under the provisions of this or any other Act enabling the court to deal with the case, the case should be dealt with, namely, whether,

- (a) by discharging the offender after due admonition; or
- (b) by committing the offender to the custody of his parent, guardian, or any adult relative, on such parent, guardian, or relative executing a bond to be responsible for his good behaviour; or
- (c) by so discharging or committing the offender and placing him under the supervision of a person named by the court; or
- (d) by sending the offender to a junior certified school; or
- (e) by sending the offender to a senior certified school; or
- (f) by ordering the offender to be whipped; or
- (g) by ordering the offender to pay a fine; or
- (h) by ordering the parent or guardian of the offender to pay a fine; or
- (i) where the offender is a young person, by sentencing him to imprisonment;

or

- (j) by dealing with the case in any other manner in which it may legally be dealt with:

Power to discharge youthful offender or to commit him to custody instead.

Power to order parent or guardian, who, proved to be unable to pay, to pay same.

Direction in the case of serious case dependent on children or young persons.

Manner of dealing with offence and young person charged with offence.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the court to deal with any case in any manner in which it could not deal with the case apart from this section.

PART IV.

Children and young persons not being youthful offenders.

Children
and young persons
not being youthful
offenders.

29. (1) In any case to which the Local Government shall direct that this section shall apply, any person authorized in this behalf in accordance with rules made by the Local Government may bring before a court any person apparently under the age of fourteen years who—

(a) is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or is found wandering and having no parent or guardian, or a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship; or

(b) is found destitute, not being an orphan and having both parents or his surviving parent, or in the case of an illegitimate child his mother, undergoing transportation or imprisonment; or

(c) is under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child; or

(d) frequents the company of any reputed thief;

and the court before which a person is brought on coming within one of those descriptions, if satisfied on inquiry of that fact, and that it is expedient so to deal with him, may order him to be sent to a junior certified school.

Power to
commit child
to suitable
custody.

(2) Where under this Act a court is empowered to order a child to be sent to a junior certified school the court, in lieu of ordering him to be so sent, may make an order for the commitment of the child to suitable custody in the prescribed manner until he attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period.

Power to
commit young
persons
in case of
reluctance or
refusal to
accept care.

(3) Any police officer or other person authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may bring before a court any person apparently of the age of fourteen or fifteen years in circumstances that if he were a child he would come within one or other of the descriptions mentioned in sub-section (1) and the court if satisfied on inquiry of that fact and that it is expedient so to deal with him, may make an order for his commitment to suitable custody in the prescribed manner until he attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period.

(4) The court which makes an order committing a child or young person to suitable custody under this section may, in addition, order that the child or young person be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court.

Commitment
of children.

30. Where the parent or guardian of a child proves to a court that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to a junior certified school the court, if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient so to deal with the child, and that the parent or guardian understands the results which will follow, may order him to be sent to any such school.

PART V.

Maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to suitable custody.

Contributions
of parents.

31. (1) The court which makes an order for the detention of a youthful offender or child in a certified school or for the commitment of a child or young person to suitable custody under this Act may make an order on the parent or other person liable to maintain the youthful offender, child or young person to contribute to his maintenance, if able to do so, in the prescribed manner.

(2) Any order made under this section may from time to time be varied by the court.

(3) The persons liable to maintain a youthful offender, child or young person shall for the purpose of sub-section (1) include in the case of illegitimacy his putative father.

Provided that where the youthful offender, child or young person is illegitimate and an order for his maintenance has been made under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the court shall not ordinarily make an order for contribution against the putative father but may order the whole or any part of the payments accruing due under the said order for maintenance to such person or persons as may be named, to be applied by him or them towards the maintenance of the youthful offender, young person or child.

(4) Any order under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

32. The managers of a junior certified school to which a child under the age of eight years is sent may, with the consent of the chief inspector, board the child out with any suitable person until the child reaches the age of ten years and thereafter for each longer period, with the consent of the chief inspector, as the managers consider to be advisable in the interests of the child, subject to the exercise by the managers of such powers as to reception, removal and otherwise as may be prescribed; and where a child is so boarded out he shall nevertheless be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a child detained in the school, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by the Local Government.

33. (1) Where a youthful offender or child is detained in a certified school, the managers of the school may at any time with the consent of the chief inspector, or after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention without any such consent, by license permit the youthful offender or child on the conditions prescribed in this behalf to live with any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license willing to receive and take charge of him.

(2) Any license so granted shall be in force until revoked or forfeited by the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted.

(3) The managers of the school may at any time by order in writing revoke any such license, and order the youthful offender or child to return to the school and shall do so at the demand of the person with whom the youthful offender or child is licensed to live. If the youthful offender or child refuses or fails to return to the school, the managers of the school may, if necessary, arrest or cause to be arrested the youthful offender or child and take him or cause him to be taken back to the school.

(4) When a license has been revoked or forfeited and the youthful offender or child refuses or fails to return to the school, a court, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for believing that his parent or guardian could produce the youthful offender or child, may issue a summons requiring the parent or guardian to attend at the court on such a day as may be specified in the summons, and to produce the child, and, if he fails to do so without reasonable excuse, he shall, in addition to any other liability to which he may be subject under the provisions of this Act, be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(5) Where a parent or guardian is directed to pay a fine under this section the amount may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(6) The time during which a youthful offender or child is absent from a certified school in pursuance of a license under this section shall be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the school: Provided that, where a youthful offender or child has failed to return to the school on the license being revoked or forfeited, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is to be detained in the school.

34. Whoever—

(a) knowingly assists or induces directly or indirectly a youthful offender or child detained in or placed out on license from a certified school to escape from the school or from any person with whom he is placed out on license; or any child or young person to escape from the person to whose custody he is committed under the provisions of this Act;

(b) knowingly harbours, conceals, or prevents from returning to school, or to any persons with whom he is placed out on license, or to the person to whose custody he is committed under this Act, a youthful offender, child, or young person who has so escaped, or knowingly assists in so doing

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months or with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or with both.

Child or young person.

35. (1) The Local Government may at any time order a youthful offender or a child to be discharged from a certified school, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Local Government approves.

(2) The Local Government may order—

(a) a youthful offender under the age of fourteen years detained in a senior certified school to be transferred to a junior certified school;

(b) a child over the age of twelve years detained in a junior certified school, who is found to be exercising an evil influence over the other children in the school or who is guilty of a serious breach of the rules of the school or of escaping from the school, to be transferred to a senior certified school;

(c) a youthful offender or child to be transferred from one senior certified school to another, or from one junior certified school to another:

Provided that the whole period of the detention of the youthful offender or child shall not be increased by the transfer.

PART VI.

Juvenile Courts.

Juvenile Courts.

36. (1) The Local Government may provide, for the establishment in any district of one or more separate courts for the hearing of charges against children or young persons or of applications for orders or licences relating to a child or young person at which the attendance of the child or young person is required.

(2) Where no such separate court has been established the court before which a child or young person is brought shall unless the child or young person is tried jointly with any other person not being a child or young person, whenever practicable, sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held or on different days or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

PART VII.

Misconduct.

Presumption as to age.

37. (1) Where a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a child or young person, the court shall make due inquiry as to the age of that person and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, but no order or judgment of the court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of that person has not been correctly stated to the court, and the age presumed or declared by the court to be the age of that person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person, and, where it appears to the court that the person so brought before it is of the age of sixteen years or upwards, the person shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed not to be a child or young person.

(2) No court shall in appeal or revision interfere with any presumption or declaration as to age made under sub-section (1).

Provision as to religious persuasion.

38. (1) In determining the certified school to which a youthful offender or child is to be sent under this Act, the court shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the youthful offender or child belongs and shall, if possible, select a school in which facilities are afforded for instruction in his religion.

(2) Where a child or young person is committed to suitable custody under this Act, the court in determining the person to whose custody the child or young person shall be committed shall endeavour in like manner to ascertain the religion of the child or young person and shall, if possible, select a person of the same religion, or a person who gives such undertaking as seems to the court sufficient that the child or young person shall be brought up in accordance with his own religion.

Sanction of Government. Not affecting the operation of this Act.

39. The conviction of a child or young person shall not be regarded as a conviction for the purposes of any disqualification attaching to a conviction for any offence.

40. Any person to whose custody a child or young person is committed under the provisions of this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the like control over the child or young person as if he were his parent, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child or young person shall continue in his custody notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person.

41. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

42. (1) An appeal from an order made by a court under sections 26, 29, 30, 31 or 57 shall lie,

- (a) if passed by a juvenile court or by any Magistrate other than a District or a Presidency Magistrate, to a District Magistrate;
- (b) if passed by a District Magistrate, to the Court of Session;
- (c) if passed by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate to the High Court.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order passed in any such appeal.

(3) Any order passed under the provisions of this Act and not otherwise provided for may be revised by the High Court.

43. (1) With the previous sanction of the Local Government in each case the managers of senior certified schools may receive, if and as prescribed, youthful offenders ordered to be sent to a senior certified school by any court or tribunal in the territories of any State in India.

(2) The Local Government may order any youthful offender to be transferred from any senior certified school in the Madras Presidency to any senior certified school within the territories of any State in India when there is any arrangement in that behalf between such State and the Governor-General in Council.

44. (1) The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may be made with regard to—

- (a) the establishment and maintenance of certified schools and auxiliary homes and the certification of schools as senior and junior certified schools and of auxiliary homes;
- (b) the management of certified schools and auxiliary homes;
- (c) the appointment of visitors and their tenure of office;
- (d) the inspection of certified schools;
- (e) the maintenance, education and industrial training of the inmates of certified schools;
- (f) the conveyance of youthful offenders and children to certified schools;
- (g) the grant of permission to the inmates of certified schools to absent themselves for short periods;
- (h) visits to and communication with the inmates of certified schools;
- (i) the punishment of offences committed by the inmates of certified schools;
- (j) the inspection of uncertified institutions under section 17;
- (k) the class of persons who may be authorized to act under section 29 (1);
- (l) the manner in which a child or young person may be committed to suitable custody and the supervision of such children and young persons;
- (m) the contribution by parents and other persons liable to maintain children and young persons;
- (n) the boarding out, fostering and supervision of children and young persons;
- (o) the procedure to be adopted in any case or inquiry under this Act before any court other than a juvenile court;
- (p) the time within which appeals under section 42 shall be filed;
- (q) the detention of children and young persons under arrest or committed or committed for trial; and
- (r) the procedure to be adopted in juvenile courts.

(3) All rules made under sub-section (2) (g) and (r) shall be subject to the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official gazette and, on such publication, they shall have the same effect as if enacted in this Act.

—inserted or
amended
not a child.

—inserted or
amended
not a child.

The following Act of the Governor of Port St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 5th May 1920, and that of the Governor General on the 15th June 1920 and it is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. V of 1920.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PREAMBLE.

Section.

1. Title and extent.
2. Revocation of enactments.
3. Definitions.

PART II.—ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

CHAPTER II.—CREATION AND ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

4. Creation of municipalities.
5. Abolition of municipalities.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLIES.

Section.

6. The municipal authorities and their incorporation.
7. Composition of council.
8. Term of elected councillors and filling up of elective seats.
9. Procedure when an councillor is elected.
10. Term of nominated councillors.
11. Filling up of vacancies among appointed councillors.
12. The chairman and vice-chairman of the municipality.

Functions of the municipal authorities.

The Chairman.

13. Functions of the chairman.
14. The chairman to be member of every committee of the council.
15. Emergency powers of chairman.
16. Duty of paid chairman.
17. Service regulations of paid chairmen.
18. Delegation of powers.

The Council.

19. Functions of the council.
20. Duties and powers of individual councillors.
21. Council's power to call for reports.
22. Obligation of the chairman to carry out council's resolutions.
23. Appointment of standing committees.
24. Appointment of special committees.
25. Rules and regulations for proceedings of council.
26. Joint committees of two or more councils or other local bodies.

Municipal

27. Notification of action or appointment.
28. Periodicity of council.
29. Right of certain officers to address council.
30. Councillor when to abstain from taking part in discussion and voting.
31. Power of chairman, vice-chairman or presiding officer to resign.
32. Acts of municipal council, etc., not to be invalidated by informality.

Administration report.

33. Annual administration report.

Controlling expenditure.

34. Power of Local Government and Collector for purposes of control.
35. Collector's power to enforce execution of resolutions.
36. Power to suspend action under Act.
37. Emergency powers of Collector.
38. Local Government's power to appoint officers to superior municipalities.
39. Local Government's power to undertake works for, or to take action in default of, a municipality.
40. Local Government's power to remove chairman.
41. Local Government's power to dissolve or supersede council.
42. Powers of officers acting for, or in default of, municipal council, and liability of municipal fund.

CHAPTER IV.—ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF COUNCILLORS.

Election.

43. Power to divide municipality into wards.
44. Publication of electoral roll.
45. Disqualifications for voting.
46. Personal qualifications to vote.
47. Disqualifications of voters.

Qualification for membership of council.

48. Qualification of candidates.
49. Disqualification of candidates.
50. Disqualification of councillors.
51. Decision on questions of disqualification of councillors by District Judge.

Election officers.

52. Offences in respect of electoral list.
53. Polling.
54. Undue influence.
55. Fraudulent voting and peroration.
56. Infringement of secrecy of election.
57. Offences by polling officers.
58. Falsifying result of election.
59. Procedure before magistrates.
60. Order of disqualification.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, EMPLOYMENT.

Property.

61. Vesting of public streets and appurtenances in the municipal council.
62. Collected sewage, etc., to belong to municipal council.
63. Power of Board of Revenue to transfer control of endowments to municipal council.
64. Secretary of municipal property.
65. Limitation of power to accept property in trust.
66. Objects not provided for by this Act.
67. Procedure for acquisition of immovable property under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Contracts.

68. Delegation of authority to contract and contractual powers of persons appointed by Government.
69. Mode of procuring contracts.

Section.

Establishment.

- 70. Estate's solvent schedule.
- 71. The Secretary, the Health Officer and the Engineer.
- 72. Filling up of the appointments of health officer or engineer.
- 73. Filling up of other appointments.
- 74. Power of council to frame service regulations.
- 75. Power to punish municipal officers or servants.
- 76. Power to grant leave to establishment.
- 77. Special provisions regarding Government servants tied to council.

PART III.

CHAPTER VI.—TAXATION AND FINANCE.

- 78. Enumeration of ordinary taxes and power of control of Local Government.
- 79. Special taxation.
- 80. Notification of new taxes and tolls.

The property tax.

- 81. Description and classes of property tax.
- 82. Method of assessment of property.
- 83. General exemptions.
- 84. Special exemption and alternative basis of taxation.
- 85. Property tax a first charge on property.
- 86. Payment of property tax in half-yearly instalments.
- 87. Vacancy penalties.
- 88. Obligations of landlord and tenant to give notice of transfer.
- 89. Owner's obligation to give notice of construction or reconstruction of building.
- 90. Owner's obligation to give notice of demolition of building and liability on failure.
- 91. Chairman's power to call for information and to enter upon premises.

Tax on companies.

- 92. Taxation of companies on their capital.

Profession tax.

- 93. License tax on professions.
- 94. Liability of members of firm or undivided Hindu family to profession tax.

'Profession continues to companies' and profession tax.

- 95. Payment when due and notice of prosecution for failure to pay.
- 96. Requirement on owner or acceptor to furnish list of persons liable to tax.
- 97. Requirement on employer or their representatives to furnish such list.

Tax on carriages and animals.

- 98. General provisions regarding tax on carriages and animals.
- 99. Liability to tax according to period for which carriage or animal has been kept.
- 100. Exemptions.
- 101. Composition.
- 102. Forms to be sent to and returned by tax-payers.
- 103. Grant of license on payment of tax.
- 104. Power to require numbers to be affixed to bicycles, etc.

Tax on carts.

- 105. General provisions regarding cart-tax.
- 106. Power to remit tax.

Power to stop carriages and carts and hearing numbers.

- 107. Seizure of vehicles not bearing numbers.

Tax on servants.

- 108. General provision regarding servants' tax.
- 109. Power to call for lists of servants.

Tolls.

- 110. General provisions for tolls on vehicles and animals.
- 111. (1) Construction of toll-bars and collection of tolls.
- (2) Composition.

Duties.

112. Procedure in case of non-payment of tolls.
 113. Attempts to evade payment of tolls.
 114. Table of tolls.
Surcharge on the income tax.
 115. Assessment and recovery of surcharge on income-tax.
Pilgrimage.
 116. Description and mode of levy of railway tax on pilgrims.
General provisions regarding taxation and finance.
 117. Power to exempt from taxes or tolls.
 118. Council's power to write off irrecoverable taxes and tolls.
 119. Definition of municipal fund.
 120. Budget estimate.
 121. Revised or supplementary budget.
 122. Appointment of auditors of accounts.
 123. Contributions to expenditure by other local authorities.
 124. Application of Schedule IV.

PART IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH—SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.**CHAPTER VII.—WATER-SUPPLY, LIGHTING AND DRAINAGE.***Water-supply.—Paving of streets and powers of municipal authorities.*

125. Paving of streets in municipal limits.
 126. Construction and maintenance of water-works.
 127. Compensating or providing for water-supply.
 128. Prohibition of building over water mains.
Supply for domestic use.
 129. Council to provide water for domestic use.
 130. Control over house-connections.
 131. Private water-supply for consumption and domestic use and powers of chairman to enforce provision of water-supply.

Private water-supply for non-domestic purposes.

132. Chairman's power to supply water for non-domestic purposes at rates fixed by council.
Supply beyond limits of municipality.
 133. Supply without the municipality.

Cutting off water-supply.

134. Power to cut off water-supply.
 135. Non-liability of council for reduction or stoppage of supply in certain cases.

Lighting.

136. Provision for lighting public streets.

Public drainage.

137. Maintenance of system of drainage by council.

Private drainage.

138. Control over house-drains, pipes and cess-pits.
 139. Connection of house-drains with public drains.
 140. Chairman may close or limit the use of existing private drains.
 141. Power of chairman to drain premises in connection.
 142. Building, etc., not to be erected without permission over drains.
 143. Construction of culverts or drain coverings by owner or occupier.
 144. Maintenance of troughs and pipes for sucking water.

Public latrines.

145. Provision of public latrines and urinals.

Private latrines.

146. Provision of latrines by owner or occupier.
 147. Provision of latrines for labourers.
 148. Provision of latrines for markets, cart-stands, cattle-sheds, abattoirs, etc.
 149. Latrines to be screened from view and kept clean.

General powers.

150. Power to carry wires, pipes, drains, etc., through private property subject to crossing as little inconvenience as possible and paying for direct damage.
 151. Prohibition against making excavations with mains without permission.
 152. Powers in respect of works outside the municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.—CLEANLINESS.

Section

153. Municipality to arrange for the removal of rubbish and filth.
154. Cleaning of private lavinas, etc.
155. Provision of receptacles for filth.
156. Covering up sections of fairs and festivals and prohibition from persons having control over places of infirmary.
157. Prohibition of improper disposal of excrement, rubbish and filth.
158. (1) Prohibition of failure to deposit filth in receptacle, etc.
(2) Prohibition against keeping filth on premises too long, etc.
Magistrate may direct that person shall accept municipal service.
159. Prohibition against allowing outflow of filth.
160. Prohibition against using any cart without cover in the removal of filth, etc.
161. Prohibition against throwing rubbish or filth into drains.

CHAPTER IX.—STREETS.

Public streets.

162. Maintenance and repair of streets.
163. Powers of municipal authorities.
164. Power to dispose of permanently closed streets.
165. Acquisition of land and buildings for improvement of streets.
166. Power to prohibit building line and street alignment.
167. Buildings not to be constructed within street alignment or building line.
168. Setting back projecting buildings or walls.
169. Setting buildings forward to improve line of street.
170. Projected streets.
171. Widening of streets.
172. Temporary closure of streets.
173. Protection of apparatuses and materials of streets.
174. Power of municipality to recover expenses caused by interference traffic.

Private streets.

175. Owner's obligation to make a street when disposing of land or building sites.
176. Making of new private streets.
177. Alteration or demolition of street works in breach of section 176.
178. Power of authority to order work to be carried out or to carry it out himself in default.
179. Right of owners to require street to be declared public.

Encroachment on streets.

180. Prohibition against obstructions in or over streets.
181. Prohibition and regulation of doors, ground-floor windows and bars opening outwards.
182. Removal of encroachments.
183. Power to allow certain projections and erections.
184. Provisions during repair of streets.
185. Prohibition against removal of bars and lights.
186. Prohibition against making holes and causing obstruction.
187. License for work on buildings likely to cause obstruction.
188. Clearing of debris of fallen houses, etc., by exception.

Naming of streets.

189. Naming of public streets.

Numbers on buildings.

190. Numbering of buildings.

CHAPTER X.—BUILDING REGULATION.

General powers.

191. Building rules.
192. Building site and construction or reconstruction of buildings.
193. Power of council to regulate future construction of certain classes of buildings in particular streets or localities.
194. Buildings at corner of streets.
195. Prohibition against use of inflammable materials for buildings without permission.
196. Prohibition against constructing doors, ground-floor windows and bars as to be open outwards.

Buildings other than huts.

General.

197. Application to construct or reconstruct building.
198. Necessity for prior approval of site.
199. Prohibition against commencement of work without permission.
200. Period within which chairman is to signify approval or disapproval.
201. Period within which chairman is to grant or refuse to grant permission to execute work.
202. Reference to council if chairman delays grant or refusal of approval or permission.
203. Grounds on which approval of site, fee, or licence to construct or reconstruct building, may be refused.
204. Lapse of permission.
205. Power of chairman to require alteration of work.
206. Stoppage of work endangering human life.

Wells.

207. Application of certain sections to wells.

Walls.

208. Application to construct or reconstruct huts.
209. Prohibition against commencement of work without permission.
210. Period within which chairman is to grant or refuse to grant permission to execute the work.
211. Reference to council if chairman delays passing orders.
212. Grounds on which permission to construct or reconstruct hut may be refused.
213. Lapse of permission.

External walls, alterations and additions.

214. Maintenance of external walls in repair.
215. Application of provisions to alterations and additions.

Factors of the chairman.

216. Demolition or alteration of building work unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed.

Exemptions.

217. Exemptions.

CHAPTER XI.—DANGEROUS.*Dangerous structures, trees and places.*

218. Provisions in case of dangerous structures.
219. Provisions in case of dangerous trees.
220. Provisions in case of dangerous tanks, wells, holes, etc.
221. Power to stop dangerous quarrying.
222. Provisions against fire.

Control over waters, etc.

223. Prohibition of construction of wells, tanks, etc., without the chairman's permission.
224. Effect in case of pools, etc., which are a nuisance.
225. Regulation or prohibition of certain kinds of cultivation.
226. Cleansing of temporary private tank or well used for drinking.
227. Duty of council in respect of public well or prospects of stagnant water.
228. Prohibition against or regulation of washing animals or clothes or fishing or drinking in public water-courses, tanks, etc.
229. Provision of public wash-basins.
230. Prohibition against washing by washermen at unsanitary places.
231. Prohibition against polluting water of tanks, etc., whether public or private.

Control over abandoned lands, cultivated lands, etc.

232. Unsanitary buildings or lands.
233. Removal of filth or noxious vegetation.
234. Fencing of buildings or lands and pruning of hedges and trees.

Control over temporary buildings.

235. Litter-throwing and cleansing of buildings.
236. Further powers with reference to temporary buildings.
237. Buildings unfit for human habitation.
238. Abatement of overcrowding in dwelling-houses or dwelling-places.

Bovine.

Control over certain animals.

239. Prohibition against feeding certain animals on EHS.
 240. Prohibition against keeping animal so as to be a nuisance or dangerous.
 241. Power to destroy stray pigs and dogs.

General.

242. Power of chairman to use or sell materials of dangerous structures taken down, etc., and procedure when there is no owner or occupier.
 243. Limitation of compensation.

CHAPTER XII.—LICENCES AND PERMS.

General provision as to licences.

244. Exemption of Government from taking out licences.

Keeping of animals.

245. Licences for places in which animals are kept.
 246. General powers of control over stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses.
 247. Power to direct discontinuance of use of buildings as stable, cattle-shed or cow-house.
 248. Provision of public cattle-sheds and sheds.

Industries and factories.

249. Purposes for which places may not be used without licence.
 250. Appliances to be used for ventilation, extinguishment or installation of factory, workshop or work-place in which steam or other power is to be employed.
 251. Council may issue directions for abatement of nuisance caused by steam or other power.
 252. Power of the Council in Council to pass orders or give directions to control animals.
 253. The chairman may enter any factory, workshop or work-place.

Shapthorn.

254. Provision of municipal slaughter-houses.
 255. Licences for slaughter-houses.
 256. Slaughter of animals during festivals and ceremonies.
 257. Slaughter of animals for sale as food.

The milk trade.

258. Regulation of milk trade.

Markets, butchers, fishmongers, hawkers.

259. Public markets.
 260. Powers in respect of public markets.
 261. Chairman's control over public markets.
 262. Licensing of private markets.
 263. Sale in unlicensed private markets.
 264. Powers of council in respect of private markets.
 265. Suspension or refusal of licences in default.
 266. Prohibition against nuisances in private markets.
 267. Power to close private markets.
 268. Duty of expelling beggars, etc., from markets and power to expel disturbers.
 269. Butcher's, fishmonger's and pedlar's licences.
 270. Power to prohibit or regulate sale of articles in public streets.

Inspection of places for sale, etc.

271. Duty of chairman to inspect.
 272. Powers of chairman for purposes of inspection.
 273. Preventing inspection by chairman.
 274. Power of chairman to seize diseased animal, noxious food, etc.
 275. Removing or interfering with article seized.
 276. Power to destroy article seized.
 277. Evocation of articles, etc., seized before magistrates and powers of magistrates to deal with them.

*Disposal of the dead.**Section.*

278. Regulations or placing of coverless places for disposal of dead.
 279. Laying out of places for disposal of dead.
 280. Provision of burial and burning grounds and monuments within or without municipality.
 281. Register of registered, licensed and provided places and prohibition of use of other places.
 282. Report of burials and burnings.
 283. Prohibition against use of burial and burning grounds dangerous to health or overcrowded with graves.
 284. Prohibition in respect of corpses.
 285. Grave-diggers' license.

CHAPTER XIII.—VENUE, ENFORCEMENT AND THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Fatal diseases.

286. Compulsory registration of vital statistics.

Dangerous diseases.

287. Definition of 'dangerous disease.'
 288. Obligation of medical practitioners or owner or occupier of house to report dangerous disease.
 289. Power of entry into suspected places.
 290. Disinfection of buildings and articles.
 291. Provision of places for disinfection and power to destroy infected articles.
 292. Prohibition against transfer of infected articles.
 293. Power of council to prohibit use of water likely to spread infection.
 294. Chairman may order removal of patients to hospital.
 295. Prohibition against infected person carrying on occupation.
 296. Prohibition against diseased person entering public conveyance.
 297. Letting of infected buildings.
 298. Power to order closure of places of public entertainment.
 299. Minor offences from dangerous disease not to attend school.

Sanitation.

300. Compulsory vaccination.
 301. Obligation to give information of epidemics.
 302. Prohibition of inoculation for epidemics.

PART V.—SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION AND PENALTIES.

CHAPTER XIV.—MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and articles.

303. Power of Local Government to make rules.
 304. Power of Council or Council to amend and repeal schedules.
 305. Making of rules after previous publication.

By-laws.

306. Power of council to make by-laws.
 307. Power to give retrospective effect to certain by-laws.
 308. Penalty for breach of by-laws.
 309. Confirmation of by-laws by Local Government.
 310. Conditions precedent to making of by-laws.

Publication of rules, by-laws and regulations.

311. Copies of Act, rules and by-laws to be sold at municipal office.
 312. Publication of regulations.

CHAPTER XV.—PENALTIES.

313. General provisions regarding penalties specified in the schedule.
 314. Penalty for acting as councillor when disqualified.
 315. Penalty for corruption by municipal officer of interest in contract or work.
 316. Penalty for omission to take out licence for vehicle or animal.
 317. Penalty for unlawful building.
 318. (1) Notice to abatement before discharge.
 (2) Penalty for withdrawal of nuisances without notice.
 (3) Application of sub-sections (1) and (2) to other municipal servants.
 319. Wrongful restraint of officers and his delegates.
 320. Penalty for not giving or giving false information.

PART VI.

CHAPTER XVI.—PROSECUTION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Issues and permissions.

Notes.

321. General provisions regarding issues and permissions.

Appeals.

322. Appeals from chairman to council.

323. Limitation of time for appeal.

Power to summon.

324. Power of persons conducting election and other inquiries.

325. Summons to attend and give evidence or produce documents.

Notices, etc.

326. Form of notices and permissions.

327. Signatures on documents.

328. Publication of notifications.

329. Publication of by-laws, notices, orders, etc.

330. Notice of prohibitions or setting apart of places.

331. Method of serving documents.

Relocation of occupier in cases.

332. Recovery by occupier of sum payable from owner.

333. Obstruction of owner by occupier.

334. Execution of work by occupier in default of owner.

Chairman's powers of entry and inspection.

335. Power of entry to inspect, survey or measure the work.

336. Power of entry on lands adjacent to works.

337. Inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

Power to enforce licensing provisions, orders, etc.

338. Consequences of failure to obtain licences, etc., or of breach of the same.

339. Time for complying with order and power to enforce in default.

340. Recovery of expenses from persons liable and limitation of liability of occupier.

341. Relief in agent and to trustees.

342. Power of chairman to agree to receive payment of expenses in instalments.

Payment of compensation, etc., by and to the municipality.

343. Power of municipality to pay compensation.

344. Recovery of sum due as loan.

345. Limitation for recovery of dues.

346. Procedure in dealing with surplus sub-proceeds.

347. Powers empowered in proceeds.

348. Imprisonment in default of payment and application of dues.

349. Payment of compensation for damage to municipal property.

Legal proceedings.

350. Institution of suits against municipal authorities, officers and servants.

351. Provisions regarding institution, etc., of civil and criminal actions and obtaining of legal advice.

352. Indemnity to municipal authorities, officers and agents.

353. Liability of clerks and members for loss, waste or misapplication.

354. Amercements, etc., not to be imposed.

Police.

355. Duties of police officers.

356. Power of police officers to arrest persons.

357. Exercise of powers of police officers by municipal servants.

Prohibitions.

358. Application of term 'public servant' to municipal officers, agents and sub-agents.

359. Prohibitions against obstruction of municipal collection, servants and contractors.

360. Prohibitions against removal of marks.

361. Prohibition against removal or obliteration of notices.

362. Prohibitions against unauthorized dealings with public place or materials.

*Local Government's power of delegation.**Section*

363. Delegation of powers by the Local Government.

Procedural and boundary provisions.

364. Forfeiture of property and rights to municipality as reconstituted.

365. Commencement of Act.

366. Continuance in office of present chairman and councillors.

367. Procedure for recovery of arrears of taxes, etc.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule I.—Elections to be regulated.

Schedule II.—List of hill stations.

Schedule III.—Rules regarding proceedings of the council.

Schedule IV.—Licenses and Finance rules.

Schedule V.—Fines for which provision may not be made without a House order.

Section 368.

Schedule VI.—List of dangerous diseases.

Schedule VII.—Ordinary penalties.

Schedule VIII.—Penalties for continuing breaches.

MADRAS ACT No. V of 1920.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Municipalities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to district municipalities in the Presidency of Madras and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. (3) This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. Title and extent.
- (5) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Governor in Council of Port St. George and situated beyond the City of Madras as defined in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.
2. The enactments mentioned in Schedule I are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. Repeal of enactments.
3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:—
- (1) "Appoint" includes to appoint temporarily or in an officiating capacity. Definitions.
"Appoint."
- (2) "Appointment" includes temporary and officiating appointments. "Appointment."
- (3) "Building" includes a house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding eight feet in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever. "Building."
- (4) "Building-line" means a line which is in rear of the street alignment and to which the outer wall of a building abutting on a street may lawfully extend. "Building-line."
- (5) "Carriage" includes any wheeled vehicle with springs or other appliances acting as springs; and all kinds of motor-cars, motor-ferries, motor-ambulances, motor-cycles, bicycles, tricycles, rickshaws and palanquins. "Carriage."
- (6) "Cart" includes any wheeled vehicle which is not a "carriage". "Cart."
- (7) "Casual vacancy" means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time in the office of an elected councillor, vice-chairman or chairman and "casual election" means an election held on the occurrence of a casual vacancy. "Casual election."
- (8) "Company" means a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Acts of Parliament known under the collective title of the Companies Acts or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent. "Company."
- (9) "Filth" includes sewage, night-soil, dung, dirt, putrid and putrefying substances and all offensive matter. "Filth."
- (10) "Halt-station" means a place specified in Schedule II and includes any other place which may be notified by the Governor in Council as a halt-station. "Halt-station."
- (11) "Hut" means any building which is constructed principally of wood, mud, leaves, grass or thatch and includes any temporary structure of whatever size or any small building of whatever material made which the council may declare to be a hut for the purposes of this Act. "Hut."
- (12) "Latrine" includes privy, water-closet and urinal. "Latrine."
- (13) "Municipal office" means the principal office of any municipal council. "Municipal office."
- (14) "Nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the senses of sight, smell or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property. "Nuisance."
- (15) "Occupier" includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building or part of the same in respect of which the word is used. "Occupier."
- (16) "Ordinary election" means an election held to fill a vacancy in the office of an elected councillor, vice-chairman or chairman arising by efflux of time. "Ordinary election."

"Driver."

(17) "Driver" includes (a) the person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, guardian, assignee or receiver for another person, or for any religious or charitable purpose the rent or profits of the property, in connexion with which the vehicle is used, and (b) the person for the time being in charge of the animal or vehicle, in connexion with which the vehicle is used.

"Falan-gain."

(18) "Falan-gain" includes benches, manebles and chairs carried by men by means of poles, but not stings or nets used for the conveyance of children or aged or sick people.

"Prescribed."

(19) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules made under this Act.

"Private street."

(20) "Private street" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path, which is not a "public street" but does not include a pathway made by the owner of premises on his own land to secure access to or the convenient use of such premises.

"Public street."

(21) "Public street," means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way and includes—

(a) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway;

(b) the foot way attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway;

and

(c) the drains attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway and the land, whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other structure, which lies on either side of the roadway up to the boundaries of the adjacent property whether that property is private property or property belonging to Government.

"Public water-courses, springs, wells and tanks."

(22) "Public water-courses, springs, wells and tanks" include those used by the public to such an extent as to give a prescriptive right to such use.

"Railway."

(23) "Railway" includes a tramway.

"Re-construction."

(24) "Re-construction" of a building includes—

(a) the re-erection wholly or partially of a building after more than one-half of its cubical contents has been taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down whether at one time or not;

(b) the re-erection wholly or partially of any building of which an outer wall has been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down to or within ten feet of the ground adjoining the lowest storey of the building, and of any frame building which has so far been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down as to leave only the framework of the lowest storey;

(c) the conversion into a dwelling-house or a place of public worship of a building not originally constructed for human habitation or for public worship, as the case may be, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only or the conversion of a dwelling-house into a factory;

(d) the re-conversion into a dwelling-house or a place of public worship or a factory of any building which has been discontinued as, or appropriated for any purpose other than, a dwelling-house or a place of public worship or a factory as the case may be.

"Residence."

(25) "Residence"—"Reside."—A person is deemed to have his "residence" or to "reside" in any house if he sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment, and

a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return thereon at any time and has not abandoned his intention of returning.

"Rubbish."

(26) "Rubbish" means dust, ashes, broken bricks, mortar, broken glass, and refuse of any kind which is not "filth."

"Salary."

(27) "Salary" means pay and acting pay or payment by way of commission and includes exchange compensation allowances, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, or travelling expenses.

(22) "Scavenger" means a person employed in collecting or removing filth, or cleaning drains or slaughter-houses or in driving carts used for the removal of filth.

"Scavenger."

(23) "Street-alignment" means a line dividing the land comprised in and forming part of a street from the adjoining land.

"Street alignment."

(24) "Water-course" includes any river, stream, or channel, whether natural or artificial.

"Water-course."

(25) "Year" means the financial year.

"Year."

PART II.—ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

CHAPTER II.—CREATION AND AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may by notification declare his intention—

Declaration of intention.

(a) to constitute as a municipality any town, village, hamlet, hamlet, station or other local area or any group of the same in the immediate neighbourhood of one another; or

(b) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or

(c) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity thereof and defined in such notification.

Provided that no notification shall be issued within a municipality without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area or taxpayer of a municipality in respect of which any such notification has been published, may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Governor in Council within six weeks from the publication of the notification and the Governor in Council shall take all such objections into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Governor in Council has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted, he may, as the case may be, by notification declare to be a municipality, or exclude from or include in a municipality, the local area or any portion thereof.

(4) This Act shall come into force in, or cease to apply to, any municipality or part thereof, as the case may be, on such date as may be specified in the notification under sub-section (3).

(5) If any local area which is a union under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or other law in force for the time being is constituted as or included within a municipality, the funds at the disposal of the panchayat of such union and the property and institutions in the union which are vested in or are under the control and direction of such panchayat shall vest in the municipal council of the municipality so constituted or within whose area such union is included.

5. (1) The Governor in Council may by notification abolish any municipality to which this Act applies;

Abolition of municipality.

Provided as follows—

(a) the Governor in Council shall, before he issues such notification, communicate to the municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the municipal council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any;

(b) the notification shall contain a statement of the Governor in Council's reasons and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

(2) From such date as may be specified in such notification, this Act and all notifications, rules, by-laws, regulations, orders, directions and powers issued, made or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply to the area previously comprised in the municipality; the balances of the municipal fund and all other property vested in the municipal council shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the council shall be transferred to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

(5) All property vested in His Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Governor in Council to discharge the liabilities incurred on His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section or for the promotion of industry, health, welfare and convenience of the inhabitants of the area previously comprised in the municipality.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Authorities.

The municipal authorities and their composition.

6. (1) The municipal authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act are a council and its chairman.

(2) The municipal council shall by the name of the municipality be a body corporate, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and subject to any restriction or qualification imposed by this or any other enactment shall be vested with the capacity of suing or being sued in its corporate name, of acquiring, holding and transferring property movable or immovable, of entering into contracts and of doing all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

Composition of council.

7. (1) The municipal council shall consist of such number of councillors as may be notified by the Governor in Council in accordance with the following table:—

	Number of councillors.
Municipalities with a population—	
Not exceeding 25,000 at the last census	15
Exceeding 25,000 but not exceeding 30,000	20
Exceeding 30,000 but not exceeding 40,000	24
Exceeding 40,000 but not exceeding 50,000	28
Exceeding 50,000 but not exceeding 60,000	32
Exceeding 60,000	36

(2) The Governor in Council shall notify from time to time what proportion of the total number of councillors shall be elected; Provided that such proportion shall not be less than three-fourths.

Provided also that before issuing any notification modifying the constitution of a municipal council the Governor in Council shall communicate to such council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections if any, and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for modifying the constitution.

(3) The remainder shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, who in making such appointments shall have regard to the representation of Mahomedans and other minorities.

Term of elected councillors and filling up of vacancies.

8. (1) The term of office of elected councillors shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be three years beginning and expiring at noon on the first day of November.

(2) Vacancies arising by efflux of time in the office of an elected councillor shall be filled at ordinary elections which shall be fixed by the chairman to take place on such days in the months of August and September next preceding the vacancies as he thinks fit.

(3) A casual vacancy in the office of an elected councillor shall be filled at a casual election which shall be fixed by the chairman to take place as soon as may be after the occurrence of the vacancy.

Provided that no casual election shall be held to fill a vacancy occurring within three months before the ordinary date of retirement and that such vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.

(4) A councillor elected at a casual vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith but shall hold office so long only as the councillor in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

Procedure when no councillor is elected.

9. (1) If from any cause no councillor is elected at an ordinary election held under the previous section the retiring councillor shall, if willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected.

(2) If in any such case the retiring councillor is not willing to serve or if at a casual election no councillor is elected the chairman shall without delay inform the council and thereupon the council may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy and if the council fails within thirty days after receipt of such information to appoint a person as aforesaid the chairman shall fix a day for a fresh election.

(3) The term of office of a councillor appointed, elected or deemed to have been re-elected under this section shall expire at the time at which it would have expired if he had been elected at the ordinary or the casual election at the time he was appointed.

10. Every councillor appointed by Government shall, save as otherwise expressly stated in the notification itself, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the *Port St. George Gazette* wherein his appointment is notified.

Term of term of office.

11. Vacancies among councillors appointed by the Governor in Council shall be filled up by him.

Filling up of vacancies among appointed councillors.

12. (1) Unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by him every council shall at its first meeting after the first day of November in each year elect one of its members to be its chairman.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the council.

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section in respect of any municipal council already vested with the right of electing its chairman, the Governor in Council shall communicate to such municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanation and objections, if any, and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Governor in Council.

The notification shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council except when a municipality is constituted for the first time.

(2) Subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council the council may fix a salary for the chairman and the several thereof. Except as provided in this sub-section no chairman shall receive any salary or other remuneration.

(3) A council may elect one of its members to be vice-chairman whose term of office shall expire concurrently with that of the chairman.

(4) A chairman appointed by Government shall hold office for one year.

(5) An elected chairman or vice-chairman shall be entitled to hold office till the election of his successor provided that in the meantime he does not cease to be a councillor.

On the occurrence of any casual vacancy in the office of an elected chairman or vice-chairman the council shall at its next meeting elect a successor, who shall be entitled to hold office so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred.

(6) When the office of chairman is vacant the vice-chairman shall exercise the functions of chairman till a new chairman assumes office.

(7) If the office of chairman is vacant and there is no vice-chairman, any five councillors may after giving reasonable notice to the other councillors convene a meeting for the election of a chairman.

(8) An outgoing elected chairman or vice-chairman is eligible for re-election.

Functions of the several authorities.

The Chairman.

13. The chairman of the municipal council shall

Functions of the chairman.

- make arrangements for the election of councillors and the vice-chairman;
- convene the meetings of the council;
- carry into effect the resolutions of the council;
- furnish to the council such periodical reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body and in the collection of taxes as the council may direct;

(c) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the chairman by this Act, and subject, whenever it is hereinafter expressly so provided, to the sanction of the council, and subject to all other restrictions, limitations and conditions hereinafter imposed, exercise the executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

The chairman
shall be a member
of every
session of
the council.

14. (a) When the chairman appointed by the Governor in Council is not already a municipal councillor he shall ex officio be a municipal councillor, irrespective of the strength fixed for the council under sub-section (1) of section 7, and shall not be reckoned in calculating the proportion of the number of municipal councillors under sub-section (2) of section 7.

(b) The chairman shall by virtue of his office be a member of every committee of the council.

Executive
powers of
chairman.

15. The chairman may in case of emergency direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which would ordinarily require the sanction of the council, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the municipal fund:

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the council prohibiting the execution of any particular act, and

(b) he shall report the action taken under this section and the reasons therefor to the council at its next meeting.

Duty of paid
chairman.

16. A paid-chairman shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business whatever.

Reasons
for leave
of absence
of paid
chairman.

17. If a paid-chairman is an officer in the service of the Government, the council shall contribute to his leave allowances, pension and provident fund to the extent required by the regulations of the Governor-General in Council for the time being in force.

Delegation of
powers.

18. (1) The chairman may by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to the vice-chairman, provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the municipal council expressly forbids him to delegate.

(2) During the temporary absence or incapacity of the chairman, the chairman's functions shall devolve on the vice-chairman, if any. If there is no vice-chairman, or if the office of vice-chairman is vacant, the chairman may, by an order in writing, delegate any of his powers or duties to any councillor who shall be styled "Chairman-Deputy" during the period of delegation.

Provided that—

(a) no delegation under this sub-section shall be made for any period exceeding in the aggregate sixty days in any year in the case of an unpaid chairman and fifteen days in any year in the case of a paid chairman, without the special sanction of the council, and

(b) every order made under this sub-section shall be forthwith communicated to the council and to the district collector.

(3) The executive powers of the chairman may at all times, subject to any restriction that the council may prescribe, be delegated to any councillor, municipal officer or servant, or officer of Government, whom he empowers generally or specially in writing.

(4) The exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions delegated under this section shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions (if any) as may be laid down by the chairman and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

The Council.

Presiding
at the council.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Act the municipal administration shall rest in the council but the council shall not be entitled to exercise functions expressly assigned by or under this Act or any other law to the chairman.

20. (1) Any councillor may call the attention of the chairman to any neglect in the execution of municipal work, to any waste of municipal property, or to the waste of any locality and may suggest any improvements which may appear desirable.

Notice and
power of
individual
councillors.

(2) Every councillor shall have the right to move resolutions to interpellate the chairman on matters connected with the municipal administration subject to such regulations as may be framed by the council.

(3) Every councillor shall have access during office hours to the records of the council after giving due notice to the chairman, provided that the chairman may for reasons given in writing forbid such access.

21. The council may at any time require the chairman to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his custody.

Council's
power to call
for records.

The chairman shall comply with every such requirement unless in his opinion immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the council or of the public, in which case he shall make a declaration in writing to that effect and shall, if required by the council, refer the question to the district collector whose decision shall be final.

22. The chairman shall be bound to give effect to every resolution of the council unless such resolution is modified, suspended or annulled by a controlling authority.

Obligation
of the
chairman to
carry out
council's
resolutions.

23. The council may appoint committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, charities and other institutions which it maintains. It may also appoint from its members standing committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act for the decision of the Council; or may appoint individual members, or committees of members, to enquire into and report on any such matters.

Appointment
of committees
of members.

24. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the council to appoint as members of any committee any persons of either sex who are not councillors but who may in the opinion of such council possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. But the number of persons so appointed on any committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of such committee. All the provisions of this Act relating to the duties, powers, liabilities and disqualifications and disabilities of councillors shall, save as regards the disqualifications on the ground of sex, be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

Appointment
of special
committees.

25. The council shall observe the rules in Schedule III and may make supplementary regulations not inconsistent therewith or with other provisions of this Act or any rules made by the Governor in Council, in regard to the following matters:—

Rules and
regulations
for municipal
councils.

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;
- (d) the division of duties among the members of the council;
- (e) the procedure of committees;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the council; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

26. A council may from time to time join with any other council or with any local board or conferment authority or with more than one such council, board or authority,

Joint
committees
of two or more
councils or
local boards.

(i) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing chairman of such committee; and

(ii) in delegating to any such committee power to frame terms binding on each such body as to the construction and future use of any joint work and any power which might be exercised by any of such bodies; and

(31) in framing and modifying rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

If any difference of opinion arises between local bodies acting under this section the decision thereupon of the Governor in Council or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf shall be final.

Provision
of officers or
appointment
thereof.
Boundary
of council.

27. All elections and appointments of chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of municipal councils shall be guided by the *Port St. George Gazette*.

28. (1) Every meeting of the council shall be presided over by the chairman; in his absence by the vice-chairman if there is one, where there is none, or in the absence of both the chairmen and vice chairmen, by a councillor chosen by the meeting to preside for the meeting.

(2) The chairmen shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order arising at or in connection with meetings. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the decision of the chairmen on any point of order shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, be final.

(3) A vice-chairman or councillor presiding for the chairman shall, for that meeting, have all the powers of the chairman.

Right of
certain
officers to
address
council.

29. The revenue divisional officer, the sanitary commissioner to the Local Government and his deputies, the sanitary engineer to the Local Government and his deputies, the District Medical and Sanitary officer or the civil surgeon of the station, the executive engineer of the division, the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools having jurisdiction, may, with the permission of the chairman or other person presiding, address the council on any matter affecting the general administration, sanitation, public works, or public instruction, as the case may be.

Councillor
when
to attend
from taking
part in
discussion
and voting.

30. (1) No councillor shall vote or, or take part in, the discussion of any question coming up for consideration at a meeting of the council or any committee, if the question is one in which, apart from its general application to the public, he has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest by himself or his partner.

(2) The chairman may prohibit any councillor from voting or taking part in the discussion of any matter in which he believes such person to have such interest, or he may require such person to absent himself during the discussion.

(3) Such person may challenge the decision of the chairman, who shall thereupon put the question to the meeting. The decision of the meeting shall be final.

(4) If the chairman is believed by any councillor present at the meeting to have any such pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion, he may, if a motion to that effect be carried, be required to absent himself from the meeting during such discussion.

Explanation.—“Chairman” in this section includes a vice-chairman, or councillor, presiding for the chairman.

Power of
chairman,
vice-chairman
or councillor to
sue.
Date of
municipal
council, etc.,
not to be
influenced
by subsequent
acts.

31. Any councillor other than the chairman may resign his office by giving notice to the chairman; the chairman may resign by giving notice to the council.

32. No act of a municipal council or of any committee or of any person acting as chairman or member of a municipal council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the establishment of the municipality or in the appointment or election of the chairman or any member, or on the ground that they, or any of them, were disqualified for such office, or by reason of such act having been done during any vacancy in the municipal council.

Administration Report.

Annual
report to
be made.

33. (1) As soon as may be after the first day of April in every year and not later than such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, the municipal council shall submit to the Governor in Council through the district collector a report on the administration during the preceding year in such form and with such details as the Governor in Council may direct. If the district collector makes any

remarks on the report, such remarks shall be forwarded to the Council and the Council shall be entitled, within such time as the Governor in Council fixes, to offer or make such explanations or observations as the Council thinks fit.

(2) The chairman shall prepare the report; the municipal council shall consider his report and forward it to the Governor in Council with its resolutions thereon, if any.

(3) The report shall be published in such manner as the council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may direct.

Controlling Authorities.

34. (1) The district collector may enter on and inspect or cause to be entered on and inspected any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal authority in his district.

Power of
District Collector
and collector
for purposes
of section 34.

(2) The Governor in Council or the district collector may—

(a) call for any record, correspondence, plan, or other document in the possession or under the control of any municipal council;

(b) require any council to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account, or statement;

(c) require any council to furnish information or report on any municipal matter;

(d) forward in writing, for the consideration of the council, any observations he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

35. If it appears to the District collector that the chairman of a municipality has made default in carrying out any resolution of the council, the said collector, after giving the chairman a reasonable opportunity of explanation, shall send a report thereon together with the explanation, if any, of the chairman to the Governor in Council and at the same time forward a copy of the same to the Council.

Collector's
power to
require
explanation of
chairman.

36. (1) The Governor in Council may, by an order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a municipal council or of any order issued by a council or chairman, or amend such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any licence or permission granted by a council or chairman, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under the colour of this Act if, in his opinion, such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the grant of such licence or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such licence or permission is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or a fray.

Power to
suspend
order or
act.

(2) If the district collector considers that immediate action is in his opinion necessary in the public interests, he may suspend the resolution or order, licence, permission or act, on the case may be, and report to the Governor in Council who may thereupon either confirm the collector's order or, after giving the municipal council and, if the order affected any act of the chairman, the chairman also, a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

37. (1) The district collector may, in cases of emergency, direct or provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which the council or chairman is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or the doing of which it is in his opinion, necessary for the safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such act incurred as the emergency may require shall be paid from the municipal fund.

Emergency
power of
collector.

(2) If the expenses are not so paid, such collector may make an order directing the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against the fund.

(3) Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the municipal council admit, be bound to comply with such order.

(4) Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised shall be forthwith reported to the Governor in Council by the district collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers; and a copy of the letter shall at the same time be sent to the municipal council for information.

Local Gov-
ernment's
power to
appoint
officers to
inspect
municipal
works.

38. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of all or any of the municipal councils established under this Act.

(2) All schools, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccine stations, choultries and other institutions maintained by any municipal council, and all registers, books, accounts and other documents relating thereto shall at all times be open to the inspection of such officers as the Governor in Council may appoint in that behalf.

(3) Municipal authorities and municipal officers and servants shall be bound to afford to inspecting or superintending officers of Government appointed under this section such access at all reasonable times to municipal property or premises, and to all records, accounts and other documents which, subject to any rules framed for their guidance under section 303 (1) and (2) (4), they may consider to be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties of inspection or superintendence.

Local Gov-
ernment's
power to
appoint
officers to
inspect
municipal
works.

39. (1) If at any time it appears to the Governor in Council that a municipal council or chairman has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this or any other Act, he may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Governor in Council may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to such person by the municipal council.

(3) The Governor in Council may, with the consent of the municipal council, undertake on its behalf the construction of water-supply, drainage or other works, appoint persons to carry out the construction of such works, and direct that the expense, including the pay of such persons, be paid from the municipal fund.

(4) If expenses which the Governor in Council has directed under sub-section (2) or (3) to be paid from the municipal fund are not so paid, the district collector, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans.

(5) Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the municipal council admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Local Gov-
ernment's
power to
appoint
officers to
inspect
municipal
works.

40. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, remove any chairman, if he, without an excuse sufficient to the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the municipal council.

(2) When the Governor in Council proposes to take action under this section he shall give the chairman concerned an opportunity of explanation, and shall record the reasons for any action taken.

Local Gov-
ernment's
power to
appoint
officers to
inspect
municipal
works.

41. (1) If in his opinion a council is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by law, or omits or abuses its powers, the Governor in Council may by notification direct that the council be dissolved and reconstituted immediately, or he may, if he thinks necessary, supersede the council for a specified period not exceeding two years and the notification shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

Provided as follows:—

(a) the Governor in Council shall before he dissolves or supercedes the council communicate to it the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations or objections, if any;

(b) the Governor in Council shall not supersede a portion only of the municipal council.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification dissolving a council all its members shall forthwith vacate their offices as such and fresh appointments shall be made and elections held in accordance with the notification issued under section 7 (2).

(3) Supersession shall take effect from noon on the date of publication of the notification, if no date is therein specified, and thereupon the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) All the members of the council as well as the chairman and vice-chairmen shall forthwith vacate their office.

(b) All or any of the powers and duties of the municipal authorities may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed, so far as may be, and to such extent as the Governor in Council may determine, by such persons as the Governor in Council appoints in that behalf and any such person who is not a district collector or revenue divisional officer may, if the Governor in Council so directs, receive payment for his services from the municipal fund; the Governor in Council may determine the relations of such person with the municipal secretary (if any), with the district controlling officers and with himself, and where there is a paid chairman the Governor in Council may direct him to exercise and perform any powers and duties of the council in addition to his own.

(c) All property vested in the municipal council shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Governor in Council.

(d) On or before the expiry of the period of supersession notified under sub-section (1), the Governor in Council may, by notification, for reasons to be stated in the notification, postpone the reconstitution of the council for a further period not exceeding six months, or notwithstanding anything contained in proviso (a) to section 5, sub-section (1), withdraw the area of the municipality from the operation of this Act under that section.

(e) The Governor in Council may reconstitute the council before the expiry of the period notified under sub-section (1).

42. When the district collector or person appointed by the Governor in Council lawfully takes action on behalf or in default of the municipal council, under this Act he shall have power to make such contracts as are necessary for the purpose, and shall be entitled to the same protection under this Act as the municipal authority whose powers he is exercising, and compensation shall be recoverable from the municipal fund by any person suffering damage from the exercise of such powers to the same extent as if the action had been taken by such municipal authority.

Power of
discontinuing
the exercise of
municipal
powers
and liability
of municipal
fund.

CHAPTER IV.—ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENT OF COUNCILLORS.

Elections.

43. The Governor in Council may by notification divide any municipality into wards for the purpose of the election of councillors.

44. (1) The chairman shall annually prepare and publish an electoral roll showing the names of persons qualified to vote.

(2) Every person whose name appears in the first electoral roll published under this section shall so long as it remains in force be entitled to vote at an election; and no person whose name does not appear in such roll shall vote at an election.

(3) When a municipality has been divided into wards the electoral roll shall be divided into separate lists for each ward.

(4) The electoral roll published in any year shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll.

45. No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless—

Power
to divide
municipality
into wards.
Publication
of electoral
roll.

Qualifica-
tions for
voting.

(a) he is a British subject or a subject of a State in India;

Provided that the Governor in Council may exclude from the scope of this restriction any aliens or class of aliens;

(k) he has attained the age of twenty-one years in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published; and

(l) he has paid the taxes, if any, due by him under the Act for each preceding year.

Personal
qualifications
to vote.

45. (1) No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote at a municipal election unless he has resided in the municipality for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published and has paid in such preceding year any tax mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c) of section 18 (1) or the tax mentioned in clause (a), of section 19.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to have made the payment required by this section if he has paid the tax as sole tenant, tenant, guardian or executor, or as sole administrator or trustee, not being the Administrator-General or Official Trustee.

(2) Any company or association which for the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published has paid the tax mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c) of section 18 (1) or the tax mentioned in clause (a) of section 19 shall be entitled to vote in the ward in which the principal office of such company or association is situated such vote being given by the Secretary of the company or association or some other person duly authorized in that behalf.

Disqualifica-
tion of
voters.

47. No person who is of unsound mind or a dead-head shall be qualified to vote and no person shall be qualified to vote for the period fixed in an order passed by a court under section 40 and still in force.

Qualifications for membership of Council.

Qualification
of candidates.

48. (1) No person shall be qualified for election as a councillor unless—

(a) the name of such person appears on the electoral roll of the municipality; and

(b) such person is of the male sex.

(2) No salaried officer of Government other than a village officer shall be qualified for election as a councillor.

Disqualifica-
tion of
candidates.

49. (1) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offender pardoned) shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor if such person is at the date of nomination, election or appointment—

(i) of unsound mind, a dead-head or a lunatic;

(ii) an undischarged bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;

(iii) interested in a subsisting contract made with or any work being done for, the municipal council except as a share-holder (other than a director) in an incorporated company;

(iv) an officer or servant holding office under this Act, or an honorary magistrate for the municipal town;

(v) already a councillor whose term of office as such will not expire before his first election or appointment can take effect; or

(vi) the servant or employer of a councillor.

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) any lease, sale or purchase of immovable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the council is inserted; or

(v) the sale to the council of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the council of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(4) No person shall be qualified for election or appointment for the period fixed in an order passed under section 49 and still in force.

50. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 51, a councillor shall cease to hold his office, if he—

(a) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (1) of section 49;

(b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf mute, or a leper;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) subject to the proviso to section 49, sub-section (2), acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done, for the council except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the council or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the council;

(e) is appointed to any office or post referred to in section 49, sub-section (2), clause (iv);

(f) accepts employment under any other councillor;

(g) is subjected to an order under section 49 and still in force; or

(h) ceases to reside in the municipality or within two miles thereof; or

(i) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (c) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) Where a person ceases to be a councillor under clause (a) or clause (g), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a councillor in consequence of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the chairman at his next meeting of the council which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

51. (1) Whenever it is alleged that any person who has been elected or appointed as a councillor is disqualified under section 49 or section 50, and such person does not admit the allegation, or whenever any councillor is himself in doubt whether or not he has become disqualified for office, such councillor or any other councillor may, and the chairman, at the request of the council, shall, apply to the district judge of the district in which the municipality is situated.

(2) The said judge, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, shall determine whether or not such person is disqualified under section 49 or section 50, and his decision shall be final.

(3) Pending such decision the councillor shall be deemed to be qualified.

Election offences.

52. (1) Every person who by obtaining a qualification to vote or to be elected which he knows he does not possess or by using false documents or by a false declaration or by any other deceitful means procures the improper entry of any name in the electoral roll or the improper omission of any name therefrom shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every municipal officer or servant or polling officer who wilfully makes or procures any improper entry in the electoral roll or any improper omission therefrom shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Refer.

53. (1) Every person who with intent to procure in the interests of himself or any other person the vote of any voter or his abstention from voting or the withdrawal of a candidate—

(a) lends or agrees to lend, offers, promises or gives to any person, any property, money, valuable security, public or private employment or any qualification whatever other than a benefit affecting the public in general, or

(2) offers, promises or gives to any person the means of obtaining an electoral qualification for himself or any other person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(3) Every voter or candidate who accepts any such offer, promise or gift or contracts for or accepts a loan as a motive or reward for voting or abstaining from voting or for withdrawing his candidature shall be punished with the same punishment.

Explanation.—No agent, clerk, messenger or other person who may in accordance with rules made by the Governor in Council be employed for remuneration by a candidate at an election shall by reason of such employment alone be deemed to be within this section.

Taken
to Room.

54. Every person who—

(a) induces any voter or candidate with injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom he is interested with intent—

(i) to induce such voter to vote for any candidate or to abstain from voting, or

(ii) to induce such candidate to withdraw his candidature, or

(b) (i) commits wrongful restraint,

(ii) publishes statements which he knows to be false and which materially affect a candidate or his election, or

(iii) employs any defamatory means, and thereby prevents the free exercise of the right of any voter or candidate,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Prohibition
meeting and
procession.

55. (1) Every person who applies for a ballot paper at an election, having already voted once at the same election or knowing that he is not qualified to vote thereat, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of any other person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, shall be punished with the same punishment.

Indiscretion
of meeting of
electors.

56. Every polling officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling room who, except for some purpose authorized by law, communicates to any person any information showing directly or indirectly for which candidate any voter has voted, and every person who by any improper means procures any such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Offence by
polling
officer.

57. Every polling officer who permits a person to vote knowing that such person is not entitled to vote, or who prevents a person from voting knowing that such person is entitled to vote, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Indiscretion
of meeting of
electors.

58. Every person who in the course of electoral operations falsifies or attempts to falsify the record of an election by removing, destroying, altering or fabricating notification papers or voting papers or by any other act or by any omission, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Prohibition
before magis-
trate.

59. No magistrate other than a first-class magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sections 52 to 56 (both inclusive) nor shall he take cognizance—

(a) except on the complaint of a person whose name is on the electoral roll, and

(d) unless such complaint has been made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and

(e) unless the person complaining shall have deposited Rs. 500.

An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from any conviction and sentence passed under sections 52 to 58.

60. Every person convicted of an offence punishable under sections 52 to 58 (both inclusive) shall be disqualified from voting or from being elected in any election to which this Act applies or from holding the office of chairman, or councillor under this Act for such period, not being less than three years nor more than five years from the date of his conviction, as the court may by order determine.

Order of
disquali-
fication.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, ESTABLISHMENTS.

Properly.

61. (1) All public streets in any municipality, with the pavements, streets and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials and other things provided for such streets, all sewers, drains, drainage works, tunnels and culverts, whether made at the cost of the municipal fund or otherwise, in, alongside or under any street, whether public or private, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto shall vest in the municipal council.

Building of
streets and
appurte-
nances in the
municipal
territory.

(2) The Governor in Council may by notification withdraw any such street, sewer, drain, drainage work, tunnel or culvert from the control of the council.

62. All rubbish and filth and other matter collected by a municipal council under this Act shall belong to the council.

Collection
of refuse, etc.,
by bodies in
municipal
territory.

63. Subject to the control of the Governor in Council, the Board of Revenue may, by notification with the consent of the municipal council, make over to a municipal council the management and superintendence of any charitable endowment in respect of which powers and duties attach to the Board of Revenue under the provisions of the Madras Endowments and Charitable Institutions, 1817; and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the Board of Revenue in respect thereof shall attach to such council as if it had been specially named in the said regulation, and the council shall manage such endowment.

Transfer of
control of
endowments to
municipal
council.

64. (1) The chairman shall maintain an inventory of all immovable property owned by the municipal council or to which the council has a reversionary right.

Inventory of
municipal
property.

(2) A copy of the said inventory shall be deposited in the office of the revenue divisional officer of the division in which the municipality lies, or, where there is no division, in the office of the district collector, and all changes shall be forthwith communicated to the said officer or collector.

65. The council may accept trusts relating exclusively to the furtherance of purposes to which the municipal fund may be applied.

Acceptance of
trusts for
municipal
purposes.

66. The Governor in Council may, with the consent of the council of any municipality, transfer to any municipal council the management of any institution or the exercise of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such council to undertake the management of the institution or the execution of the work.

Transfer of
management of
institutions or
work to
municipal
council.

Provided that in every such case the funds required for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the council by the Governor in Council.

67. Any immovable property which any municipal authority is authorized by this Act to acquire may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and on payment of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and of any other charges incurred in acquiring it the said property shall vest in the council.

Provision for
acquisition of
immovable
property under
the Land Acqui-
sition Act,
1894.

Contract.

Delegation
of authority
to contract
and execute
road works
and all public
works
applicable by
Government.

68. (1) The Council may delegate to the chairman or a committee consisting of two or more members the power of making on its behalf any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed Rs. 500.

(2) In respect of a contract whereof the value or amount exceeds Rs. 500, the sanction of the council for the making thereof should be obtained before the same is made.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the two preceding sub-sections, any person appointed by the Governor in Council to carry any work into execution on behalf of a municipal council may, subject to such control as the Governor in Council may prescribe, make such contracts as are necessary for the purpose of carrying such work into execution, to the extent of the sum provided for such work; and the municipal council shall pay to the person so appointed such sums as may be required for the said purpose, to the extent aforesaid.

State of con-
tracting
contracts.

69. (1) Every contract made by, or on behalf of, a council, whereof the value or amount exceeds Rs. 100 shall be in writing and except in the case of contracts made under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 48 shall be signed by two municipal councillors.

(2) A contract executed or made otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not be binding on the municipal council.

Establishment.

Establish-
ment
schedule.

70. (1) The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.

(2) The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman.

The
Secretary,
the Clerk
and
the Engineer.

71. (1) If, in any municipality, there is no salary attached to the office of chairman, a post of secretary may be included in the schedule.

(2) Any municipal council, by special resolution, may and every council which during three consecutive years has realized an income of one hundred thousand rupees from ordinary receipts, shall, if so required by the Governor in Council, include a post of health officer and a post of municipal engineer in the schedule and their salaries shall be fixed by the Governor in Council in consultation with the municipal council.

(3) Every such officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business whatever.

(4) No health officer or municipal engineer shall be removed from office except by the Governor in Council or with his consent. Such consent shall be given if the removal is recommended by a resolution of the council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council.

making up of
the
appointment
of health
officer or
engineer.

72. (1) On the occurrence of a vacancy in, or after the creation of, an office of health officer or engineer an appointment shall be made thereto by the council subject to the approval of the Governor in Council within four months from the date on which the vacancy occurred or the office was created or, in the event of any appointment so made by the council not being confirmed by the Governor in Council, within thirty days of the date of the receipt by the council of the orders of the Governor in Council.

(2) In default of an appointment being made by the council as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to hold the office, and such appointment shall, for all purposes, be deemed to have been made by the municipal council.

(3) Pending the settlement of an appointment under sub-section (1) or (2) the municipal council may appoint a person to hold the office temporarily and may direct that the person so appointed shall receive such salary not exceeding the sanctioned salary of the post as it shall think fit.

73. All municipal officers or servants excepting the officers appointed by the council under section 72 shall be appointed by the chairman in accordance with the establishment schedule and any rules the Governor in Council may have made in this behalf:

Power to appoint officers and servants.

Provided that—

(a) the chairman may in cases of emergency appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of the Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the municipal council;

(b) he shall report every such appointment to the council at its next meeting.

74. Subject to the provisions of sections 12, 13, 71 and 77 and any rules made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, the council may frame regulations in respect of officers and servants on the municipal staff—

Power of council to frame service regulations.

(a) fixing the amount and nature of the security to be furnished;

(b) prescribing educational or other qualifications;

(c) regulating the grant of leave, leave allowances and sick allowances;

(d) regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities;

(e) establishing and maintaining provident funds and making contribution thereto compulsory;

(f) regulating conduct; and

(g) generally prescribing conditions of service;

Provided—

(1) that the amount of any leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension, granted under these regulations shall in no case without the special sanction of the Governor in Council exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status; and

(2) that the conditions under which such allowances are granted or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being prescribed for such Government servants.

75. Subject to the provisions of section 77 and in such control as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council the chairman may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss any municipal officer or servant except a health officer or municipal engineer for any breach of departmental rules or discipline, or for carelessness, inefficiency, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

Power to punish or remove officers or servants.

76. The chairman may grant leave to all municipal officers and servants.

Power to grant leave to officers and servants.

77. (1) The Governor in Council may, on the application of any municipal council, place the services of any Government servant at the disposal of the council to be employed by it for the purposes of this Act. The council shall pay any Government servant so employed the salary he may be entitled to receive under the rules of the branch of Government service to which he belongs, and shall also pay the Governor in Council such contribution towards the pension and leave allowances of such servant as may be payable under the regulations in that behalf in force for the time being.

Power to place Government servants at disposal of municipal council.

(2) If such servant, while employed by the municipal council or if any other servant of the council does any work for Government, the Governor in Council shall contribute to the municipal fund so much of the salary of such servant as the Governor in Council may consider to be an equivalent for such work.

(3) No Government servant employed by the municipal council under this section shall be dismissed from such employment without the consent of the Governor in Council or until three months' notice in writing to that effect shall have been given to the chief controlling authority of the branch of the Government service to which such servant belongs.

(4) No Government servant employed by a municipal council shall, except in case of emergency, be withdrawn from the service of the council without the consent of the municipal council, unless and until the Governor in Council shall have given three months' notice in writing to that effect to the municipal council or unless some other Government servant has been deputed to replace the one withdrawn.

(5) Government servants employed by municipal councils shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the regulations applicable to the department of the general administration to which they belong.

PART III.

CHAPTER VI.—TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Enactment of municipal laws and power of Council of Fort George.

78. (1) Every municipal council may levy

- (a) a property tax;
- (b) a tax on companies;
- (c) a profession tax;
- (d) a tax on carriages and animals;
- (e) a tax on carts;
- (f) tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipality;

(2) A hill station municipal council may also levy a tax on servants.

(3) Any resolution of a municipal council determining to levy a tax or toll shall specify the rate at which any such tax or toll shall be levied and the date from which it shall be levied:

Provided that before carrying into effect a resolution imposing a tax or toll for the first time or increasing the rate of an existing tax or toll, the council shall publish a notice of its intention, fix a reasonable period not being less than one month for submission of objections and consider objections, if any, received within the period specified.

Provided also that any resolution abolishing an existing tax or toll or reducing the rate at which a tax or toll is levied shall be immediately reported to Government and in municipalities which have an outstanding loan either from the Government or from the public or any other local body such abolition or reduction shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Special sanction.

79. With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council

(a) a surcharge on income-tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, VIII of 1915, may be levied by any municipal council in lieu of the tax on companies and of the profession tax in respect of the first seven classes of the persons liable therefor as specified in schedule IV; and

(b) a tax on persons entering or leaving the municipality by railway may be levied by the council of any municipality which is resorted to by pilgrims.

Enactment of new laws and tolls.

80. When a municipal council shall have determined subject to the provisions of sections 78 and 79 to levy any tax or toll for the first time or at a new rate, the council shall forthwith publish a notification in the district gazette and by beat of drum specifying the rate at which the tax or toll will be levied from a day to be specified in the notification.

The property tax.

Exemption and classes of property tax.

81. (1) The property tax, which shall be levied at a consolidated rate on all buildings and lands within municipal limits save those exempted by or under this Act or any other law, shall comprise a tax for general purposes and may also comprise—

(a) a water and drainage tax to provide for expenses connected with the construction, maintenance, repair, extension or improvement of water or drainage works heretofore provided or hereafter to be provided;

(b) a lighting tax to provide for expenses connected with the lighting of the municipality by gas or electricity;

(c) a railway tax to be used solely for or to further the construction and maintenance of railways;

Provided that the railway tax shall not be levied unless its levy is determined by a resolution of the municipal council supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, such resolution being conferred after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting and sanctioned by the local Government.

(2) These taxes shall be levied at such percentages of the annual value of lands and buildings as may be fixed by the municipal council, subject to the provisions of section 78.

82. (1) Every building shall be assessed together with its site and other adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto unless the owner of the building is a different person from the owner of such site or premises.

Noted at
Municipal
of property.

(2) The annual value of lands and buildings shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which they may reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year less a deduction of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever:

Provided that—

(a) if the gross annual rent of buildings of a class not ordinarily let vacant, in the opinion of the chairman, be estimated, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be six per centum on the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, if any, to the estimated value of the land valued with the buildings as part of the same premises; and

(b) machinery shall be excluded from valuations under this section.

83. The following buildings and lands shall be exempt from the property tax:—

General
exemption.

(a) places not apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for any other purpose, obsequies, buildings used for educational purposes and libraries and playgrounds which are open to the public and from which no income is derived;

(b) charitable hospitals and dispensaries;

(c) burial and burning grounds included in the list maintained by the chairman under section 231 of this Act;

(d) buildings or lands belonging to the municipal council;

(e) such property of Government not being buildings as may from time to time be notified by the Governor in Council with the consent of the municipal council.

84. The council shall levy the property tax at a uniform rate:

Provided that—

Special
rates/levies
on buildings
(not liable to
taxation).

(a) the water and drainage tax shall not be levied upon any land exclusively used for agricultural purposes and not deriving any benefit from the water or drainage works on account of which the tax is imposed;

(b) the Governor in Council may by notification exempt any particular part of a municipality from the payment of the whole or a portion of the water and drainage tax or of the lighting tax on the ground that such area is not deriving full benefit from the water-supply and drainage or from the lighting system;

(c) the municipal council may by a general resolution exempt any building or land from the property tax—

(i) if the annual value of the same does not exceed a sum specified in the said resolution, such sum not being greater than eighteen rupees, and

(ii) the proprietor does not own any other building or land assessed to the property tax and is not liable to companies', profession or income tax;

(d) the municipal council may assess any land which is not used solely for agricultural purposes or appurtenant to any building, or which is occupied by or appurtenant to huts, with reference to extent in lieu of annual value, subject always to the following maxima per eighty square yards:—

(i) general tax—four annas,

(ii) water and drainage tax—four annas,

(iii) lighting tax—one anna two pies,

(iv) railway tax—ten pies;

(e) the municipal council may, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, which may at any time be withdrawn in respect of all or any areas, levy the property tax on buildings in any specified part of a municipality at a rate calculated according to the area covered by the buildings. This rate shall be determined by the municipal council with the approval of the Governor in Council and may vary with reference to the situation and description of the buildings;

(f) the property tax leviable in any year shall not, in the case of lighthouses, piers, wharves and jetties, exceed four per cent of their annual value.

Property
tax is levied
on all
property.

85. The property tax on buildings and lands shall, subject to the prior payment of land revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, be a first charge upon the said buildings or lands and upon the movable property, if any, found within or upon the same and belonging to the person liable to such tax.

Payment of
property tax
in half-yearly
instalments.

86. The property tax shall be paid by the owner of the assessed premises in two equal instalments, each instalment being payable, save as otherwise expressly provided in schedule IV, within thirty days after the commencement of the half year to which it related.

Waiver
of instalment.

87. (1) When any building has been vacant and unlet for thirty consecutive days in any half-year the chairman shall, if the owner of such building or his agent has given notice, remit so much, not exceeding a moiety of the tax due for such half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which the building was vacant.

(2) The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice to the chairman; and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

(3) The chairman may at his discretion condone omission to give notice under sub-section (1), provided that he shall record his reasons in writing for every such condonation.

Collection of
taxes and
interest thereon
to be given
by the
owner.

88. (1) Whenever the title of any person primarily liable to the payment of property tax on any premises to or over such premises is transferred, the person whose title is transferred and the person to whom the same shall be transferred shall within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer or after its registration if it be registered or after the transfer is effected, if no instrument be executed, give notice of such transfer to the chairman.

(2) In the event of the death of any person primarily liable as aforesaid the person to whom the title of the deceased shall be transferred, as late or otherwise shall give written notice of such transfer to the chairman within one year from the death of the deceased.

(3) The notice to be given under this section shall be in such form as the chairman may direct and the transferee or the person to whom the title passes, as the case may be, shall, if so required, be bound to produce before the chairman any documents evidencing the transfer or succession.

(4) Every person who makes transfer as aforesaid without giving such notice to the chairman shall, in addition to any other liability which he incurs through such neglect, continue liable for the payment of property tax assessed on the premises transferred until he gives notice or until the transfer shall have been recorded in the municipal registers, but nothing in this section shall be held to affect—

- (a) the liability of the transferee for the payment of the said tax, or
- (b) the prior claim of the municipal council under section 85.

Owner's
obligation to
give notice of
succession or
transference
of building.

89. If any building is constructed or reconstructed, the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman within fifteen days from the date of completion or occupation, whichever is earlier.

Owner's
obligation to
give notice of
demolition of
building and
to pay the
tax thereon.

90. (1) If any building is demolished, the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman.

(2) Until such notice is given the owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the chairman, for the payment of the property tax which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished.

91. (1) For the purpose of assessing the property tax, the chairman may, by notice, call on the owner or occupier of any land or building to furnish him, within a week after the service of the notice, with returns of the rent payable for the land or building, the cost of erecting the building and the measurements of the land; and every owner and occupier on whom such notice is served shall be bound to comply with it and to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Chairman's power to call for information from and in respect of premises.

(2) For the purpose aforesaid the chairman may enter, inspect, survey and measure such building or land, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the owner or occupier.

The companies.

92. If the chairman publishes a notification under section 80 that a company's tax shall be levied, every company transacting business within the municipality for profit or as a benefit society shall after the date specified in the said notification pay a half-yearly tax on its paid-up capital on the scale shown in schedule IV, if and so soon as it has transacted business in the municipality for the period laid down in section 93.

Taxation of companies on total capital.

Explanation.—Whenever a company employs a servant or agent to represent it for the purpose of transacting business in a municipality, such company shall be deemed to transact business within the municipality and such servant or agent shall be liable for the tax in respect of the company's business whether or not he has power to make binding contracts on behalf of the company.

Profession tax.

93. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 80 that a profession tax shall be levied, every person not liable to the company's tax who within the municipality and for the period laid down in section 80 exercises after the date specified in the said notification a profession, art, trade or selling or holds any appointment, public or private, or is in receipt of any pension or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits bringing him within one or more of the classes of persons specified in schedule IV, shall pay a half-yearly tax on his professional income, salary and pension on the scale shown in the said schedule.

Liability to profession tax.

(2) A person shall be chargeable under the above appropriate to his aggregate income from all the sources specified in sub-section (1).

(3) No person who shall prove that he has paid the sum due on account of the profession tax levied under this Act, or under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or to any tax of the nature of a profession tax imposed under the Indian Contributions Act, 1910, for the same half-year in any other municipality or cantonment in the Madras Presidency shall be liable by reason merely of change of business, appointment, residence, or place of business, to pay to any municipal council more than the difference between such sum and the amount to which he is otherwise liable for the profession tax for the half-year under this Act.

Illustration 1.—A, a sub-collector, is transferred in the middle of a half-year from municipality X to municipality Y, where he continues to hold the appointment of sub-collector on the same salary. If A, before leaving X, paid the tax for the half-year during which he was transferred, he is not liable to pay the tax again for the same half-year in Y.

Illustration 2.—A, a sub-collector, is transferred in the middle of a half-year from X to Y on promotion to the rank of collector. If A, before leaving X, paid the tax leviable on him as sub-collector for the half-year during which he was transferred, he is liable to pay in Y only the difference between the tax payable by a person in receipt of the salary of a sub-collector and that payable by a person in receipt of the salary of a collector.

Illustration 3.—B has simultaneously a shop in X and a shop in Y. The former brings him an income of Rs. 100 a month and the latter of Rs. 50 a month. B is liable to pay a tax in X calculated on the profits of his trade in X, and a tax in Y calculated on the profits of his trade in Y.

94. The profession tax leviable from a firm or undivided Hindu family may be levied from any member of that firm or family.

Liability of members of firm or undivided Hindu family to profession tax.

Provision common to companies' and profession tax.

Persons who are
and subject to
provision for failure to
pay.

95. If in any half-year any company transacts business or any person exercises a profession, art, trade or calling, or holds an appointment, rendering him liable for the profession tax for sixty days in the aggregate in any municipality, or being in receipt of a pension or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands lease the municipal limits which renders him liable to profession tax resides in the municipality for sixty days in the aggregate such company or other person shall become liable for the companies' or the profession tax as the case may be, and if the tax due in respect of the half-year is not paid, the chairman shall cause a notice to be served on such person to pay it within fifteen days from the date of such service.

Responsibility
to owner or
occupier to
furnish list
of persons
liable for
tax.

96. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land and every secretary or manager of a hotel, boarding-house or lodging house, club, or residential chambers to furnish within a specified time a list in writing containing the names of all persons occupying such building or land, and specifying the profession, art, trade, calling, or appointment of every such person and the rent, if any, paid by him and the period of such occupation.

Persons liable to
tax employed
in their
premises
to furnish list
of persons
liable for
tax.

97. The chairman may by notice require any employer or the head or secretary or manager of any public or private office, hotel, boarding-house or club or of a firm or company—

(a) to furnish within a specified time a list in writing of the names of all persons employed by such employer or by such office, hotel, boarding-house, club, firm or company as officers, servants, domestics, agents, suppliers, or contractors, with a statement of the salary or income of each employed person; and

(b) to furnish particulars in regard to any incorporated company of which such employer, head, secretary or manager, as the case may be, is the agent.

Tax on carriages and animals.

General
provision
regarding tax
on carriages
and animals.

98. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 90 that a tax shall be levied on carriages and animals, he shall levy the said tax by half-yearly instalments on carriages and animals kept or let out for hire within the municipality which are of the kinds specified in Schedule IV.

(2) The rates of the tax shall be determined by the council, provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down in Schedule IV.

Liability to
tax according
to period for
which carriage
or animal
has been kept.

99. (1) Every person having possession, custody or control of any taxable carriage or animal shall be liable for the full half-yearly tax if the carriage or animal has been kept or let out for hire within the municipality for an aggregate period of not less than sixty days in the half-year.

(2) If such aggregate period exceeds fifteen days but is less than sixty days, a moiety only of the half-yearly tax shall be leviable.

(3) If such aggregate period does not exceed fifteen days, no tax is leviable for the half-year.

(4) Every person having possession, custody or control of any taxable carriage or animal within the municipality shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed to have kept the same within the municipality for sixty days in the half-year.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) no person shall be liable to tax during any half-year on account of any carriage or animal in respect of which the full tax for the same half-year has already been paid by some other person.

Exemptions.

100. The carriage and animal tax shall not be levied on—

(a) carriages and animals belonging to the Government and used for military purposes;

(b) carriages and animals kept solely for sale by carriage makers and dealers;

(c) carriages which have been under repair or standing at a carriage maker's during the whole of the half-year;

(d) horses belonging to mounted officers as defined in paragraph 1 (b) of the Regulations for the Indian Defence Force and to soldiers who are members of

Light Horse, Mounted Rifles or Mounted Infantry regiments, squadrons or platoons, provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one horse for each officer or soldier;

(e) motor-cycles belonging to officers and soldiers of a motor-cycle company, platoon or section or to other officers or soldiers whose motor-cycles are certified by the officer commanding their corps to be in good order and of actual service for the work of the corps provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one motor-cycle for each officer or soldier;

(f) bicycles belonging to and solely used by bona fide members of cyclist sections of the Indian Defence Force provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one bicycle for each officer or soldier;

(g) animals which during the whole of the half-year have been kept in any institution for the reception of infirm animals or which are certified by a Veterinary surgeon to have been unfit for use during the whole of the half-year.

101. With the sanction of the council or in accordance with regulations framed by that body, the chairman may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with any livable-liable keeper or other person keeping carriages and animals for hire or hire, for a certain sum to be paid in lieu of the carriage and animal tax.

102. (1) The chairman shall send to every person supposed to have become liable to the payment of the carriage or animal tax a printed table to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by him as the chairman considers necessary for the assessment of the tax.

(2) Such table shall be filled up with such information in writing, and signed and dated, and returned within one week of its receipt to the municipal office by the person to whom it has been sent.

103. When any person pays the amount of tax due in respect of any carriage or animal, the chairman shall grant him a licence to keep such carriage or animal for the period to which the payment relates.

104. (1) The chairman may direct that a municipal number shall be affixed—

(a) to every carriage let out for hire within the municipality, and

(b) to every bicycle and tri-cycle kept within the municipality;

Provided that no municipal number shall be requisite in the case of carriages to which a number must be affixed under the provisions of any special Act.

(2) The numbers affixed under sub-section (1) shall be registered in the municipal office.

Not so cert.

105. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 30 that a tax shall be levied on carts, he shall levy the said tax by half-penny instalments at the rate (which shall not exceed four pence per cart per half-year), fixed by the council and specified in the notification from the date specified in the notification in respect of all carts kept or let out for hire within the municipality.

(2) Every owner of any such cart shall register it once in every half-year in the municipal office.

(3) The council may direct that a municipal number shall be affixed to every registered cart.

(4) The chairman shall notify certain days in every half-year for the registration and numbering of carts and the payment of the tax.

(5) All registrations made and numbers affixed under this section shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose at the municipal office.

(6) Such book shall be open to the inspection of any tax-payer at all reasonable times without charge.

(7) This section shall not apply to carts belonging to the Government and used for military purposes, or carts kept solely for sale by cart-makers and dealers.

106. The chairman may remit any portion of the cart-tax in respect of any cart which is shown to his satisfaction to have been kept or let out for hire within the municipality for an aggregate period not exceeding fifteen days in the half-year, or to have been under repair or standing at a cart-maker's during the whole of the half-year.

Powers to seize carriages and carts not bearing number.

Power to
seize
vehicles
without
number

107. (1) If a municipal number is not affixed to a carriage or cart in pursuance of a direction issued under section 104 or section 105, as the case may be, the chairman may at any time seize and detain the vehicle and the animal, if any, by which it is driven:

Provided that no vehicle other than a bicycle, tricycle, motor-bicycle or rickshaw shall be seized or detained when actually employed in the conveyance of any passenger or goods.

(2) If the vehicle or animal seized be not claimed and the tax due thereon paid within ten days from the date of seizure, the chairman may direct that the vehicle or animal shall be sold in public auction and the proceeds of the sale applied to the payment of—

- (i) the tax, if any due, on the vehicle or animal sold;
- (ii) such penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax as the chairman may direct; and
- (iii) a sum of one rupee on account of charges incurred in connection with the seizure, detention and sale.

(3) If the owner of the vehicle or animal or other person entitled thereto claims the same within ten days from the date of seizure or at any time before the sale it shall be returned to him on payment of—

- (i) the tax due thereon;
- (ii) such penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax as the chairman may direct; and
- (iii) a sum of eight annas on account of charges incurred in connection with the seizure and detention.

Tax on servants.

General
provision
regarding
taxes on
servants

108. (1) If the chairman of a hill station municipality publishes a notification under section 80 that a tax shall be levied on servants, he shall collect a monthly tax from the date and at the rates (which shall not exceed two rupees a month for each servant) fixed by the council and specified in the notification from every employer of private municipal and of domestic servants who is not liable for the profession tax or surcharge on the income-tax or, as proprietor, for the property tax.

(2) The tax may differ for different classes of servants.

(3) The tax shall be payable at the full monthly rate for every servant employed for not less than fifteen days in the aggregate out of every thirty days from the commencement of the employment, and at a moiety of the monthly rate for every servant employed for less than fifteen days but not less than seven days in the aggregate during such periods.

(4) If the tax remains unpaid at the end of seven days or fifteen days, as the case may be, the chairman may serve upon the employer a notice requiring him to pay within three days from the service of such notice the sum for which he is believed to be liable, and may, on the expiry of such period, recover from the said employer the sum specified in such notice.

(5) Every person who has paid the servants' tax for any period in a half-year and has also paid the profession tax or surcharge on the income-tax or (as proprietor) the property tax in the same municipality for that half-year, shall be entitled to a refund of the sum paid as servants' tax.

Power to
call for list
of servants

109. The chairman may by notice require—

- (a) every employer of private municipal and domestic servants, and
- (b) every secretary, owner or manager of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, club or residential chambers to furnish within a specified time a list in writing of the private municipal and domestic servants employed by him or by every person resident in such place.

Tolls.

General
provision
for tolls on
vehicles and
animals

110. If the chairman publishes a notification under section 80 that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and animals entering the municipality, such tolls shall be levied at the rates fixed by the council in accordance with Schedule IV and specified in the notification from the date specified in the notification:

Provided that no toll shall be leviable on any vehicle or animal—

- (a) licensed or registered by the municipal council;
- (b) exempted by or under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901,
- (c) carrying any military stores belonging to the Government,
- (d) carrying any municipal or police officer on duty, or
- (e) carrying any person or property in the custody of a police officer.

111. (1) The council may construct toll-bars and toll-stations on or within the municipal boundary and

Construction of toll-bars and collection of tolls.

(a) may place the collection of the tolls under the management of such persons as it thinks fit, or

(b) may farm them out on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, with liberty to the farmer to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by or under this Act for the levy and collection of tolls.

(2) With the sanction of the council or in accordance with regulations framed by that body, the chairman may whether the tolls have been farmed out or not compound with any person living outside the municipality for a certain sum to be paid yearly or half-yearly in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act.

Compensation.

112. (1) If the toll leviable on a vehicle or animal is not paid on demand, the person appointed to collect it may seize and detain such portion of the apparatus or load of such vehicle or animal as will, in his opinion, suffice to defray the amount due; in the absence of any such apparatus or load or in the event of their value being insufficient to defray the amount due, he may seize and detain the vehicle or animal.

Provision to defray the cost of some payment of tolls.

(2) All property seized under sub-section (1) shall be sent within twenty-four hours to the chairman or to such person as he may have authorized to receive and sell such property and the chairman shall forthwith give notice to the proprietor of the property seized, or, if the proprietor is not known, or is not resident within the municipality to the person who was in charge of the said property at the time when it was seized, or, if such person cannot be found, publish by beat of drum, that, after the expiry of two days, exclusive of Sunday, from the date of seizure or publication of such notice, the property will be sold in auction at a place to be specified in the notice.

(3) If at any time before the sale has begun the amount due on account of the toll, together with a sum of four annas on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure and detention, is tendered to the chairman, or other person authorized as aforesaid, the property seized shall be forthwith released.

(4) If no such tender is made, the property may be sold and the proceeds of the sale applied to the payment of

- (i) the amount due on account of the toll;
- (ii) such pecuniary not exceeding the amount of the toll as the chairman may direct; and
- (iii) a sum of eight annas on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure, detention and sale.

113. No person shall with intent to evade payment of toll cause a vehicle or animal—

Attempt to evade payment of tolls.

- (a) to pass a toll-station in a rapid or surreptitious manner;
- (b) to pass a toll-station without stopping if he is required by the toll-keeper to stop; or
- (c) to leave a street on which a toll-station has been placed and pass over any adjacent land, not being either a public street or land of which such person is the owner or occupier.

114. At every toll-bar, or toll-station, a table of the tolls leviable shall be put up legibly written or printed in English and in the vernacular language of the district in some conspicuous place near such toll-bar or toll-station and in the absence of such table no tolls shall be leviable at the toll-bar or station.

Table of tolls.

Surcharge on the income-tax.

Amounts
and nature
of surcharge
on income-
tax

115. (1) The surcharge on income-tax shall be levied as an addition to the tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, in respect of all income assessed within the municipality.

(2) The rate of surcharge shall be fixed annually by the council as a percentage of the income-tax payable:

Provided that—

(a) the rate shall in no case exceed five per centum;

(b) the rate fixed on the introduction of the surcharge shall not exceed any percentage which the Governor-General in Council may have fixed in his order granting sanction under section 79 to the levy of the surcharge; and

(c) the rate shall not on any subsequent occasion be enhanced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(3) The surcharge shall be recovered as if it formed an integral part of the income-tax due from the assessors and for the purpose of such recovery the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply in so far as they are relevant and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(4) The amount of surcharge collected, together with a proportionate share of any sums levied under section 88 of the said Act, shall be paid to the municipal council subject to such deduction for expenses incurred in collection as the Governor in Council may determine.

Pilgrim tax.

Description
and mode of
levy of
railway tax
on pilgrims

116. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 80 that a tax shall be levied on persons entering or leaving the municipality by railway the tax shall be levied from the date specified in the notification on the tickets of all passengers travelling by rail from any place more than a specified distance from the boundary of the municipality to any railway station in or near the municipality or from any such railway station to any such place.

(2) The rates at which the tax shall be levied on each class of ticket shall be determined by the council with the sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council, provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down in Schedule IV.

(3) At centres where the pilgrimages take place only once or twice a year the surcharge shall be levied only for a specified period before each occasion of pilgrimages to be determined by the Governor in Council. Where pilgrimages are more frequent or a pilgrim centre is one of perennial resort the tax may in consultation between the Local Government and the Railway administrations concerned be levied throughout the year instead of only for limited periods.

(4) The Governor in Council may make rules not inconsistent with this Act regulating the collection of the tax, the payment thereof to municipal councils and the deduction of any expenses incurred by railway administrations in the collection thereof.

General provision regarding taxation and finance.

Power to
exempt from
tax or
toll.

Council's
power to
write off
indebtedness
to and
from

Reduction of
municipal
fund.

Budget
estimate.

117. With the sanction of the Governor in Council, the municipal council may exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax or toll.

118. If so the opinion of the municipal council any tax or toll is irrecoverable, the council may write off the same together with any sums payable in connection therewith.

119. All moneys received by the municipal council shall constitute a fund which shall be used for the municipal fund and shall be applied and disposed of subject to the provisions of this Act or other laws.

120. The municipal council shall in the month of February in each year frame a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it proposes to incur during the following year and shall submit a copy of the budget to the Governor in Council before the end of February. The budget shall contain provision, adequate in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the due discharge

of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by the council and for the maintenance of a working balance; and if the budget as submitted to the Governor in Council fails to make these provisions the Governor in Council may alter any part of it so as to ensure that such provisions are made.

121. If in the course of a year a municipal council finds it necessary to modify the figures shown in the budget with regard to the receipts or to the distribution of the amounts to be expended on the different services it undertakes it may submit a supplemental or revised budget provided that no alteration shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council in the amount allotted for the service of debt or in the working balance.

Revised or supplemental budget.

122. The Governor in Council shall appoint auditors of the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the municipal fund. Such auditors shall be deemed to be "public servants" within the meaning of section 81 of the Indian Penal Code.

Appointment of auditors of accounts.

123. (1) If the expenditure incurred by the Governor in Council or by any other municipality to which this Act applies or by any other local authority in the Presidency of Madras for any purpose authorised by or under part II of schedule IV is such as to benefit the inhabitants of a municipality, the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, make a contribution towards such expenditure.

Contributions to expenditure by other local authorities.

(2) The Governor in Council may direct a municipal council to show cause, within a month after receipt of the order containing the direction, why any contribution described in sub-section (1) should not be made.

(3) If the municipal council fails to show cause within the said period to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, the Governor in Council may direct it to make such contribution as he shall name, and it shall be paid accordingly.

124. The rules and tables embodied in schedule IV shall be read as part of this chapter.

Application of Schedule IV.

PART IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH—SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—WATER-SUPPLY, LIGHTING AND DRAINAGE.

Water-supply—Festing of works and powers of municipal authorities.

125. (1) All public water-courses and springs and all public reservoirs, tanks, cisterns, fountains, wells, stand-pipes, and other water-works existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act or afterwards made, laid or erected, and whether made, laid or erected at the cost of the municipal council or otherwise, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining thereto shall vest in the council and be subject to its control.

Testing of works in municipal districts.

(2) The Governor in Council may by notification limit or define such control or may entrust the administration of any public source of water-supply and public land adjacent and appertaining thereto after consulting the municipal council and giving due regard to its objections, if any.

126. (1) The municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, direct the construction of such works as it deems fit within the limits of the municipality for supplying it with water and may provide channels, tanks, reservoirs, engines, pumps, mains, wells, fountains, stand-pipes, and other works as it may deem fit within the said limits for the use of the inhabitants.

Construction and maintenance of water-works.

(2) The council may cause existing works for the supply of water to be maintained and supplied with water, or

it may close any such works and substitute other such works and may cause them to be maintained and supplied with water.

127. It shall not be lawful for any person except with permission duly given and obtained to enter upon land belonging to or vested in a municipal council along which a conduit or pipe runs, or upon any premises connected with the water-supply.

Trespass on premises connected with water-supply.

Prohibition
of building
over water
main.

123. (1) Without the permission of the council no building wall or other structure shall be newly erected and no street or railway shall be constructed over any municipal water main.

(2) If any building wall or other structure be so erected or any street or railway be so constructed the council may cause the same to be removed or otherwise dealt with as shall appear to it fit and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the persons effecting.

Supply for domestic use.

Council
to provide
water for
domestic use.

129. The municipal council shall, as far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide a sufficient supply of water fit for the domestic use of the inhabitants.

Council may
cause
structures.

130. All house-consumers, whether within or without the premises to which they belong, with any water-supply mains which may have been constructed by a municipal council shall be under the control of the council, but shall be altered, repaired and kept in proper order, at the expenses of the owner of the premises to which they belong or for the use of which they were constructed, and in conformity with by-laws and regulations framed by the council in this behalf.

Private
water-supply
for domestic
use and
for power of
drainage,
in various
provisions of
water-supply.

131. (1) In municipalities in which there is a pipe supply of water the chairman may, at his discretion, on application by the owner or occupier of any building, arrange in accordance with the by-laws, to supply water thereto for domestic consumption and use:

Provided that the chairman shall not without the sanction of the council agree to supply water to any building assessed at an annual value of less than one hundred and twenty rupees.

(2) Whenever it appears to the chairman that any dwelling-house assessed at an annual value of not less than two hundred rupees is without a proper supply of water for domestic consumption and use and that such a supply can be furnished from a main not more than one hundred feet distant from any part of such building, the chairman may by notice require the owner to obtain such supply and to execute all such works as may be necessary for that purpose in accordance with the by-laws and regulations.

(3) The cost of making the connection and the cost or hire of water shall be borne by the owner or applicant and shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

Explanation.—Supply of water for domestic consumption and use shall not be deemed to include a supply—

- (a) for any trade, manufacture or business,
- (b) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation,
- (c) for building purposes,
- (d) for fountains, swimming baths, public baths, tanks in or near boulevards, and mosques within the municipality or for any ornamental or mechanical purposes,
- (e) for animals, or for washing vehicles, where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;

but shall be deemed to include a supply—

- (a) for flushing latrines,
- (b) for all baths other than swimming baths or public baths,
- (c) for the consumption and use of inmates of hotels, boarding-houses and the like and for baths used by work inmates.

(4) For all water supplied under this section in excess of a maximum determined by by-laws made by the council, payment shall be made at such times and on such conditions as may be laid down in such by-laws and shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

Private water-supply for non-domestic purposes.

Chairman's
power to
supply water
for non-
domestic
purposes
under local
by-laws.

132. (1) The chairman may at his discretion supply water for any purpose other than domestic consumption and use on receiving a written application specifying the purpose for which such a supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

(2) For all water supplied under sub-section (1) payment shall be made at such times and on such conditions as may be determined by the council by general or special order.

Supply beyond limits of municipality.

123. The council may with the sanction of and on such terms (if any) as may be approved by the Governor in Council supply water to a local authority or other person without the municipality.

*Supply
beyond the
municipality.*

Cutting off water-supply.

124. (1) The chairman may cut off the supply of municipal water from any premises—

*Power to cut
off water-
supply.*

(a) if the premises are unoccupied;
(b) if any water-tax or any sum due for water, for the cost of making a connection or for the cost or hire of a meter or for the cost of carrying out any work or test connected with the water supply which is chargeable to any person by or under this Act, is not paid within fifteen days after a bill for such tax or sum has been presented;

(c) if, after receipt of a notice from the chairman requiring him to refrain from so doing, the owner or occupier continues to use the water or to permit it to be used in contravention of any by-law made under this Act;

(d) if the owner or occupier neglects within a period specified in any notice issued by the chairman under any by-law made under this Act to put up a meter or to comply with any other lawful order or requisition;

(e) if the owner or occupier willfully or negligently damages his meter or any pipe or tap conveying municipal water;

(f) if the occupier refuses to admit the chairman into premises which he proposes to enter for the purpose of executing any work or of placing or removing any apparatus or of making any examination or inquiry in connection with the water-supply, or prevents the chairman doing such work, placing or removing such apparatus or making such examination or inquiry;

(g) if any pipes, taps, works, or fittings connected with the municipal water-supply are found on examination by the chairman to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste or contamination of water;

(h) if the owner or occupier causes pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the municipal water-supply to be placed, removed, repaired or otherwise interfered with in violation of the by-laws;

Provided that in cases under sub-clauses (c), (f), (g) and (h) the chairman shall not take action unless notice of not less than twenty-four hours has been given to the owner or occupier of the premises.

(2) The expense of cutting off the supply shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises.

(3) In cases under clause (4) as soon as any money for non-payment of which water has been cut off, together with the expense of cutting off the supply, has been paid by the owner or occupier, the chairman shall cause water to be supplied as before on payment of the cost (if any) of reconnecting the premises with the municipal water-works.

(4) No action taken under this section shall relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

125. The municipal council shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for cutting off the supply of water or for not supplying water (save in the case of a gross stipulation in an agreement for the supply of water for other than domestic purposes) in the case of any drought, or other unavoidable cause or accident, or the necessity for re-laying or repairing pipes.

*Liability
of council
for reduction
or stoppage
of supply in
certain cases.*

Lighting.

126. The municipal council shall so far as the funds at its disposal permit cause the public streets to be lighted and for that purpose shall provide such lamps and works as it thinks necessary.

*Power to
provide for
lighting
streets.*

Public drainage.

127. The municipal council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide and maintain a sufficient system of public drains.

*Provision
of system of
drains by
council.*

Private drainage.

Consent may
be given by
the council.

138. All house-drains whether within or without the municipality shall be under the control of the municipal council but shall be situated, repaired, closed, and kept in proper order, at the expense of the owner of the premises to which the same belong or for the use of which they were constructed, and in conformity with by-laws and regulations framed by the council in this behalf.

Consent may
be given by
the council.

139. (1) The chairman shall on application by the owner or occupier of any premises or the owner of a private street or verge, in accordance with the by-laws, for the connection of the applicant's drain with any public drain at a distance not exceeding three hundred feet therefrom at the applicant's expense.

(2) If there is a public drain or outfall within a distance not exceeding one hundred feet of the nearest point on any premises the chairman may by notice direct the owner of the said premises to construct a drain leading therefrom to such drain or place of outfall, and to execute all such works as may be necessary in accordance with the by-laws and regulations at such owner's expense.

(3) If any premises are, in the opinion of the chairman, without sufficient means of effectual drainage, but no part thereof is situated within one hundred feet of a public drain or its place of outfall, the chairman may by notice direct the owner of the said premises to construct a cess-pool or septic tank or flume of such material, dimensions and description, in such position and at such level as the chairman thinks necessary, and to construct a drain or drains emptying into such cess-pool, tank or flume, and to execute all such works as may be necessary in accordance with the by-laws and regulations.

Provided that—

(a) no requisition shall be made under this section on any person who has been exempted from payment of the property tax under section 81, clause (c);

(b) no person shall be required under this section to expend a sum exceeding five times the property tax on any such building, with the land assessed with it as part of the same premises, or in the case of buildings exempted under section 81, five times the property tax which would be payable on such building with the land which would be assessed with it to the property tax if such building were not exempt and if any amount exceeding the said sum is expended, the excess shall be borne by the council.

Chairman
may close or
destroy the
drain.

140. (1) Where a drain connecting any premises with a public drain or other place not apart by the municipal council for the discharge of drainage is sufficient for the effectual drainage thereof and is otherwise unobjectionable, but is out, in the opinion of the chairman, adapted to the general drainage system of the municipality or of the part of the municipality in which such drain is situated, the chairman with the approval of the council may—

(a) subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) close, discontinue or destroy the said drain and do any work necessary for that purpose; or

(b) direct that such drain shall, from such date as he specifies in this behalf, be used for sewage and sewage only, or for water unpolluted with sewage or sewage only, and by notice require the owner of the premises to make, at his own expense, an entirely distinct drain for water unpolluted with sewage or sewage, or for sewage and sewage.

(2) No drain may be closed, discontinued or destroyed by the chairman under clause (1) (a) except on condition of his providing another drain as effectual for the drainage of the premises and communicating with a public drain or other place aforesaid; and the expense of the construction of any drain so provided by the chairman and of any work done under clause (1) (a) shall be paid by the council.

Power of
chairman
to close
premises
drains.

141. (1) When the chairman is of opinion that any group or block of premises any part of which is situate within one hundred feet of a municipal drain already existing, or about to be constructed, may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, the chairman may, with the approval of the council, cause such group or block of premises to be drained by such method as appears to the chairman to be best suited therefor and the expenses incurred by the chairman in so doing shall be paid by the owners in such proportions as the council may decide.

(3) Not less than fifteen days before any work under this section is commenced, the chairman shall give notice to the owners of—

- (a) the nature of the intended work,
- (b) the estimated expenses thereof, and
- (c) the proportion of such expenses payable by each owner.

(5) The owners for the time being of the several premises constituting a group or block defined under sub-section (1) shall be the joint owners of every drain constructed, altered or fixed, or continued for the special use and benefit only of such premises and shall, in the proportion in which it is determined that they are to contribute to the expenses incurred by the chairman under sub-section (1), be responsible for the expenses of maintaining every such drain in good repair and efficient condition.

142. (1) Without the permission of the council, no person shall place or construct any fence, building, culvert, drain-covering, drain or other structure or any street, railway or cable over, under, in or across any public drain, or stop up, divert, obstruct or in any way interfere with any public drain, whether it passes through public or private ground.

(2) The chairman may remove or otherwise deal with anything placed or constructed in contravention of sub-section (1) as he shall think fit, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable from the owner thereof in the manner provided in section 144.

143. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land adjoining a public street to construct culverts or drain-coverings over the side channels or ditches at the entrance to the said building or land.

(2) All culverts or drain-coverings or pipes maintained over side-channels or ditches by the owners or occupiers of adjacent buildings or lands shall be of such form and size and consist of such materials and be provided with such means of ventilation as the chairman may by notice require and shall be maintained and kept free from all obstruction at the expense of the said owners or occupiers.

144. The owner or occupier of any building in a public street shall, within fifteen days after receipt of notice in that behalf from the chairman, put up and three-cornered maintain proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such building and for discharging such water in such manner as the chairman may permit.

Public latrines.

145. The council shall, as far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide and maintain in proper and convenient places a sufficient number of public latrines and shall cause the same to be duly cleaned and kept in proper order.

Private latrines.

146. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building within the time specified in such notice to provide a latrine or alter or remove from an unsuitable to a more suitable place any existing latrine in accordance with the directions contained in such notice for the use of the persons employed in or about or occupying such building and to keep it clean and in proper order.

(2) Every owner or occupier of the ground on which any group of six or more huts stands shall provide latrines of such description and number and in such position as the chairman may by notice require, within such time as may be fixed in the notice, for the use of the inhabitants of such huts.

147. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons exceeding ten in number, shall provide and maintain for the separate use of persons of each sex so employed latrines of such description and number and in such position as the chairman may by notice require, within such time as may be fixed in the notice.

148. The chairman may by notice require the owner or manager of a market, cart-shed, cattle-shed, stockyard, theatre, railway station, dock, wharf or other place of public resort within the time specified in such notice to provide and maintain for the separate use of persons of each sex latrines of such description and number and in such position as may be specified in such notice.

Building, etc., not to be erected without permission of council.

Construction of drains at entrance by group or occupier.

Maintenance of latrines and pipes for catching and carrying water.

Provision of public latrines and urinals.

Provision of latrines by owner or occupier.

Provision of latrines for workmen.

Provision of latrines for market, stock-sheds, and in docks, wharves, etc.

License to be
obtained from
the Municipal
Council.

149. All latrines shall be so constructed as to screen persons using the same and the tank from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood and shall be kept clean and in proper order.

General powers.

Power to
carry wires,
pipes, drains,
etc., through
private
premises
subject to
certain
conditions as
to compensation
and
to the
protection of
the
premises.

150. The chairman may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain or channel of any kind to establish or maintain any system of drainage, water-supply or lighting, through, across, under, or over any road, street or place laid out for a road or street, and after giving reasonable notice to the owner or occupier, through, across, under, over or up the side of, any land or building in the municipality, and may place and maintain posts, poles, standards, brackets, or other contrivances to support wires and lights on any pole or post in the municipality not owned by the Government of India, and may do all acts necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, channel, post, pole, standard, bracket or other similar contrivance in an effective state for the purpose of which it is intended to be used or for removing the same:

Provided that such work shall be done so as to cause the least practicable nuisance or inconvenience in any person.

Provided further that the chairman shall, with the sanction of the council, pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by the exercise of such power.

Power to
suspend a
writing from
the premises
in case of
non-payment
of rates.

151. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the chairman, make any connection with any municipal cable, wire, pipe, drain or channel or with the house-connection of any other person.

(2) The chairman may by notice require any connection made in contravention of sub-section (1) to be demolished, removed, closed, altered or re-made.

Power
to report
the results
of the
municipal
works.

152. (1) The municipal council shall not undertake new works beyond the limits of the municipality without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

(2) The council may in the execution and for the purpose of any works beyond the limits of the municipality sanctioned by the Governor in Council, whether before or after the passing of this Act, exercise all the powers which it may exercise within the municipality throughout the line of the country through which conduits, channels, pipes, lines of posts and wires and the like run, and with the sanction of the Governor in Council—

(a) over any lake, tank or reservoir, from which a supply of water for drinking, for producing electric energy or for other purposes is derived, and over all lands within one mile of the high water level of any such lake, tank or reservoir;

(b) over any water-course from which a supply of water for drinking, for producing electric energy or for other purposes is derived, within one mile above and half a mile below any point at which water is taken for such use, and

(c) over any lands used for sewage farms, sewage disposal tanks, filter and other works connected with the drainage of the municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.—SANITATION.

Power to
suspend a
writing from
the premises
in case of
non-payment
of rates.

153. Every municipal council shall make adequate arrangements for—

(a) the regular sweeping and cleansing of the streets and removal of sweepings therefrom;

(b) the daily removal of filth and the carcasses of animals from private premises;

and

(c) the daily removal of rubbish from dust-bins and private premises;

and with this object, it shall provide

(i) depots for the deposit of filth, rubbish and the carcasses of animals;

(ii) covered vehicles or trucks for the removal of filth;

(iii) vehicles or other suitable means for the removal of the carcasses of large animals and rubbish; and

(iv) dust-bins for the temporary deposit of rubbish.

154. The chairman may contract with the owner or occupier of any premises to remove rubbish or filth, or any particular kind of rubbish or filth, from such premises or any place belonging thereto on such terms as to times and periods of removal and other matters as may seem suitable to the chairman, and on payment of fees at such rate calculated to cover the cost of the service as the council may have paid down.

Provision of private bins, etc.

155. (1) The council may by notification require all occupiers of buildings within the municipality or any part thereof, with whom no contract for removal of filth has been made under section 154, to provide, within a period to be specified in such notification, movable receptacles of a kind to be similarly specified, for the temporary deposit of filth, and may further require that such receptacles shall be in readiness, screened from public view, for the removal of the contents thereof by the municipal servants at such time or times daily as the council may think proper.

Provision of receptacles for filth.

(2) After the expiration of the period specified in the said notification, the council shall provide receptacles for all persons who have failed to comply with the notification and may recover the cost thereof from such persons: provided that the council shall in the case of all occupiers of buildings the annual value whereof is not more than six rupees, supply the said receptacles at the cost of the municipal fund.

156. The municipal council shall make any special scavenging arrangements that may be necessary on occasions of fairs, festivals or other large assemblies of people, and in the case of such assemblies held in connexion with any place of pilgrimage in or within two miles of the municipality, the council may require the persons having control over such place of pilgrimage to make such contribution as the Governor in Council may as each such occasion approve towards the cost of such arrangements.

Provision of receptacles for filth and other refuse on occasions of fairs, festivals, etc.

157. No person shall after due provision has been made under section 155 by the municipal council for the deposit and removal of the same,

Prohibition of deposit of refuse in certain localities.

(a) deposit the carcases of animals, rubbish or filth, in any street, or on the verandah of any building, or on any unoccupied ground alongside any street, or on any public quay, jetty or landing-place, or on the bank of a water-course or tank; or

(b) deposit filth or carcases of animals in any dust-bin or in any vehicle not intended for the removal of the same; or

(c) deposit rubbish in any vehicle or vessel intended for the removal of filth save for the purpose of discharging or disinfecting the filth.

158. (1) No occupier of any building shall, after a receptacle has been provided as required in section 155, fail to deposit therein all filth that has not been removed from the building or to keep such receptacle in readiness, screened from public view, at the times fixed by the council, or deposit in such receptacle any matter other than filth.

Prohibition of failure to deposit filth in receptacles, etc.

(2) No owner or occupier of any premises shall keep or allow to be kept for more than twenty-four hours any filth on such premises or any building or on the roof thereof or in any out-building or any place belonging thereto, or fail to comply with any requisition of the chairman as to the construction, repair, paving or cleansing of any latrine on or belonging to his premises:

Prohibition against keeping any filth on premises for long, etc.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the magistrate by whom a person is convicted of an offence under this section, in lieu of imposing a fine, to direct that for a period to be fixed by him, but not exceeding one year, the council shall arrange to remove filth from the premises concerned and that the said person shall pay to the council, in return for the performance by it of this duty, such fees as might have been collected from him, if he had entered into a contract under section 154.

Magistrate may direct that person shall arrange to remove filth.

159. No owner or occupier of any premises shall allow the water from any sink, drain, latrine or stable, or any other filth, to flow out of such premises to any part of a street except a drain or a cess-pool or to flow out of such premises in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the leakage of the said water or filth into the walls or ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street.

Prohibition against allowing water or filth to flow out of premises into street, etc.

Prohibition against using any cart without cover in the removal of filth, etc.

160. No person shall, in the removal of filth, use any cart or receptacle not having a covering proper for protecting the escape of the contents thereof, or of the steam therefrom, or intentionally or negligently spill any filth in the removal thereof, or omit carefully to sweep and clean every place in which any such filth has been spilled, or place or set down in any public place any filth whether in a vessel closed or open.

Prohibition against throwing rubbish or filth into public drain.

161. No person shall put or cause to be put any rubbish or filth into any public drain not intended for rubbish or filth or into any drain communicating with any such public drain.

CHAPTER IX.—STREETS.

Public street.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

162. The municipal council shall, at the cost of the municipal fund, cause the public streets and bridges to be maintained and repaired and may from the same fund meet the cost of all improvements to the same which are necessary or expedient for the public safety or convenience.

Power of municipal authorities.

163. (1) The council may—
(a) lay out and make new public streets;
(b) construct bridges and sub-ways;
(c) turn, direct or, with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, permanently close any public street or part thereof;
(d) widen, open, extend or otherwise improve any public street.
(2) Reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owners and occupiers of any land or buildings which are required for or affected by any such purposes.

Power to dispose of permanently closed streets.

164. (1) When a public street is permanently closed under section 163, the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, dispose of the site or of so much thereof as is no longer required, in such manner as may be approved by the Governor in Council, provided that due compensation is made to any person injured by such closing.
(2) In determining such compensation, allowance shall be made for any benefit accruing to the same premises or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner, from the construction or improvement of any other public street at or about the same time that the public street, on account of which the compensation is paid, is closed.

Acquisition of land and buildings for improvement of streets.

165. (1) The council may acquire—
(a) any land required for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, or otherwise improving any public street, or of making any new public street, and the buildings, if any, standing upon such land; and
(b) any land outside the proposed street alignment, with the buildings, if any, standing thereupon.

Provided that, in any case in which it is decided to acquire any land under clause (b) of this subsection, the owner of such land may retain it by paying to the municipal council an annual sum to be fixed by the council in that behalf, or a lump sum to be fixed by the council, not being less than twenty-five times such annual sum and subject to such conditions as the council thinks fit as to the removal of the existing building, if any, the destruction of the new building (if any) to be erected, the period within which the new building (if any) shall be completed and any other similar matters.

(2) If any sum payable in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of any land be not duly paid, it shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for the collection of taxes, and, if not so recovered, the chairman may enter upon the land, and sell it, with any erections standing thereon, by public auction subject to the conditions, if any, imposed under sub-section (1) above and may deduct the said sum and the expenses of the sale from the proceeds of the sale and shall pay the balance (if any) to the defaulter.

(3) Any sum paid in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) or recovered under sub-section (2) in respect of any land shall be left out of account in determining the annual value of such land for the purpose of assessing it to the property tax.

(4) Any land or building acquired under sub-section (1), clause (b), may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of after public advertisement, and any conveyance made for that purpose may comprise such conditions as the council thinks fit as to

the removal of the existing building, if any, the description of the new building (if any) to be erected, the period within which the new building (if any) shall be completed and any other similar matters.

(5) The council may require any person to whom any land or building is transferred under sub-section (4) to comply with any conditions comprised in the said conveyance before it places him in possession of the land or building.

165. The council may—

(a) prescribe for any public street a building line or a street-alignment or both;

(b) from time to time define a fresh line in substitution for any line so defined or for any part thereof.

Provided that in either case—

(i) at least one month before the meeting of the council at which the matter is decided, public notice of the proposal has been given and special notice thereof has also been put up in the street or part of the street for which such line is proposed to be defined; and

(ii) the council consider all objections to the said proposal made in writing and delivered at the municipal office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

167. (1) No person shall construct any portion of any building within a street-alignment defined under section 165.

(2) No person shall erect or add to any building between a street-alignment and a building line defined under section 165 except with permission of the chairman, who may when granting permission impose such conditions as the council may lay down for such cases.

168. (1) When any building or part thereof abutting on a public street is within a street-alignment defined under section 165, the chairman may, whenever it is proposed

(a) to rebuild such building or take it down to any extent exceeding one-half thereof above the ground level, such half to be measured in cubic feet; or

(b) to remove, reconstruct or make any addition to any portion of such building which is within the street-alignment;

as any order which he issues concerning the rebuilding, alteration or repair of such building, require such building to be set back to the street-alignment.

(2) When any building or any part thereof within the street-alignment falls down or is burnt down or is, whether by order of the chairman or otherwise, taken down, or when any private land without any building thereon lies within the street-alignment the chairman may forthwith take possession on behalf of the council of the portion of land within the street-alignment and, if necessary, clear it.

(3) Land required under this section shall be deemed a part of the public street and shall vest in the municipal council.

(4) When any building is set back in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (1), or when the chairman takes possession of any land under sub-section (2), the council shall forthwith make full compensation to the owner for any direct damage which he may sustain thereby.

Explanation.—The expression 'direct damage' as used in sub-section (4) has reference to land assessed the market value of the land taken and the depreciation, if any, in the ordinary market value of the rest of the land resulting from the area being reduced in size; but does not include damage due to the prospective loss of any particular use to which the owner may allege that he intended to put the land, although such use may be injuriously affected by the reduction of the site.

169. The council may, upon such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the purpose of improving the line of a public street and may, by notice, require any building to be so set forward in the case of reconstruction thereof or of a new construction.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section a wall separating any premises from a public street shall be deemed to be a building; and it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with permission or requisition to set forward a building to the street-alignment if a wall of such material and dimensions as are approved by the chairman is erected along the said line.

Power to
prescribe
building line
and street-
alignment.

Buildings
are to be
constructed
within street-
alignment or
building line.

Setting back
building
within
street-
alignment.

Setting back
building
forward
to improve
line of street.

Proposed streets.

170. (1) The council may prepare schemes and plans of proposed public streets, showing the direction of such streets, the street alignment and building line on each side of them, their intended width and such other details as may appear desirable.

(2) The width of such proposed streets shall not be less than forty feet, or in any area covered by lots, twenty feet:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the street alignment runs along an existing street, and the council considers it impracticable to widen the street to the extent of forty feet or twenty feet, as the case may be.

(3) It shall be the duty of the council to lay out public streets in areas covered by lots, so far as may be practicable, both for the purpose of securing proper ventilation for lots in such areas, and in view to the contingency of buildings being erected therein.

(4) When any plan has been prepared under sub-section (1), the street to which it refers shall be deemed to be a proposed public street, and the provisions of section 168 shall apply to all buildings, so far as they stand across the street alignment or building line of the projected street.

Watering of streets.

171. The council shall, so far as it considers it requisite for the public convenience, and so far as funds permit cause the chief public streets to be watered, and for that purpose may provide such water-carts, notices and apparatus as it thinks necessary.

Temporary closure of streets.

172. The chairman may by an order in writing temporarily close any street to traffic for repairs, or in order to carry out any work connected with drainage, water-supply or lighting or any of the purposes of this Act:

Provided that such work shall be completed and such street reopened to traffic with all reasonable speed.

Prohibition of depositing earth and materials on streets.

173. It shall not be lawful for any person, without the permission of the chairman, to deposit, take up, or make any alteration in the fences, posts, pavement, flags or other materials of any public street.

Power of municipality to recover expenses incurred by extraordinary traffic.

174. When by a certificate of an officer of the Government Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Executive Engineer, it appears to the council that, having regard to the average expense of repairing roads in the neighbourhood, extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the municipal council in repairing a street by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the street or extraordinary traffic thereon, the council may recover in the civil court having jurisdiction from any person by or in consequence of whose order such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expense as may be proved to the satisfaction of such court to have been incurred by such council by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid:

Provided that any person against whom expenses are or may be recoverable under this section may enter into an agreement with the council for the payment to it of a composition in respect of such weight or traffic and thereupon the persons so paying shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

Private streets.

Owner's obligation to close a street when necessary or when required to do so by the council.

175. If the owner of any land abutting, sells, leases or otherwise disposes of such land or any portion or portions of the same as sites for the construction of buildings, he shall save in such cases as the site or sites may abut on an existing public or private street, lay down and make a street or streets or road or roads giving access to the site or sites and connecting with an existing public or private street.

Matters of new public streets.

176. (1) Any person intending to make or lay out a new private street shall send to the municipal office a written application with plans and sections showing the following particulars, namely,—

(a) the intended level, direction and width of the street,

(b) the street alignment and the building line, and

(c) the arrangements to be made for levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, sewerage, drainage, conserving and lighting the street.

(2) The provisions of this Act and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act as to the level and width of public streets and the height of buildings abutting thereon shall apply also to the case of streets referred to in sub-section (1); and all the particulars referred to in that sub-section shall be subject to approval by the council.

(3) Within sixty days after the receipt of any application under sub-section (1) the council shall either sanction the making of the street on such conditions as it may think fit, or disallow it, or ask for further information with respect to it.

(4) Such sanction may be refused—

(i) if the proposed street would conflict with any arrangements which have been made, or which are in the opinion of the council likely to be made, for carrying out any general scheme for the laying out of streets,

(ii) if the proposed street does not conform to the provisions of the Act, rules and by-laws referred to in sub-section (2), or

(iii) if the proposed street is not designed so as to connect at one end with a street which is already open.

(5) No person shall make or lay out any new private street without or otherwise than in conformity with the orders of the council. If further information is asked for, no steps shall be taken to make or lay out the street until orders have been passed upon receipt of such information:

Provided that the passing of such order shall not in any case be delayed for more than sixty days after the council has received all the information which it considers necessary to enable it to deal finally with the said application. Any application not disallowed within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of receipt in the municipal office shall be deemed to have been sanctioned.

177. (1) If any person makes or lays out any street referred to in section 176 without or otherwise than in conformity with the orders of the council, the chairman may, whether or not the offender be prosecuted under this Act, by notice—

(a) require the offender to show sufficient cause, by a written statement signed by him, and sent to the chairman on or before such day as may be specified in the notice, why such street should not be altered to the satisfaction of the chairman, or if such alteration be impracticable, why such street should not be demolished, or

(b) require the offender to appear before the chairman either personally or by a duly authorized agent on such day and at such time and place as may be specified in the notice, and show cause as aforesaid.

(2) If any person on whom such notice is served fails to show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why such street should not be so altered or demolished, the chairman may pass an order directing the alteration or demolition of such street.

178. (1) If any private street or part thereof is not levelled, paved, metalled, edged, channelled, drained, covered or lighted to the satisfaction of the chairman he may by notice require the owners or occupiers of buildings or lands fronting or abutting on such street or part thereof to carry out any work, which in his opinion may be necessary and within such time as may be specified in such notice.

(2) If such work is not carried out within the time specified in the notice, the chairman may, if he thinks fit, execute it and the expenses incurred shall be paid by the owners or occupiers in default according to the provisions of their respective buildings or lands and in such proportion as may be settled by the chairman.

179. If any street has been levelled, paved, metalled, edged, channelled, drained, covered and lighted under the provisions of section 178 such street shall, on the requisition of not less than three-fourths of the owners thereof, be declared a public street.

Encroachment on streets.

180. No one shall build any wall or erect any fence or other obstruction, or projection, or make any encroachment on or over any street except as hereinafter provided.

Alterations or demolitions of streets under section 176

Notice of requirement to show cause to be served on the owner of the land

Notice of requisition to be served on the owner of the land

Prohibition against encroachment on streets

Prohibition
with view to
line of street,
ground-floor
windows
and doors
open long
distance.
Removal of
obstructions
therein.

181. (1) No door, gate, bar or ground-floor window shall without a licence from the chairman be hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any street.
(2) The chairman may by notice require the owner of each door, gate, bar or window in which it so that no part thereof when open shall project over the street.

182. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove or alter any projections, encroachments or obstructions (other than a door, gate, bar or ground-floor window) situated against or in front of such premises and so as to open any street.

(2) If the owner or occupier of the premises proves that any such projections, encroachments or obstructions has existed for a period sufficient under the law of limitation to give any person a prescriptive title therein or that it was erected or made with the permission or licence of any municipal authority duly empowered in that behalf, and that the period, if any, for which the permission or licence is valid has not expired, the municipal council shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the same.

Power to
allow articles
project over
and overhang
streets.

183. (1) The council may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may think fit, to the owner or occupier of any premises to put up canopies, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames and the like, to project over a street, or in streets in which the construction of awnings has been sanctioned by the council, to put up an awning; or to construct any step or deck-covering necessary for access to the premises.

(2) The chairman may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit, for any temporary construction in a street for a period of not more than twenty days on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Provided that a licence under this section shall in no case be granted if the projection or construction, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience.

Provided further that the Governor in Council may by notification restrict and place under such control as he thinks fit, the exercise in any municipality of powers under sub-section (1); or withdraw the said powers from the municipal authorities and entrust them to such officer of Government as he may designate.

(3) On expiry of any period for which a licence has been granted under this section, the chairman or officer designated by the Governor in Council as aforesaid may, without notice, cause any projection or construction put up under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to be removed, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable in the manner provided in section 344 from the person to whom the licence was granted. Such officer may also sell the materials of such projection or construction and shall in that case apply any surplus proceeds in the manner provided in section 346.

Prohibition
during repair
of streets.

184. (1) The chairman shall during the construction or repair of any street, drain or premises vested in the municipal council

(a) cause the same to be fenced and guarded,
(b) take proper precautions against accident by shoring up and protecting the adjoining buildings, and

(c) cause such bars, chains or posts to be fixed across or in any street in which any such work is under execution as are necessary in order to prevent the passage of vehicles or animals and avert danger.

(2) The chairman shall cause such drive, street or premises to be sufficiently lighted or guarded during the night while under construction or repair.

(3) The chairman shall, with all reasonable speed, complete the said work, fill in the ground, and repair the said drain, street, or premises and remove the rubbish concerned thereby.

Prohibition
against
removal
of trees and
lights.

185. No person shall without lawful authority remove any bar, chain, post or shoring timber, or remove or extinguish any light set up under section 184.

Prohibition
against
digging holes
and raising
objections.

186. (1) No person shall make a hole or cause any obstruction in any street unless he previously obtains the permission of the chairman and complies with such conditions as that officer may impose.

(2) When such permission is granted, such person shall, at his own expense, cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the hole or obstruction is filled up or removed and shall cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

187. If any person intends to construct or demolish any building or to alter or repair the outward part thereof, and if any street or footway is likely to be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by reason of such work, he shall first obtain a license from the chairman in that behalf and shall also—

(a) cause the said building to be fenced and guarded,

(b) sufficiently light it during the night, and

(c) take proper precautions against accidents during such time as the public safety or convenience requires.

188. If any obstruction is caused in any street by the fall of trees, structures or fences, the owner or occupier of the premises concerned shall within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall, or within such further period as the chairman may by notice allow, clear the street of such obstruction.

Naming of streets.

189. (1) The council shall give names to new public streets and may alter the name of any public street.

(2) The chairman shall cause to be put up or painted in English and in at least one vernacular language on a conspicuous part of some building, wall or place, at or near each end, corner or entrance the name of every public street.

(3) No person shall, without lawful authority destroy, pull down, or deface any such name or put up any name different from that put up by order of the chairman.

Numbers on buildings.

190. (1) The chairman may cause a number to be affixed to the side or corner door of any building or to some place at the entrance of the premises.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority destroy, pull down or deface any such number.

(3) When a number has been affixed under sub-section (1), the owner of the building shall be bound to maintain such number and to replace it if removed or defaced; and if he fails to do so, the chairman may by notice require him to replace it.

CHAPTER X.—BUILDING REGULATIONS.

General Powers.

191. (1) The Governor or Council may make rules—

(a) for the regulation or restriction of the use of sites for building, and

(b) for the regulation or restriction of building.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), clause (a), rules made under that clause may provide—

(a) that no insanitary or dangerous site shall be used for building, and

(b) that no site shall be used for the construction of a building intended for public worship, if the construction of the building thereon will wound the religious feelings of any class of persons.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), clause (a), rules made under that clause may provide for the following matters:—

(a) information and plans to be submitted together with applications for permission to build;

(b) height of buildings, whether absolute or relative to the width of streets;

(c) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor, and stability of structure;

(d) number and height of stories composing a building and height of rooms;

(e) provision of sufficient open space external or internal and adequate means of ventilation;

(f) provision of means of egress in case of fire;

(g) provision of secondary means of access for the removal of filth;

License for
work on
or change
likely to
cause
obstruction.

Clearing of
sites of
fallen houses,
etc., by
owner.

Naming of
public streets.

Numbering of
buildings.

Building
rules.

(k) materials and methods of construction of external and party walls, roofs and floors;

(l) position, materials and methods of construction of hearths, stoves, ranges, chimneys, water-cases, lavatories, drains, cess-pools;

(m) paving of yards;

(n) restrictions on the use of inflammable materials in building; and

(o) in the case of wells, the dimensions of the well, the manner of enclosing it, and if the well is intended for drinking purposes, the means which shall be used to prevent pollution of the water.

Buildings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Part and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to the use of buildings or the construction or re-construction of buildings.

192. No piece of land shall be used as a site for the construction of a building and no building shall be constructed or re-constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Part and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to the use of buildings or the construction or re-construction of buildings.

Provided that the Governor in Council may in respect of all municipalities, or with the consent of the municipal council, in respect of any particular municipality or portion thereof, exempt all buildings or any class of buildings from all or any of the provisions of this chapter or the said rules.

Power of council to regulate building operations in streets, places, or buildings in particular streets or buildings.

193. (1) The council may give public notice of its intention to declare—

(a) that in any streets or portions of streets specified in the notice,

(i) continuous building will be allowed,

(ii) the elevation and construction of the fronts of all buildings thereafter constructed or re-constructed shall, in respect of their architectural features, be such as the council may consider suitable to the locality; or

(3) that in any localities specified in the notice, the construction of only detached buildings will be allowed; or

(c) that in any streets, portions of streets or localities specified in the notice, the construction of shops, ware-houses, factories, huts, or buildings of a specified architectural character or buildings destined for particular uses will not be allowed without the special permission of the council.

(2) No objections to any such declaration shall be received after a period of three months from the publication of such notice.

(3) The council shall consider all objections received within the said period and may then confirm the declaration, and before doing so, may modify it but not so as to extend its effect.

(4) The chairman shall publish any declaration so confirmed and it shall take effect from the date of publication.

(5) No person shall, after the date of publication of such declaration, construct or re-construct any building in contravention of any such declaration.

Buildings or structures in streets.

194. (1) The council may require any building intended to be erected at the corner of two streets to be rounded off to such height and to such extent otherwise as it may determine, and may acquire such portion of the site at the corner as it may consider necessary for public convenience or amenity.

(2) For any land so acquired the municipal council shall pay compensation.

(3) In determining such compensation allowance shall be made for any benefit accruing to the same premises from the improvement of the streets.

Prohibition against use of inflammable materials in buildings without permission.

195. No external roof, verandah, porch or wall of a building shall be constructed or re-constructed of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials except with the permission of the chairman.

Prohibition against use of inflammable materials in buildings without permission.

196. No door, gate, bar, or ground-floor window which opens on any public street shall be constructed or re-constructed so as to open outwards except with the chairman's licence under section 181.

Buildings other than huts.

197. (1) If any person intends to construct or re-construct a building other than a hut he shall send to the chairman—

(a) an application in writing for the approval of the site, together with a site plan of the land, and

(2) an application in writing for permission to execute the work together with a ground-plan, elevations and sections of the building, and a specification of the work.

(3) Every document furnished under sub-section (1) shall contain such particulars and be prepared in such manner as may be required under rules or by-law.

198. The chairman shall not grant permission to construct or re-construct a building unless and until he has approved of the site on an application made under section 197.

199. The construction or re-construction of a building shall not be begun unless and until the chairman has granted permission for the execution of the work.

200. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 197 for approval of a site, or if any information or further information required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either approve the site or refuse on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 203 to approve the site.

201. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 197 for permission to execute any work or of any information or documents or further information or documents required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either grant such permission or refuse on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 203 to grant it.

Provided that the said period of thirty days shall not begin to run until the site has been approved under section 200.

202. (1) If, within the period prescribed by section 200 or section 201, as the case may be, the chairman has neither given nor refused his approval of a building site, or his permission to execute any work, as the case may be, the council shall be bound, on the written request of the applicant, to determine by written order whether such approval or permission should be given or not.

(2) If the council does not, within one month from the receipt of such written request, determine whether such approval or permission should be given or not, such approval or permission shall be deemed to have been given; and the applicant may proceed to execute the work, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or by-laws made under this Act.

203. The only grounds on which approval of a site for the construction or re-construction of a building or permission to construct or re-construct a building, may be refused, are the following, namely:—

(1) that the work, or use of the site for the work or any of the particulars comprised in the site plan, ground plan, elevations, sections or specification would contravene some specified provision of any law, or some specified order, rule, declaration or by-law made under any law;

(2) that the application for such permission does not contain the particulars or is not prepared in the manner required under rules or by-laws;

(3) that any of the documents referred to in section 197 have not been signed as required under rules or by-laws;

(4) that any information or documents required by the chairman under rules or by-laws has or have not been duly furnished;

(5) that streets or roads have not been made as required by section 175; or

(6) that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon Government or municipal land.

Whenever the chairman or the council refuses to approve a building-site for a building or to grant permission to construct or re-construct a building, the reasons for such refusal shall be specifically stated in the order or resolution.

Lapse of permission.

234. If the construction or re-construction of any building is not completed within the period specified the permission shall lapse and a fresh application shall be made before the work is continued.

Power of chairman to require alterations of work.

235. (1) If the chairman finds that the work—
(a) is otherwise than in accordance with the plans or specifications which have been approved, or

(b) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any by-law, rule, order or declaration made thereunder,

he may by order require the owner of the building within a period stated either—
(i) to make such alterations as may be specified in the said notice with the object of bringing the work into conformity with the said plans or provisions, or

(ii) to show cause why such alterations should not be made.

(2) If the owner does not show cause as aforesaid he shall be bound to make the alterations specified in such notice.

(3) If the owner shows cause as aforesaid, the chairman shall by an order cancel the notice issued under sub-section (1), or confirm the same subject to such modifications as he may think fit.

Stoppage of work endangering human life.

236. Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the preceding sections, the chairman may at any time stop the construction or re-construction of any building if in his opinion the work is prejudicial to human life.

Idem.

Application of various sections to wells.

237. The provisions of section 197, section 198, section 199, section 204, section 205, and section 206 shall, so far as may be, apply to a well.

Idem.

Application to construct or re-construct a hut.

238. (1) Every person who intends to construct or re-construct a hut shall send to the chairman—

- (a) an application for permission to execute the work, and
- (b) a site-plan of the land.

(2) Every such application and plan shall contain the particulars and be prepared in the manner required by rule or by-law.

Prohibition against re-construction of work without permission.

239. The construction or re-construction of a hut shall not be begun unless and until the chairman has granted permission for the execution of the work as an application sent to him under section 238.

Period within which alterations to be made, or plan to be given, or permission to be granted, previous to commencing the work.

240. Within fourteen days after the receipt of any application made under section 238 for permission to construct or re-construct a hut or of any information or plan or further information or fresh plan required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either grant such permission or refuse to do so on or more of the grounds mentioned in section 212 to grant it.

Reference to appeal if chairman delays giving orders.

241. (1) If within the period prescribed by section 240, the chairman has neither granted nor refused to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut, the council shall be bound, on the written request of the applicant, to determine by written order whether such permission should be granted or not.

(2) If the council does not, within thirty days from the receipt of such written request, determine whether such permission should be granted or not, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted; and the applicant may proceed to execute the work but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or by-laws made under this Act.

Offences in connection with the provisions relating to construction or re-construction of a hut may be committed.

242. The only grounds on which permission to construct or re-construct a hut may be refused are the following, namely:—

(1) That the work or use of the site for the work would contravene some specified provision of any law or some specified order, rule, by-law or declaration, made under any law;

(2) that the application for permission does not contain the particulars or is not prepared in the manner required under rules or by-laws;

(3) that any information or plan required by the chairman under rules or by-laws has not been duly furnished;

(4) that streets or roads have not been made as required by section 175; or

(5) that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon Government or municipal land.

Wherever the chairman or the council refuses to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut the reasons for such refusal shall be specifically stated in the order or resolution.

213. If the construction or re-construction of any hut is not completed within the period specified the permission shall lapse and a fresh application shall be made before the work is continued.

External walls, alterations and additions.

214. The owner or occupier of any building adjoining a public street shall keep the external part thereof in proper repair with lime-plaster or other material to the satisfaction of the council.

215. (1) The provisions of this chapter and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to construction and re-construction of buildings shall also be applicable to any alteration thereof or addition thereto.

Provided that works of necessary repair which do not affect the position or dimensions of a building or any room therein shall not be deemed an alteration or addition for the purposes of this section.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any addition or alteration is a necessary repair not affecting the position or dimensions of a building or room such question shall be referred to the council whose decision shall be final.

Power of the Chairman.

216. (1) If the chairman is satisfied—

(i) that the construction or re-construction of any building or wall—
(a) has been commenced without obtaining the permission of the chairman or (where an appeal or reference has been made to the council) in contravention of any order passed by the council; or

(b) is being carried on, or has been completed otherwise than in accordance with the plans or particulars on which such permission or order was based; or

(c) is being carried on, or has been completed in breach of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or by-law made under this Act or of any direction or regulation lawfully given or made under this Act or such rule or by-law; or

(d) that any alterations required by any notice issued under section 205 have not been duly made; or

(ii) that any alteration of or addition to any building or any other work made or done for any purpose as, in or upon any building, has been commenced or is being carried on or has been completed in breach of section 215,

he may make a provisional order requiring the owner or the builder to demolish the work done, or so much of it as, in the opinion of the chairman, has been voluntarily executed, or to make such alterations as may in the opinion of the chairman be necessary to bring the work into conformity with the Act, by-laws, rules, direction or regulation as aforesaid, or with the plans and particulars on which such permission or order was based; and may also direct that until the said order is complied with the owner or builder shall refrain from proceeding with the building or wall.

(3) The chairman shall serve a copy of the provisional order made under subsection (1) on the owner of the building or wall together with a notice requiring him to show cause within a reasonable time to be named in such notice, why the order should not be confirmed.

(4) If the owner fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the chairman, the chairman may confirm the order with any modification he may think fit to make, and such order shall then be binding on the owner.

*Exemptions.**Exemptions.*

217. (1) Any building constructed and used, or intended to be constructed and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant-house, summer-house (not being a dwelling-house), poultry-house or aviary, shall be exempted from the provisions of this chapter other than section 198 provided the building be wholly detached from, and situated at a distance of at least ten feet from, the nearest adjacent building.

(2) The chairman may grant permission at his discretion on such terms as he may decide in each case to erect for a specified period temporary huts or sheds for stabling, for watching crops, for storing tools or materials, or for other similar purposes. On expiry of the period specified, the chairman may by notice require the owner of such hut or shed to demolish it.

CHAPTER XI.—NUISANCES.

*Dangerous structures, trees and places.**Provisions in case of dangerous structures.*

218. (1) If any structure appears to the chairman to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to the passers-by or to the occupants of neighbouring structures the chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier to fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary the chairman shall himself before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure or fence off a part of any street or take such temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier in the manner provided in section 244.

(3) If in the chairman's opinion the said structure is immediately dangerous to the inmates thereof, the chairman shall order the immediate evacuation thereof and any person disobeying may be removed by any police officer.

Provisions in case of dangerous trees.

219. (1) If any tree or any branch of a tree or the fruit of any tree appears to the chairman to be likely to fall and thereby endanger any person or any structure the chairman may by notice require the owner of the said tree to secure, lop or cut down the said tree so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary the chairman shall himself before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, secure, lop or cut down the said tree or remove the fruit thereof or fence off a part of any street or take such other temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable from the owner of the tree in the manner provided in section 244.

Provisions in case of dangerous tanks, wells, holes, etc.

220. (1) If any tank, pond, well, hole, stream, dam, bank or other place appears to the chairman to be in want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to the passers-by or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the chairman may by notice require the owner to fill in, remove, repair, protect or enclose the same so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary he shall before giving such notice or before the period of notice expires, himself take such temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner in the manner provided in section 244.

Power to stop dangerous quarrying.

221. If in the opinion of the chairman the working of any quarry or the removal of stone, earth or other material from any place is dangerous to persons residing in or having legal access to the neighbourhood thereof or creation is likely to create a nuisance the chairman may require the owner or person having control of the said quarry or place to discontinue working the same or to discontinue removing stone, earth or other material from such place or to take such order with such quarry or place as he shall deem necessary for the purpose of preventing danger or of abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom.

Provisions against fire.

222. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner of any structure, booth or tent partly or entirely composed of, or having any external roof, verandah, porch or wall partly or entirely composed of cloth, grass, leaves, reeds, or other highly

inflammable materials to remove or alter such tent, booth, structure, roof, verandah, porch or wall, or may grant him permission to refuse the same on such conditions as the chairman may think necessary to prevent danger from fire.

(2) The chairman may by notice require any person using any place for the storage for private use of timber, firewood, or other combustible things to take special steps to guard against danger from fire.

(3) Where the chairman is of opinion that the means of egress from any building are insufficient to allow of safe exit in the event of fire, he may with the sanction of the council by notice require the owner or occupier of the building to alter or re-construct any staircase in such manner or to provide such additional or emergency staircases as he may direct; and when any building, booth or tent is used for purposes of public entertainment he may require, subject to such sanction as aforesaid, that it shall be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience single means of safe egress, that the seating be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits and that gangways, passages, and staircases leading to the exits shall during the presence of the public be kept clear of obstructions.

Chattel over water, etc.

223. (1) No new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or the like shall be dug or constructed without the permission of the chairman.

(2) The chairman may grant permission subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary, or may, for reasons to be recorded by him, refuse it.

(3) If any such work is begun or completed without such permission, the chairman may either—

(a) by notice require the owner or other person who has done such work to fill up or demolish such work in such manner as the chairman shall direct; or

(b) grant permission to retain such work, but such permission shall not exempt such owner from proceedings for contravening the provisions of sub-section (1).

224. (1) If in the opinion of the chairman—

(a) any pool, ditch, tank, well, pond, bog, swamp, quarry-hole, drain, cess-pit, gill, water-course, or any collection of water, or

(b) any land on which water may at any time accumulate is or is likely to become a breeding-place of mosquitoes or in any other respect nuisance the chairman may by notice require the owner or person having control thereof to fill up, cover over, weed and stock with herbicidal fish, poisonize, drain or drain off the cause in such manner and with such materials as the chairman shall direct or to take such order with the same for removing or slating the nuisance as the chairman shall direct.

(2) If a person on whom a requisition is made under sub-section (1) to fill up, cover over, or drain off a well, delivers to the chairman, within the time specified for compliance therewith written objections to such requisition, the chairman shall refer such objections to the council, and shall make further inquiry into the case, and he shall not institute any prosecution for failure to comply with such requisition except with the approval of the council, but the chairman may nevertheless, if he deems the execution of the work called for by such requisition to be of urgent importance, proceed in accordance with section 226 and pending the council's disposal of the question whether the said well shall be permanently filled up, covered over, or otherwise dealt with, may cause such well to be securely covered over so as to prevent the ingress of mosquitoes, and in every such case the chairman shall determine with the approval of the council whether the expenses of any work already done as aforesaid shall be paid by such owner or by the chairman out of the municipal fund or shall be shared, and if so, in what proportions.

225. The council on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Health Officer or the Local Medical Officer that the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any place within the limits of the municipality is injurious to the public health may, with the previous sanction of the Corporation Council, by public notice regulate or prohibit the cultivation, use of manure, or irrigation as reported to be injurious:

Provided that when such cultivation, or irrigation has been practised during the five years preceding the date of such public notice with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested for any damage caused to them by absolute prohibition.

Obtaining of
water for
public supply
or use, and
for drinking.

225. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner of or person having control over any private water-course, spring, tank, well or other place, the water of which is used for drinking, bathing or washing clothes to keep the same in good repair and to cleanse it of silt, refuse or vegetation and to protect it from pollution by surface drainage in such manner as the chairman may think fit.

(2) If the water of any place which is used for drinking, bathing or washing clothes, as the case may be, is proved to the satisfaction of the chairman to be unfit for the purpose, the chairman may by notice require the owner or person having control thereof to—

(a) refrain from using or permitting the use of such water, or

(b) close or fill up such place or enclose it with a substantial wall or fence.

Supply of
water to
public well or
reservoir of
drinking
water.

227. The municipal council shall maintain in a cleanly condition all wells, tanks and reservoirs which are not private property, and may fill them up or drain them when it appears necessary to do so.

Prohibition
against
regulation of
washing
clothes or
clothes or
bathing or
drinking in
public water-
courses,
tanks, etc.

228. The council may in the interests of the public health regulate or prohibit the washing of animals, clothes, or other things, or bathing in any public spring, tank, well, public water-course or part thereof within the municipality and may set apart any such place for drinking or for bathing or for washing clothes, or animals, respectively, or for any other specified purpose.

Provision of
public wash-
houses.

229. (1) The council may construct or provide and maintain public wash-houses or places for the washing of clothes, and may require the payment of such rents and fees for the use of any such wash-house or place as it may determine.

(2) The council may fix, out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) If a sufficient number of public wash-houses or places be not maintained under sub-section (1), the council may without making any charge therefor appoint suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their calling.

Prohibition
against
washing by
washer-
men at un-
authorised
places.

230. (1) The council may by public notice prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen in the exercise of their calling, either within the municipality or outside the municipality within three miles of the boundary thereof, except at—

(a) public wash-houses or places maintained or provided under section 229 or

(b) such other places as it may appoint for the purpose.

(2) When any such prohibition has been made or person who is by calling a washerman shall, in contravention of such prohibition, wash clothes, except for himself or for personal and family service or for hire on and within the premises of the hater, at any place within or without municipal limits other than a public wash-house or a place maintained or appointed under this Act.

Provided that this section shall apply only to clothes washed within or to be brought within the municipality.

Prohibition
against
drinking water
of public wells,
tanks, etc.,
without
public ap-
pointment.

231. It shall not be lawful for any person to—

(a) bathe in or in any manner defile the water in any place set apart by the council or by the owner thereof for drinking purposes; or

(b) deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes; or

(c) wash clothes in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing; or

(d) wash any animal or any cooking utensil or wool, skins, or other foul or offensive substance or deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for bathing or washing clothes; or

(e) cause or suffer to drain into or upon any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking, bathing or washing clothes, or cause or suffer anything to be brought thereinto or do anything, whereby the water may be fouled or corrupted.

Control over abandoned lands, unfenced hedges, etc.

232. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment, disputed ownership or other cause remains unenclosed, and thereby becomes a resort of idlers and disorderly persons or to the opinion of the chairman becomes a nuisance, the chairman may after due inquiry by notice require the owner or person claiming to be the owner to secure, enclose, clear or cleanse the same.

Demolished buildings or lands.

233. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land which appears to him to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or overgrown with any thick or noxious vegetation, trees or undergrowth injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, to clear, cleanse or otherwise put the land in proper state or to clear away and remove such vegetation, trees or undergrowth within twenty-four hours or such longer period and in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Removal of thick or noxious vegetation.

234. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land near a public street to—

Removal of buildings or lands and paving of public street.

(a) fence the same to the satisfaction of the chairman; or

(b) trim or prune any hedges bordering on the said street so that they may not exceed such height from the level of the adjoining roadway as the chairman may determine; or

(c) cut and trim any hedges or trees overhanging the said street and obstructing it or the view of traffic or causing it damage; or

(d) lower an enclosing wall or fence which by reason of its height and situation obstructs the view of traffic so as to cause danger.

Control over insanitary buildings.

235. The chairman, if it appears to him necessary for sanitary purposes so to do, may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to close-wash or otherwise cleanse the building inside and outside in the manner and within a period to be specified in the order.

Close-washing and cleaning of buildings.

236. (1) Whenever the chairman considers—

(a) that any building or portion thereof is, by reason of its having no plinth or having a plinth of insufficient height, or by reason of the want of proper drainage or ventilation or by reason of the impracticability of clearing, attended with danger of disease to the occupiers thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or is, for any reason, likely to endanger the public health or safety, or

Plinth given with reference to insanitary buildings.

(2) that a block or group of buildings is, for any of the said reasons, or by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, attended with such risk as aforesaid,

he may by notice require the owners or occupiers of such buildings or portions of buildings or at his option, the owners of the land occupied by such buildings or portions of buildings, to execute such works or to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the prevention of such danger.

(2) No person shall be entitled to compensation for damage sustained by reason of any action taken under or in pursuance of this section save when a building is demolished in pursuance of an order made hereunder, or so far demolished as to require re-construction, in which cases the municipal council shall make compensation to the owner thereof.

(3) When any building is entirely demolished under this section and the demolition thereof adds to the value of other buildings in the immediate vicinity, the owners of such other buildings shall be bound to contribute towards the compensation payable to the owner of the first-named building in proportion to the increased value acquired by their own property.

(4) When any building is so far demolished under this section as to require re-construction, allowance shall be made in determining the compensation for the benefit accruing to the premises from the improvement thereof.

Buildings
used for
human
habitation.

237. (1) If any building or portion thereof intended for or used as a dwelling place appears to the chairman to be unfit for human habitation, he may apply to the council to prohibit the further use of such structure for such purpose; and the council may, after giving the owner and occupiers of the structure a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such order should not be made, make a prohibitory order as aforesaid.

(2) When any such prohibitory order has been made, the chairman shall communicate the purport thereof to the owner and occupiers of the structure and on expiry of such period as is specified in the notice, not being less than thirty days after the service of the notice, the owner or occupiers of such structure shall use or suffer it to be used for human habitation until the chairman certifies in writing that the means rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction, or the council withdraws the prohibition.

(3) When such prohibitory order has remained in operation for three months the chairman shall report the case to the council, which shall thereupon consider whether the structure should not be demolished. The council shall give the owner not less than thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the question will be considered and the owner shall be entitled to be heard when the question is taken into consideration.

(4) If upon such consideration the council is of opinion that the structure has not been rendered fit for human habitation and that steps are not being taken with due diligence to render it so fit and that the continuance of the structure is a nuisance or dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, it shall record a decision to that effect, with the grounds of the decision, and the chairman shall in pursuance of the said decision by notice require the owner to demolish the structure.

(5) If the owner undertakes to execute forthwith the works necessary to render the structure fit for human habitation and the chairman considers that it can be so made fit, the chairman may postpone the execution of the decision of the council for such time not exceeding six months as he thinks sufficient for the purpose of giving the owner an opportunity of executing the necessary works.

Buildings of
any class,
being in dwell-
ing houses or
dwelling
places.

238. (1) If it appears to the chairman that any dwelling-house or other building which is used as a dwelling-place, or any room in such dwelling-house or building, is so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may apply to a magistrate to abate such over-crowding; and the magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building, or room, within a reasonable time not exceeding four weeks to be specified in the said order, to abate such over-crowding by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the building or room, or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.

(2) The council may, by written order, declare what amount of superficial and cubic space shall be deemed for the purposes of sub-section (1) to be necessary for each occupant of a building or room.

(3) If any building or room referred to in sub-section (1) has been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants, or other actual inmates of the same, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building or room.

(4) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of a building or room to vacate on being required by the owner so to do, in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (1).

Control over certain animals.

239. No person shall feed or permit any animal, which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food, to be fed on filth.

Prohibition
against feed-
ing animals
on refuse or
filth.

240. No person shall keep any animal so his premises as to be a nuisance or so as to be dangerous.

Prohibition
against keep-
ing animals so
as to be a
nuisance or
dangerous.

241. (1) The council may, and, if so directed by the district magistrate, shall, give public notice that unlicensed pigs or dogs straying within specified limits will be destroyed.

Power to
destroy any
pig and dog.

(2) When such notice has been given any person may destroy, in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the notice, any unlicensed pig or dog (as the case may be) found straying within such limits.

General.

242. (1) When the chairman takes down any structure or part thereof or cuts down any tree or hedge or stem or part thereof or removes any fruit in virtue of his powers under this chapter, the chairman may sell the materials or things taken down, cut down or removed, and apply the proceeds to or towards payment of the expenses incurred.

Power of chairman to cut or pull down or remove any structure or part thereof or any tree or hedge or stem or part thereof or any fruit in virtue of his powers under this chapter.

(2) If after reasonable inquiry it appears to the chairman that there is no owner or occupier to whom notice can be given under any section in this chapter he may himself take such order with the property mentioned in such section as may appear to him to be necessary and may recover the expense incurred by the sale of such property (not being land) or of any portion thereof.

243. No person shall be entitled save as provided in sections 224, 225 and 226 to compensation for any damages sustained by reason of any action taken by the municipal authorities in pursuance of their powers under this chapter.

Liability of such persons.

CHAPTER XII.—LICENSES AND FEES.

General provision as to licenses.

244. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the Government of India or the local Government to take out a license in respect of any place in the occupation or under the control of or any property belonging to such Government.

Exemption of Government from taking out license.

Keeping of animals.

245. (1) The owner or occupier of any stable, veterinary infirmary, stand, shed, yard, or other place in which quadrupeds are kept or taken in for purposes of profit, shall, in the first month of every year, or in the case of a place to be newly opened, within one month before the opening of such place, apply to the chairman for a license for the use of the same for any such purpose of profit.

License for place in which quadrupeds are kept.

(2) The chairman may, by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such license:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any such place licensed as a place of public entertainment or resort under the Places of Public Resort Act, 1838.

(3) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with a license use any place for such a purpose.

246. (1) All stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses shall be under the survey and control of the chairman as regards their site, construction, materials, and dimensions.

General provisions as to sites, construction, materials, and dimensions.

(2) The chairman may by notice require that any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house be altered, paved, drained, repaired, dismantled or kept in such a state as to admit of its being sufficiently cleaned or be supplied with water, or be connected with a sewer, or be demolished.

(3) Every such notice shall be addressed to the owner of the building or land to which the stable, cattle-shed or cow-house belongs, or for the use of the occupants of which the same was constructed or is continued.

(4) The expense of executing any work in pursuance of any such notice shall be borne by the said owner.

247. If any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house is not constructed or maintained in the manner required by or under this Act, the chairman may by notice direct that the same shall no longer be used as a stable, cattle-shed or cow-house. Every such notice shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

Power to direct the discontinuance of use of buildings as stable, cattle-shed or cow-house.

248. (1) The council may construct or provide and maintain public landing-places, bathing-places and sun-baths and may levy rates and fees for the use of the

Provision of public bathing-places and sun-baths.

(2) A statement in English and a vernacular language of the district of any fees prescribed by the council for the use of such place shall be put up in a conspicuous part of every such place where they are leviable.

(3) The council may farm out the collection of such rates and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

Industries and factories.

249. (1) The council may publish a notification in the district gazette and by beat of drum that no place within municipal limits or at a distance within three miles of such limits shall be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in Schedule V without the chairman's licence and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein:

Provided that no such notification shall take effect until 60 days from the date of publication.

(2) The owner or occupier of every such place shall within 30 days of the publication of such notification apply to the chairman for a licence for the use of such place for such purpose.

(3) The chairman may, by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence.

(4) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year unless for special reasons the chairman considers it should expire at an earlier date; when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

(5) Applications for renewal of such licences shall be made not less than 30 days before the end of every year and applications for licences for places to be newly opened shall be made not less than 30 days before they are opened.

250. (1) Every person intending

(a) to construct or establish any factory, workshop or work-place in which it is proposed to employ steam power, water power or other mechanical power, or electrical power, or

(b) to install in any premises any machinery or manufacturing plant driven by steam, water or other power as aforesaid

shall, before beginning such construction, establishment or installation, make an application in writing to the municipal council for permission to undertake the intended work.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by such particulars as to the power, machinery, plant or buildings as the municipal council may require under by-laws framed in this behalf.

(3) The municipal council shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the application,

(a) grant the permission applied for, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, or

(b) refuse permission, if it is of opinion that such construction, establishment or installation is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood or that it is likely to cause a nuisance.

(4) If, within three months of the receipt of the application, the municipal council has not passed orders thereon under sub-section (3), it shall be deemed to have granted absolutely the permission applied for.

(5) The grant of permission under this section shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity for compliance with the provisions of section 197.

251. (1) If, in any factory, workshop or work-place in which steam power, water-power or other mechanical power or electrical power is used, nuisance is in the opinion of the municipal council caused by reason of the particular kind of fuel employed or by reason of the noise or vibration caused, the municipal council may issue such directions as it thinks fit for the abatement of the nuisance within a reasonable time to be specified for the purpose.

(2) If there has been wilful default in carrying out such directions or if statement is found impracticable, the municipal council may

(a) prohibit the use of the particular kind of fuel employed, or

(b) restrict the noise or vibration by prohibiting the working of the factory, workshop or work-place between the hours of 5-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m.

Persons for
which plants
may with the
same without
license.

Applications
to be made
for permission
to construct or
installations
of factory,
workshop or
work-place
in which
steam or
other power
is to be
employed.

Council
may issue
directions
for abatement
of nuisance
caused by
steam or
other power.

252. The Governor in Council may, either generally or in any particular case, make such order or give such directions as he may deem fit in respect of any action taken by the municipal council under section 250 or section 251.

Power of the Governor in Council to give directions to municipal Councils.

253. (1) The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter any factory, work-shop or work-place—

The chairman may enter any factory, workshop or work-place.

- (a) at any time between sunrise and sunset;
- (b) at any time when any industry is being carried on; and
- (c) at any time by day or by night, if he has reason to believe that any offence is being committed under section 250 or section 251.

(2) No claim shall lie against any person for any damage or inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this section.

Slaughtering.

254. (1) The municipal council shall provide a sufficient number of places for use as principal slaughter-houses and may charge rents and fees for their use.

Provision of principal slaughter-houses.

(2) The council may frame out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) Municipal slaughter houses may be situated within, or with the sanction of the Governor in Council, without the municipality.

255. (1) The owner of any place in the municipality which is used as a slaughter-house for the slaughtering of animals or for the skimming or setting up of any carcasses, or of any place within three miles of the municipal limits which is used as a slaughter-house for the slaughtering of animals intended for food to be consumed within the municipality, shall in the first month of every year or, in the case of a place to be newly opened, one month before the opening of the same, apply to the chairman for a license.

License for slaughter houses.

(2) The chairman may by an order and subject to such restrictions and regulations as to supervision and inspection as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such license.

256. The chairman may allow any animal to be slaughtered in such places as he thinks fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or on a special occasion.

Slaughtering of animals during festivals and ceremonies.

257. No person shall slaughter within the municipality, except in a public or licensed slaughter house, any cattle, horse, sheep, goat or pig for sale as food or skin or cut up any carcass without or otherwise than in conformity with a license from the chairman, or dry or permit to be dried any skin in such a manner as to cause a nuisance.

Slaughtering of animals for sale as food.

Provided that the chairman may authorize any person to slaughter, without license and without the payment of any fee, any animal for the purpose of a religious ceremony.

The milk trade.

258. (1) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with a license—

Regulation of milk trade.

(a) carry on within the municipality the trade or business of a dealer in or importer or seller or hawker of milk or dairy-produce;

(b) use any place in the municipality for the sale of milk or dairy-produce.

Provided that no such license shall be given to any person who is suffering from a dangerous disease.

(2) Such license may be refused or may be granted on such conditions as the chairman may deem necessary which may extend to the sanitation, ventilation, cleanliness, supervision and inspection of the premises, whether within or without municipal limits, where the animals from which the milk-supply is derived are kept.

Markets, fairs, sales, and fairs.

Public
markets.

259. All markets which are constructed, repaired or maintained out of the municipal fund shall be deemed to be public markets.

Power to
regulate
public
markets.

260. (1) The council may provide places for use as public markets.
(2) The council may charge such rents and fees as it thinks fit for the use of public markets, or the right to expose goods for sale therein and for the use of any shop, stall, pen or stand therein, and may place the collection of such rents and fees under the management of such persons as may appear to it proper or may farm out such rents and fees on such terms and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit.

Chairman's
control over
public
markets.

(3) The council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close any public market or part thereof.

261. (1) No person shall without the permission of the chairman, or if the stalls and pens have been fenced out, of the farmer, sell or expose for sale any animal or article within any public market.

(2) The chairman may expel from any public market any person who or whose servant has been convicted of disobeying any by-laws at the time in force in such market and may prevent such person from further carrying on by himself or his servants or agents, any trade or business in such market, or occupying any shop, stall or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may possess in any such shop, stall or place.

Opening of
private
markets.

262. (1) Every person intending to open a new private market or to continue to use a private market shall obtain from the council a licence to do so.

(2) Applications for licences to open newly or to continue to use private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than six weeks before they open them or before the beginning of the year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

(3) The council, as regards private markets lawfully established, shall, and as regards new private markets, may at its discretion, grant any licence applied for under this section subject to such regulations as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conveyance and other matters as it thinks fit, or it may refuse to grant any such licence for any new private market. It may also at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section. It may also modify the conditions of the licence, such modification to take effect from a specified date.

(4) When a licence to open a market is granted or when a licence is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the council shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification in English and a vernacular language of the district, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the licence was sought.

(5) Every licence granted under this section shall expire at the end of the year.

Sale in
unlicensed
private
markets.

263. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any unlicensed private market.

Power to
control
the
use of
public
markets.

264. The council may by notice require the owner, occupier, or farmer of any private market to—

(a) construct approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits for such market and provide it with latrines of such description and in such position and number as the council may think fit;

(b) roof and pave the whole or any portion of it or pave any portion of the floor with such material as will in the opinion of the council secure imperviousness and ready cleansing;

(c) enclose it properly and provide it with a supply of water;

(d) provide passages of sufficient width between the stalls and make such alterations in the walls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the market as the council may direct; and

(e) keep it in a cleanly and proper state and remove all filth and refuse therefrom.

265. (1) If any person after notice given to him in that behalf by the council fails within the period specified in the manner laid down in the said notice to carry out any of the works specified in section 264 the council may suspend the licence of the said person, or may refuse to grant him a licence, until such works have been completed.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to open or keep open any such market after such suspension or refusal.

266. No owner, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any private market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein shall keep the same so that it is a nuisance or fails to cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the council.

267. The council or any officer duly authorized by it in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no licence has been applied for or any private market the licence for which has been refused, withheld, or suspended.

268. The person in charge of a market shall prevent the entry therein or expel therefrom any person suffering from leprosy or in whom the presence of venereal disease has commenced or from any infectious or contagious disease who sells or exposes for sale therein any article or who, not having purchased the same, handles any articles exposed for sale therein, and he may expel therefrom any person who is causing a disturbance therein.

269. (1) No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the chairman, carry on the trade of a butcher, fahrmonger or poulterer, or use any place for the sale of flesh or fish intended for human food in any place within municipal limits or at a distance within three miles of such limits:

Provided that no licence shall be required for a place used for the selling or storing for sale of preserved flesh or fish contained in airtight and hermetically sealed receptacles.

(2) The chairman may by an order and subject to such restrictions as to supervision and inspection as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence.

(3) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year in which it is granted unless for special reasons the chairman considers it should expire at an earlier date; when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

270. The chairman may, with the sanction of the council, prohibit by public notice or licence or regulate the sale or exposure for sale, of any articles in or on any public street or part thereof.

Inspection of places for sale, etc.

271. It shall be the duty of the chairman to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghi, butter, oil, and any other articles exposed or heaped about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale.

272. (1) The chairman or any person authorized by him in writing for the purpose may without notice enter any slaughter-house or any place where animals, poultry or fish intended for food are exposed for sale or where articles of food are being manufactured or exposed for sale at any time by day or night, when the slaughter, exposure for sale or manufacture is being carried on and inspect the same and any vessel or vessel used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any such article.

(2) If the chairman or any person as authorized by him has reason to believe that in any place any animal intended for human food is being slaughtered or any carcass is being skinned or cut up or that any food is being manufactured, stored, prepared, packed, cleaned, kept or exposed for sale, or sold without, or otherwise than in conformity with a licence he may enter any such place without notice, at any time by day or night for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of law, by-law or regulations or any condition of a licence is being contravened.

(3) No chief shall in any way obstruct a chairman or any person acting under his authority or the council for any damage or inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for effecting an entry into any place under this section.

(4) In any legal proceedings in respect of powers exercised under this section in which it is alleged that any animal, poultry, fish or articles of food were not kept, exposed, hawked about, manufactured, prepared, stored, packed, or dressed for sale, or were not intended for human food, the burden of proof shall lie on the party so alleging.

Preventing
interference
by chairman.

Power of
chairman to
seize animal
or vessel,
etc.

273. No person shall in any manner whatsoever prevent the chairman or person duly authorized by him exercising his powers under the last preceding section.

274. If any animal, poultry or fish intended for food appears to the chairman or to a person duly authorized by him, to be diseased, or any food appears to him to be noxious, or if any vessel or utensil used in manufacturing, preparing or containing such article appears to be of such kind or in such state as to render the article noxious, he may seize or carry away or secure such animal, article, utensil, or vessel, in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Explanation—Meat subjected to the process of blawing shall be deemed to be noxious.

Removal or
interference
with animal
seized.

Power to
destroy
article seized.

275. No person shall remove or in any way interfere with an animal or article secured under the last preceding section.

276. (1) When any animal or article of food is seized under section 274 it may, with the consent of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, be forthwith destroyed in such manner as to prevent its being used for human food or exposed for sale, and if the article is perishable, without such consent.

(2) Any expenses incurred in destroying any animal or article under subsection (1), shall be paid by the owner or person in whose possession it was at the time of its seizure.

Production of
articles, etc.,
seized before
magistrate
and power of
magistrate to
deal with
them.

277. (1) Articles of food, animals, poultry, fish, utensils, vessels, etc., seized under section 274 and not destroyed under section 276 shall as soon as possible be produced before a magistrate.

(2) Whether or not complaint is laid before a magistrate of any offence under the Indian Food Code or under this Act, if it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he thinks necessary that any such animal, poultry or fish is diseased, or any such article is noxious or any such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as is described in section 274 he may order the same,

(a) to be forfeited to the council;

(b) as to be destroyed at the charge of the owner or person in whose possession it was at the time of seizure, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed or hawked about for sale, or used for human food or for the manufacture or preparation of, or for containing, any such article as aforesaid.

Disposal of the dead.

Registration
of places for
disposal of
dead.

278. (1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the time of the coming into operation of this Act, as a place for burying, burning, or otherwise disposing of the dead shall, if such place be not already registered, apply to the council to have such place registered.

(2) If it appears to the council that there is no owner or person having the control of such place it shall assume such control and register such place, or may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close it.

Limitation of
places for
disposal of
dead.

279. (1) No new place for the disposal of the dead, whether public or private, shall be opened, formed, constructed, or used unless a license has been obtained from the council on application.

(2) Such application for a license shall be accompanied by a plan of the place to be registered, showing the locality, boundary and extent thereof, the name of the owner or person or community interested therein, the system of management and such further particulars as the council may require.

(3) The council may—

(a) grant or refuse a license or

(b) postpone the grant of a license until objections to the site have been removed or any particulars called for by it have been furnished.

280. (1) The council may, and shall if an efficient provision exists, provide at the cost of the municipal fund places to be used as burial or burning grounds or crematoria, either within or without the limits of the municipality, and may charge rents and fees for the use thereof.

(2) The council may form out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) If the council provides any such place without the limits of the municipality, all the provisions of this Act and all by-laws framed under this Act for the management of such places within the municipality shall apply to such place.

281. (1) A book shall be kept at the municipal office in which the places registered, licensed, or provided under sections 278, 279 or 280 and all such places registered, licensed or provided before the commencement of this Act, shall be recorded, and the plans of such places shall be filed in such office.

(2) Notice that such place has been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid shall be affixed in English and in at least one vernacular language to some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid.

(3) No person shall bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse except in a place which has been registered, licensed or provided, as aforesaid.

282. The person having control of a place for disposing of the dead shall give information of every burial, burning or other disposal of a corpse at such place to any person appointed by the chairman in that behalf.

283. (1) If the council is satisfied—

(a) that any registered or licensed place for the disposal of the dead is in such a state or situation as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or

(b) that any burial-ground is overcrowded with graves,

and if in the case of a public burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid another convenient place duly authorized for the disposal of the dead exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place,

it may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, give notice that it shall not be lawful after a period to be named in such notice to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse at such place.

(2) Every notice given under sub-section (1) shall be published in the district gazette and by beat of drum.

(3) After the expiry of the period named in such notice it shall not be lawful to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of a corpse at such place.

284. No person shall—

(a) bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part thereof in a grave whether dug or constituted of masonry or otherwise, in such manner that the surface of the coffin, or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground; or

(b) build or dig or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial-ground at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other existing grave; or

(c) without the sanction in writing of the chairman, or an order in writing of a magistrate, re-open a grave already occupied; or

(d) convey or cause to be conveyed a corpse or part thereof to any burial or burning ground, and not cause the burial or burning of the same to commence within six hours after its arrival at such place; or

(e) when burning or causing to be burnt a corpse or part thereof permit the same or any part thereof or its clothes to remain without being completely reduced to ashes; or

(f) carry through any street a corpse or part thereof not densely covered;

Provision of burial and burning grounds and crematoria within or without the municipality.

Register of registered, licensed and provided places and particulars of use of such places.

Report of burial and burning.

Prohibition against use of burial and burning grounds dangerous to health or overcrowded with graves.

Prohibition against disposal of corpses.

(g) while carrying a corpse or part thereof within the municipality leave the same in or near any street for any purpose whatever; or

(h) remove, otherwise than in a closed receptacle, any corpse or part thereof kept or used for the purpose of dissection.

Dangerous diseases.

285. No person shall discharge the office of a grave-digger or other attendant at a public place for the disposal of the dead (other than a place provided by the Government) unless he has been licensed in that behalf by the chairman. Such license may be withdrawn or cancelled at the discretion of the council.

CHAPTER XIII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Fatal statistics.

Compulsory registration of vital statistics.

286. (1) The municipal council shall register all births and deaths occurring in the municipality.

(2) Such registration shall be made and entered in the prescribed manner.

Dangerous diseases.

Declaration of dangerous diseases.

287. "Dangerous disease" means a disease specified in Schedule VI.

Notification of medical practitioner or owner of house to report dangerous diseases.

288. (1) If any medical practitioner becomes cognizant of the existence of any dangerous disease in any private or public dwelling (not being a public hospital) in the municipality, he shall inform the chairman with the least practicable delay.

(2) The information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the chairman may require. The chairman may pay a fee not exceeding one rupee for each intimation by a private medical practitioner of a case occurring in his practice.

(3) This section shall apply to a hakim or a vaidyan.

(4) With the previous approval in all cases of the Collector of the district the chairman may direct the compulsory notification by the owner or occupier of every house within the municipal limits during each period and to such effect as the chairman may prescribe of all deaths from or occurrence of dangerous disease in his house.

Visitation of any house suspected to be diseased.

289. The chairman may at any time by day or by night without notice, or after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist, and take such measures as he may think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

Disinfection of buildings and articles.

290. (1) If the chairman is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any premises or part thereof, or of any article therein which is likely to retain infection, will tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease, he may by notice require the occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same, in the manner and within the time specified in such notice.

(2) If the chairman considers that immediate action is necessary, or that the occupier is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply with his requisition, the chairman may himself, without notice, cause such building or article to be cleansed or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such article to be removed from the premises; and the expenses incurred by the chairman shall be recoverable from the said occupier in cases in which he is, in the opinion of the chairman, not unable by reason of poverty effectually to comply with such requisition.

Removal of clothes for disinfection and payment for disinfecting material, articles.

291. (1) The chairman shall from time to time notify places at which conveyances, clothing, bedding, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease shall be washed or disinfected.

(2) The chairman may direct any clothing, bedding or other articles likely to retain such infection to be disinfected or destroyed and shall, on demand, give compensation for any article destroyed under this sub-section.

(3) No person shall wash such clothing or bedding or other articles in any place other than those set apart for such purposes under sub-section (1).

292. No person shall, without previously disinfecting it, give, lend, let, hire, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of any article which he knows or has reason to know has been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease.

Prohibition against transfer of infected articles.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to a person who transmits with proper precautions any article for the purpose of having it disinfected.

293. If the chief medical officer of the district, the health officer or the local medical officer certifies that the water in any well, tank or other place within the limits of the municipality is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, the council may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking and domestic purposes during a specified period.

Power of council to prohibit use of water likely to spread infection.

294. When a hospital or other place for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases is provided by the municipality the chairman may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Medical Registration Act, 1914, arrange for, or direct the removal to such hospital or place of any person suffering from a dangerous disease who is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, without proper lodging or accommodation, or without medical supervision directed to prevent the spread of the disease, or who is in a place occupied by more than one family.

Chairman may order removal of patients to hospital.

295. If any person knows or has been notified by the health officer, the local medical officer or a registered medical practitioner that he is suffering from a dangerous disease he shall not engage in any occupation, or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease.

Prohibition against infected person engaging in occupation.

296. (1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall, without taking proper precautions against spreading such disease, enter or suffer himself to be conveyed in a public conveyance.

Prohibition against person suffering from dangerous disease entering public conveyance.

(2) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(3) No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried in such conveyance any person suffering as aforesaid in contravention of sub-section (1).

(4) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyance, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, an additional fine of such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance. The amount of any additional fine so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance.

Provided that if such additional fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal the amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed; or, if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(6) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

297. (1) No person shall let or exhibit or for that purpose allow any person to enter a building or any part of a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any dangerous disease without having the same and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of the chairman.

Letting or exhibiting buildings.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the keeper of a hotel or lodging house shall be deemed to let the same or part of the same to any person accommodated therein.

I have to
order of
the
public
health
officer.

When
authorizing
the
public
health
officer
to
order
the
closure
of
any
place.

298. In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within the municipality, the council may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building, house or tent used for purposes of public entertainment to close the same for such period as it may fix.

299. No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the health officer or the local medical officer that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the health officer, the local medical officer or a registered medical practitioner a certificate that in his opinion such minor may attend without undue risk of communicating such disease to others.

No fee shall be charged by the health officer or the local medical officer for the grant of a certificate under this section.

Smallpox.

Compulsory
vaccination.

300. (1) Vaccination shall be compulsory in every municipality to the extent prescribed by rules made by the Governor in Council.

(2) The procedure prescribed in such rules for enforcing vaccination shall be observed.

Obligation to
give to
household
visitors.

301. Where an inmate of any dwelling place is suffering from smallpox the head of the family to which the inmate belongs and in his default, the occupier or person in charge of such place, shall inform the chairman with the least practicable delay.

Prohibition
of vaccination
for smallpox.

302. (1) Vaccination for smallpox is hereby prohibited.

(2) No person who has undergone the operation of vaccination shall enter any municipality before the lapse of forty days from the date of vaccination without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the council may authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near approach.

PART V.—SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION AND PENALTIES.

CHAPTER XIV.—RULES, BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and schedules.

Power of
Local Government
to make rules.

303. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power he may make rules—

(a) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) with reference to all matters relating to elections or appointments of councillors not expressly provided for;

(c) with respect to the election of chairman and vice-chairmen;

(d) as to the conditions on which property may be acquired by the municipal council or on which property vested in or belonging to the municipal council may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(e) as to the establishment and maintenance of provident funds;

(f) as to the matters mentioned in rule 57 of the Taxation and Finance Rules in Schedule IV; as to the conditions on which grants-in-aid shall be paid from the municipal fund for purposes of education and medical relief and as to the conditions on which grants and loans may be made to co-operative building societies;

(g) as to the intermediate office, if any, through which correspondence between the municipal authorities and the Governor in Council or officers of the Government shall pass;

(h) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of the municipal council and the power of the municipal authorities or Government officers or the Sanitary Board to accord professional or administrative sanction to estimates;

(d) as to the accounts to be kept by the municipal council, the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published and as to the conditions under which the rate-payers may appear before auditors, inspect books and vouchers and take exemption to items entered or omitted thereon.

(e) as to the estimates of receipts and expenditure, returns, statements and reports to be submitted by municipal councils;

(f) as to the mode in which the officers of Government shall advise and assist municipal councils in carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(g) as to the interpellation of the chairman by the members of the council;

(h) as to the moving of resolutions at the meetings of the council;

(i) for the distribution between local authorities of the Presidency of Madras of the proceeds of a surcharge on income-tax levied by such authorities under sections 79 and 115 of this Act or under any other Act;

(j) regulating the collection of the tax payable under sections 79 and 115 of the Act by persons entering or leaving municipalities by railway;

(k) as to the form of registers and returns of births and deaths and the manner in which the registers shall be maintained, the dates on which returns shall be made and the officer to whom returns shall be sent.

(l) In making any rule the Governor in Council may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

304. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules allowing, adding to, or cancelling Schedules II, Schedule V, Schedule VI or Part II of Schedule IV.

(2) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid schedules shall be construed as referring to such schedules as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1).

305. The power to make rules under sections 303 and 304 is subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A draft of the rules shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(b) Such draft shall not be further proceeded with until six weeks after such publication or until such later date as the Governor in Council may appoint.

(c) All rules made under sections 303 and 304 shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

By-laws.

306. The council may make by-laws, not inconsistent with this Act or with any other law to provide—

(1) for the due performance by all municipal officers and servants of the duties assigned to them;

(2) for the regulation of the time and mode of collecting the taxes, duties and tolls under this Act;

(3) (a) for the use of public tanks, wells, conduits and other places or works for water-supply;

(b) for the regulation of public bathing, washing and the like;

(c) for the maintenance and protection of the water-supply system, and the protection of the water-supply from contamination;

(d) for the conduits on which house-connections with the council's water-supply mains may be made; for their alteration and repair and for their being kept in proper order;

(e) for supply of water for domestic consumption and use;

(f) for the prevention of waste of water;

(g) for the measurement of water;

(h) for the compulsory provision of cisterns and meters;

(i) for the supply of water in case of fire;

(j) for the maintenance and protection of the lighting system;

(k) (a) for the maintenance and protection of the drainage system;

(b) for the construction of house drains, and for regulating their situation, mode of construction and materials;

(c) for the alteration and repair of house drains;

(d) for the clearing of house drains;

(e) for the construction of cess-pools, septic tanks, filters and drains;

Power of Governor in Council to amend, add, cancel, or substitute.

Enactment of rules after previous publication.

Power of council to make by-laws.

(j) for the payment or apportionment of money payable on account of pipes or drains common to more premises than one;

(k) for the clearing of latrines, earth-closets, sub-pits and cess-pools, and the keeping of latrines supplied with sufficient water for flushing;

(l) (a) for the testing of water pipes and drains in private premises, the recovery or the apportionment of the cost of such testing, and the breaking up of ground or of buildings for the purpose of such testing;

(b) for the licensing of plumbers, and others, and for the compulsory employment of licensed plumbers and others;

(m) (a) for the laying out of streets, and for determining the information and plans to be submitted with applications for permission to lay out streets; and for regulating the level and width of public streets and the height of buildings abutting thereon;

(b) for the regulation of the use of public streets, and the closing thereof or parts thereof;

(c) for the regulation of traffic in public streets, or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic;

(d) for the protection of avenues, trees, grass and other appendages of public streets and other places;

(n) for the regulation of the use of parks, gardens and other public or municipal places;

(10) (a) for the regulation of building;

(b) for determining the information and plans to be submitted with applications to build;

(c) for the licensing of builders and surveyors and for the compulsory employment of licensed builders and surveyors;

(11) for the regulation of hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, chophouses, rest-houses, emigration depots, restaurants, eating houses, cafes, refreshment rooms, coffee-houses, and any premises to which the public are admitted for refreshment or for the consumption of any food or drink;

(12) for regulating the mode of constructing stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses and connecting them with municipal drains;

(13) for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for any of the purposes specified in subclause V and of any trade or manufacture carried on therein;

(14) (a) for the control and supervision of slaughter-houses and of places used for skinning and cutting up carcasses;

(b) for the control and supervision of the methods of slaughtering;

(c) for the control and supervision of butchers carrying on business in the municipality or at any slaughter-house without the municipality provided or licensed by the municipal council;

(15) for the inspection of milkcarts, and the regulation of the ventilation, lighting, cleaning, drainage and water-supply of dairies and cattle-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of dairy men or milk-sellers;

(16) for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk product and for enforcing the cleanliness of persons employed in the milk trade;

(17) for requiring notice to be given whenever any milch animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing the precautions to be taken in order to protect milch cattle and milk against infection and contamination;

(18) (a) for the inspection of public and private markets and shops and other places therein;

(b) for the regulation of their use and the control of their sanitary condition;

(19) for prescribing the method of sale of articles whether by measure, weight, tale or piece;

(20) for prescribing and providing standard weights, scales and measures and prescribing the use of any others;

(21) for the prevention of the sale or exposure for sale of unsaleable meat, fish or provisions and securing the efficient inspection and sanitary regulation of shops in which articles intended for human food are kept or sold;

- (22) (a) for the regulation of burial and burning grounds and other places for the disposal of corpses ;
 (b) for the levy of fees for the use of such burial and burning grounds, and crematoria as are instituted by the council ;
 (c) for the verification of deaths and the causes of death ;
 (d) for the period for which corpses may be kept for inspection ;
 (e) for the period within which corpses must be conveyed to a burial or burning ground, and the mode of conveyance of corpses through public places ;
 (23) for the registration of births, deaths and marriages ;
 (24) for the sanitation of the inhabitants of the city ;
 (25) for the prevention of dangerous diseases of man or animals ;
 (26) for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination ;
 (27) for the prevention of outbreaks of fire ;
 (28) for the prohibition and regulation of advertisements in public streets or parks ;
 (29) in general for securing cleanliness, safety and order and the good government and well-being of the municipality and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act.

307. By-laws with regard to the drainage of, and supply of water to, buildings and water closets, earth-closets, privies, ash-pits and cess-pools in connection with buildings and the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the passing of the by-laws or this Act.

Power to give retrospective effect to certain by-laws.

308. In making a by-law, the municipal council may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable

Penalty for breach of by-law.

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the chairman to discontinue such breach.

309. (1) No by-law or cancellation or alteration of a by-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Confirmation of by-laws by Governor in Council.

(2) All by-laws, when they shall have been duly confirmed, shall have the force of law.

310. (1) The municipal council shall before making or altering by-laws publish a draft of the proposed by-laws and alterations together with a notice specifying a date at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the by-laws or alterations, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of such draft by any person interested therein before the date so specified.

Notice to be published by council before making of by-laws.

(2) Such by-laws and alterations thereof shall be published in the District Gazette in English and a vernacular language of the district and shall not come into operation (unless the Governor in Council shall for some special reason otherwise direct) until three months after they have been so published.

Publication of rules, by-laws and regulations.

311. Complete copies in English and in a vernacular language of the district—

Copies of Act, by-laws and regulations to be sold at a price to be fixed by the council.

- (a) of this Act,
 (b) of all rules framed by the Governor in Council under clauses (4) and (5) of section 103, and

(c) of all by-laws in force for the time being,
 shall be kept at the municipal office and shall be sold to the public at cost price.

312. Regulations made by the municipal authorities under this Act shall be published in such manner as the council may determine.

Publication of regulations.

CHAPTER XV.—PENALTIES.

313. (1) Whoever—

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections or rules specified in the first column of schedule VII, or

(b) contravenes any rule or order made under any of the specified sections or rules, or

(c) fails to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of the provisions of any of the said sections or rules,

shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(2) Whoever after having been convicted of—

(a) contravening any provision of the sections or rules specified in the first column of schedule VIII, or

(b) contravening any rule or order made under any of the specified sections or rules, or

(c) failing to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of any of the said sections or rules,

continues to contravene the said provision or to neglect to comply with the said direction or requisition, as the case may be, shall on conviction be punished, for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

Explanation.—The entries in the third columns of schedules VII and VIII headed "subject" are not intended as definitions of the offences described in the sections, sub-sections, or clauses mentioned in the first and second columns or even as abstracts of those sections, sub-sections or clauses, but are inserted merely as references to the subject of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses as the case may be.

314. If a member of the council as such when disqualified under section 86, be shall, on conviction, be punished with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

315. If any municipal officer or servant knowingly acquiesces, directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employer or servant, any personed slave or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the municipal council, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the council, unless he is a director of such company.

316. (1) Every owner or person in charge of any vehicle or animal liable to tax under section 95 who omits to obtain a licence shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.

(2) On payment of such fine and tax and of such costs as may be awarded, such owner or person shall receive a licence for the vehicle or animal in respect of which he has been fined and for the period during which he has been found to be in default.

(3) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section 91, fails to pay such sum, and the amount due for a licence shall in such case be taken as the amount so compounded for.

317. If the construction or re-construction of any building or wall—

(a) is commenced without the permission of the chairman, or

(b) is carried on or completed otherwise than in accordance with the particulars or which such permission was based, or

General
provisions
regarding
penalty
specified in
the schedule.

Penalty for
acting as
member
when dis-
qualified.

Penalty for
acquiescing by
employee
of interest in
contract or
work.

Penalty for
omitting to
obtain
licence for
vehicle or
animal.

Penalty for
unlawful
building.

(a) is carried on or completed in contravention of any lawful order or in breach of any provision contained in this Act or in any rule or by-law made hereunder or of any direction or requisition lawfully given or made, or if any alterations or additions required by any notice issued under section 205 or section 216 are not duly made, or if any person to whom a direction is given by the chairman to alter or demolish a building or well under section 216 fails to obey such direction, the owner of the building or well or the said person, as the case may be, shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend in the case of a building to five hundred rupees and in the case of a well or hut to fifty rupees, and to a further fine which may extend in the case of a building to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a well or hut to ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is proved to have continued after the first day.

318. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every scavenger employed by the municipal council shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or is engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) Should any scavenger employed by the council, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do, and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or abscond himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the council, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties, or any of them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment of either description which may extend to two months.

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification, direct that, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) with respect to scavengers shall apply also to any specified class of municipal servants whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

319. Every person who permits the chairman or any person to whom the chairman has lawfully delegated his powers of entering into or on any land or building, from exercising his lawful power, of entering thereto or thereon shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 441 of the Indian Penal Code.

320. If any person who is required by the provisions of this Act or by any notice or other proceedings issued under this Act to furnish any information—

- (a) omits to furnish it, or
 - (b) knowingly or negligently furnishes false information
- such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

PART VI.

CHAPTER XVI.—PROCEDURE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Licences and permissions.

321. (1) Every licence and permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act shall specify the period, if any, for which, and the restrictions, limitations, and conditions subject to which the same is granted, and shall be signed by the chairman.

(2) For every such licence or permission fees may be charged at such rates as may be fixed by the council.

(3) The council may farm out the collection of such fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such conditions as it thinks fit.

(4) Every order of a municipal authority refusing, suspending, annulling or modifying a licence or permission shall be in writing and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

(5) Subject to the special provisions in chapters X and XII regarding buildings and private markets, and subject to such sanction as may be required for the refusal of a licence or permission, and to such appeal as may be provided in case of refusal, any licence or permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under it may at any time be suspended or revoked by the chairman if any of its restrictions, limitations or conditions is evaded or infringed by the

Notice to
scavenger
taken
2 subsecs.

Penalty for
violation of
scavenger
without
notice.

Apprentice
of
scavenger
(1)
and (2) to
other municipal
servants.

Wrongful
refusal of
entrance and
his liabilities.

Penalty for
not giving or
giving false
information.

General
provisions
regarding
licences
and permissions.

grantee, or if the grantee is convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, by-law or regulation made under it in any matter to which such licence or permission relates, or if the grantee has obtained the same by misrepresentation or fraud.

(6) It shall be the duty of the chairman to inspect places in respect of which a licence or permission is required by or under this Act, and he may enter any such place between sunset and sunset and also between sunset and sunrise if it is open to the public or any industry is being carried on in it at the time; and if he has reason to believe that anything is being done in any place without a licence or permission where the same is required by or under this Act, or otherwise than in conformity with the same, he may at any time by day or night without notice enter such place for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of law, rules, by-laws or regulations, any condition of a licence or permission or any lawful direction or prohibition is being contravened and no claim shall lie against any person for any damage or inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this sub-section by the chairman or any person to whom he has lawfully delegated his powers, or by any force necessary for effecting an entrance under this sub-section.

(7) When any licence or permission is suspended or revoked, or when the period for which it was granted, or within which application for renewal should be made, has expired, whichever expires later, the grantee shall for all purposes of this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act be deemed to be without a licence or permission until the order suspending or revoking the licence or permission is cancelled or, subject to sub-section (11), until the licence or permission is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) Every grantee of any licence or permission shall at all reasonable times, while such licence or permission remains in force, produce the same at the request of the chairman.

(9) Wherever any person is convicted of an offence in respect of the failure to obtain a licence or permission or to make a registration required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act, the magistrate shall, in addition to any fine which may be imposed, recover summarily and pay over to the municipal council the amount of the fee chargeable for the licence or permission or for registration.

(10) Such recovery of the fee under sub-section (9) shall not entitle the person convicted to a licence or permission or to registration as aforesaid.

(11) The acceptance by the municipal council of the pre-payment of the fee for a licence or permission or for registration shall not entitle the person making such pre-payment to the licence or permission or to registration as the case may be, but only to refund of the fee in case of refusal of the licence or permission or of registration; but an applicant for the renewal of a licence or permission or registration shall until communication of orders on his application be entitled to act as if the licence or permission or registration had been renewed; and save as otherwise specially provided in this Act, if orders on an application for licence or permission or for registration are not communicated to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application by the chairman, the application shall be deemed to have been allowed for the year or for such less period as is mentioned in the application, and subject to the law, rules, by-laws, regulations and all conditions ordinarily imposed.

Appeals.

*An appeal from
this Act
to be made*

322. (1) An appeal shall lie to the council from—

(a) any notice issued or other action taken or proposed to be taken by the chairman;

(b) under sections 151, 152, 145, 147, 148, 150, 225 sub-section (1) and sub-section (3), 216 sub-section (3), 218 sub-section (3), 219 sub-section (1), 224 sub-section (1), 225, 226, 245, 247;

(c) under any by-law concerning house drainage and the connection of house drains with municipal drains or house connections with municipal water-supply or lighting mains; or

(d) any refusal by the chairman to grant a permission under section 225; or

(c) any refusal by the chairman to approve a building site under section 290 to grant permission to construct or re-construct a building under section 301 or to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut under section 310; or

(d) any refusal by the chairman to grant a licence under sections 245, 255, 258, 266; or

(e) any order of the chairman granting or refusing a licence under section 349; or

(f) any order of the chairman made under section 321 sub-section (5) suspending or revoking a licence; or

(g) any other order of the chairman that may be made appealable by rules under section 303.

(2) The decision of the council on any such appeal shall be final.

323. In any case in which no time is prescribed by the foregoing provisions of this Act for the presentation of an appeal allowed thereunder, such appeal subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, must be presented within thirty days after the date of receipt of the order or proceeding against which the appeal is made.

Limitation of time for appeal.

Power to examine.

324. All persons authorized by rule to conduct enquiries relating to elections and all inspecting or superintending officers holding any enquiries into matters falling within the scope of their duties shall have for the purposes of such enquiries the same powers to regard to the issues of summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as are conferred upon revenue officers by the Madras Revenue Summonses Act, 1865, and the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Act shall apply to summonses issued and to persons summoned by virtue of the powers conferred by this section; and all persons to whom summonses are issued by virtue of the said powers shall be bound to obey such summonses.

Power of persons conducting elections and other enquiries.

325. The chairman may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation, or inspection, or registration, or to the grant of any licence or permission under the provisions of this Act.

Persons to whom summons may be issued.

Notice, etc.

326. All notices and permissions given, issued, or granted, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Act must be in writing.

Form of notices and permissions.

327. (1) Every licence, permission, notice, bill, schedule, summons, or other document which is required by this Act or by any rule, by-law or regulation made under it to bear the signature of the chairman or of any municipal officer shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of the chairman or of such municipal officer, as the case may be, stamped thereon.

Signature as facsimile.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to a cheque drawn upon the municipal fund or to any deed of contract entered into by the municipal council.

328. Every notification under this Act shall be published in the official gazette of the district in which the municipality is situated both in English and in a vernacular language of the district.

Publication of notices.

329. Every by-law, order, notice or other document directed to be published under this Act shall, unless a different method be prescribed by this Act, or by the council, be written in, or translated into, the vernacular of the district and deposited at the municipal office, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and such other places as the council may direct. And a public proclamation shall be made throughout the municipality by beat of drum that such copy has been so posted up and that the original is open to inspection at the municipal office.

Publication of by-laws, orders, etc.

330. Whenever the municipal council shall have set apart any place for any purpose authorized by this Act or shall have prohibited the doing of anything in any place, the chairman shall forthwith cause to be put up a notice in English and in

Notice of prohibition or setting apart of place.

a vernacular language of the district at or near each place. Such notice shall specify the purpose for which such place has been set apart or the act prohibited in such place.

Method of serving documents.

331. (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Act, or by any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, to be served on, or sent to any person the service or sending thereof may be effected—

(a) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or
(b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(c) if such person does not reside in the municipality and his address elsewhere is known to the chairman by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of such place of abode or business.

(2) When the person is a owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or form served or sent under this Act a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence from this Act of any distinct provision to the contrary, be calculated from the date of such service or sending.

Relation of occupier to owner.

Recovery by owner of sum lawfully due occupier.

332. If the occupier of any building or land makes on behalf of the owner thereof any payment for which under this Act, the owner, but not the occupier, is liable, such occupier shall be entitled to recover the same from the owner and may deduct the same from the rent then or thereafter due by him to the owner.

Obstruction of occupier by owner.

333. (1) If the occupier of any building or land prevents the owner from carrying into effect in respect thereof any of the provisions of this Act, the Chairman may by an order require the said occupier to permit the owner, within eight days from the date of service of such order, to execute all such works as may be necessary.

(2) Such owner shall, for the period during which he is prevented as aforesaid, be exempt from any fine or penalty to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

Execution of works by occupier at direction of owner.

334. If the owner of any building or land fails to execute any work which he is required to execute under the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the chairman, execute the said work, and shall be entitled to recover from the owner the reasonable expenses incurred in the execution thereof, and may deduct the amount thereof from the rent then or thereafter due by him to the owner.

Chairman's powers of entry and inspection.

Power of entry to inspect, survey or ascertain the work.

335. The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into or on any building or land with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inquiry, inspection, test, examination, survey, measurement or valuation or for the purpose of lawfully placing or removing papers or meters, or to execute any other work which is authorized by the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, or which it is necessary for any of the purposes of this Act or in pursuance of any of the said provisions, to make or execute:

Provided that—

(a) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(b) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no dwelling house, and no part of a public building used as a dwelling place, shall be so entered without the consent of the occupier thereof, unless the said occupier has received at least six hours' previous notice of the intention to make such entry;

(c) sufficient notice shall be given in every case even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy may be preserved;

(d) due regard shall be paid, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose of the entry, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises.

336. (1) The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may with or without assistants or workmen enter on any land adjoining or within fifty yards of any work authorized by this Act or by any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, for the purpose of depositing on such land any soil, gravel, stone, or other materials, or of obtaining access to such work, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on thereof.

Power of entry on land adjoining or within fifty yards.

(2) The chairman or person authorized by him as aforesaid, shall, before entering on any land under sub-section (1), give the owner or occupier three days' previous notice of the intention to make such entry, and state the purpose thereof, and shall, if so required by the owner or occupier, fence off so much of the land as may be required for such purpose.

(3) The chairman shall not be bound to make any payment, tender or deposit before entering on any land under sub-section (1), but as little damage as may be done shall be done and the chairman shall pay compensation to the owner or occupier of the land for such entry and for any temporary or permanent damage that may result therefrom.

(4) If such owner or occupier is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation paid to him by the chairman he may appeal to the court.

337. The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may examine and test the weights and measures used in markets and shops in the municipality with a view to the prevention and punishment of offences relating to such weights and measures under Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code.

Inspection and weighing of weights and measures.

Power to enforce licensing provisions, orders, etc.

338. If, under this Act, or any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, the licence or permission of the council or chairman or registration in the municipal office is necessary for the doing of any act, and if such act is done without such licence or permission or registration, or in a manner inconsistent with the terms of any such licence or permission, then—

Obtaining licence or permission or registration in the municipal office, etc., or in breach of the same.

(a) the chairman may by notice require the person so doing such act to alter, remove, or as far as practicable, restore to its original state the whole, or any part of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, affected thereby, within a time to be specified in the notice; and further,

(b) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for doing such act, the person so doing it shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

339. (1) Whenever by any notice, requisition, or order under this Act, or under any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, any person is required to execute any work or to take any measures or do anything a reasonable time shall be named in such notice, requisition or order within which the work shall be executed, the measures taken, or the thing done.

Time for doing any work or taking any measures or doing anything.

(2) If such notice, requisition or order is not complied with within the time so named the chairman may cause such work to be executed or may take any measures or do anything, which may, in his opinion, be necessary for giving due effect to the notice, requisition or order as aforesaid; and further,

(3) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for failure to comply with such notice, the said person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

340. (1) The chairman may, subject to the provisions of sections 139 and 155, recover any reasonable expenses incurred under section 339 from the person or any one of the persons to whom the notice, requisition or order was addressed, and may, in executing work or taking measures under section 339, utilize any materials found on the property concerned or any soil thereon and apply the same proceeds in or towards the payment of the expenses incurred.

Recovery of expenses from person or persons to whom notice, requisition or order was addressed, and may, in executing work or taking measures under section 339, utilize any materials found on the property concerned or any soil thereon and apply the same proceeds in or towards the payment of the expenses incurred.

(2) If the person to whom notice is given is the owner of the property in respect of which it is given, the chairman may (whether any notice or other proceeding has been brought or taken against such owner or not) require the person, if any, who occupies such property, or any part thereof, under the owner, to pay to the municipal council instead of to the owner, the rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under sub-section (1) or to such smaller amount as the chairman may think proper; and any amount so paid shall be deducted from the amount payable by the owner.

(3) For the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under sub-section (2), the chairman may require any occupier of property to furnish information as to the sum paid by him as rent on account of such property and as to the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; and such occupier shall be bound to furnish such information.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not affect any contract made between any owner and occupier respecting the payment of any such expenses.

Relief to
be granted to
tenant.

341. (1) When any person by reason of his receiving the rent of immovable property as agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver, or of his being agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under this Act, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed by this Act, or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it as the proprietor of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, on, but for his own improper act or default, might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the proprietor sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling a person to relief under this section shall lie on him.

(3) When any person has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the chairman may give him notice to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first money which shall come to his hands on behalf or for the use of the proprietor; and should he fail to comply with such notice he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

Power of
Chairman to
order to
pay in
instalments
if person is
not solvent.

342. Instead of recovering any such expenses as aforesaid in the manner provided under section 341, the chairman may, if he thinks fit, take an agreement from the person liable for the payment thereof, to pay the same in instalments of such amounts and at such intervals as will secure the payment of the whole amount due, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per centum per annum, within a period of not more than five years.

Payment of compensation, etc., by and to the municipality.

Power of
municipality
to pay compensation.

343. In any case not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, the chairman may, with the approval of the council, pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise by any municipal authority, officer or servant, of any of the powers vested in them by this Act or any other law, or by any rule, by-law, or regulation made under it.

Recovery of
sums due
to the
council.

344. All costs, damages, compensation, charges, fees (other than school fees), expenses, rents (not being rents for lands and buildings demised by the municipal council) contributions and other sums which under this Act or any other law or rules or by-laws made thereunder, or under any contract in respect of water supply, drainage or sewerage made in accordance with this Act, the rules or by-laws are due by any person to the council, may, if there is no special provision for their recovery contained in this Act, be demanded by bill as provided in the rules in schedule IV and recovered in the manner provided in those rules.

Limitation
the recovery
of sums.

345. No distress shall be made, no suit shall be instituted and no prosecution shall be commenced in respect of any sum due to the municipal council under this Act after the expiration of a period of three years from the date on which distress might first have been made, a suit might first have been instituted, or prosecution might first have been commenced, as the case may be, in respect of such sum.

Provision
for dealing
with
surplus
proceeds.

346. If any property, movable or immovable, is sold under the provisions of this Act, and if there is a surplus after the sum due to the municipal council and the costs have been deducted from the sale proceeds, such surplus shall, if the owner of the

properly sold claims it within six months from the date of the sale, be paid to him by the chairman, but if no such claim is preferred within such time, the said surplus shall be credited to the municipal fund, and no suit shall lie for the recovery of any sum so credited.

347. Have as provided in section 59, no person shall be tried for any offence against the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, or by-law made under it unless complaint is made by the police, or the chairman or by a person expressly authorised in this behalf by the council or the chairman within three months of the commission of the offence. But nothing herein shall affect the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the power of certain magistrates to take cognizance of offences upon information received or upon their own knowledge or suspicion.

Provided that failure to take out a licence, obtain permission or secure registration under this Act shall for the purposes of this section be deemed a continuing offence until the expiration of the period, if any, for which the licence, permission or registration is required and if no period is specified, complaint may be made at any time within twelve months from the commencement of the offence.

348. (1) In case any fine or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate under this Act or under any rule or by-law made under it, shall not be paid, the magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment subject to all the restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed in sections 64 to 70 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Any fine or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate by virtue of this Act shall on recovery be paid to the municipal council to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

349. If, on account of any act or omission, any person has been convicted of an offence against the provisions of this Act or against any rule or by-law made under it and by reason of such act or omission damage has been caused to any property owned by or vested in the municipal council, the said person shall pay compensation for such damage, notwithstanding any punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the said offence. In the event of dispute the amount of compensation payable by the said person shall be determined by the court before whom he was convicted of the said offence on application made to him for the purpose by the chairman not later than three months from the date of conviction; and in default of payment of the amount of compensation so determined, it shall be recovered under a warrant from the said court as if it were a fine inflicted by law on the person liable therefor.

Legal proceedings.

350. (1) No suit for damages or compensation shall be instituted against the municipal council, any municipal authority, officer or servant, or any person acting under the direction of the council, in respect of any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, or any rule, by-law, regulation, or order made under it until the expiration of one month after a notice has been delivered or left at the municipal office or at the place of abode of such officer, servant or person, stating the nature of action, the relief sought, and the name and the place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaintiff shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within six months after the date on which the cause of action arose or in case of a continuing injury or damage during such continuance or within six months after the ceasing thereof.

(3) If any person to whom any notice is given under sub-section (1) tenders amends to the plaintiff before the suit is instituted, and if the plaintiff does not recover in any such action more than the amount so tendered he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender by the person to whom such notice has been given, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs as from the date of tender.

(4) Where the defendant in any such suit is the chairman, a municipal officer or servant, payment of the sum, or any part of any sum payable by him in, or in consequence of, the suit whether in respect of costs, charges, expenses, compensation for damages or otherwise may be made, with the sanction of the council, from the municipal fund.

Provision
regarding
qualified
electors,
etc., of
electoral
districts
and
municipal
elections
of legal
status

351. The chairman may—

- (a) take, or withdraw from, proceedings against any person who commits—
 - (i) any offence against this Act, the rules, by-laws or regulations;
 - (ii) any offence which affects or is likely to affect any property or interest of the municipal council or the due administration of this Act;
 - (iii) any nuisance whatsoever;
- (b) compound any offence against this Act, the rules, by-laws or regulations which may by rules made by the Governor in Council be declared compoundable;
- (c) defend himself if sued or joined as a party in any proceeding in respect of the conduct of elections or in respect of the electoral roll;
- (d) with the approval of the council take, withdraw from or compromise proceedings for the recovery of expenses or compensation claimed to be due to the municipal council;
- (e) with the approval of the council withdraw or compromise any claim against any person in respect of a penalty payable under a contract entered into with such person by the chairman;
- (f) with the approval of the council, defend any suit or other legal proceeding brought against the municipal council or against any municipal authority, officer or servant, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in its or his official capacity;
- (g) with the approval of the council compromise any claim, suit or legal proceeding brought against the council or against any municipal authority, officer or servant, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done as aforesaid;
- (h) with the approval of the council, institute and prosecute any suit or withdraw from or compromise any suit or claim, which has been instituted or made in the name of the municipal council or of the chairman;
- (i) obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may from time to time think it necessary or expedient to obtain, or as he may be desired by the council to obtain, for any of the purposes mentioned in the foregoing clause of this section or for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vesting in or imposed upon any municipal authority or municipal officer or servant.

Authority to
suspend or
dismiss
officers and
servants

352. No suit shall be maintainable against any municipal chairman, officer or servant or any person acting under the direction of any municipal chairman, officer or servant, or of a magistrate, in respect of anything in good faith done under this Act or any other law or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it.

Liability of
chairman
and members
for loss,
waste or
misapplication

353. (1) The chairman and every councillor shall be liable for the loss, waste, or misapplication of any money or other property owned by or vested in the municipal council, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the council with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council or by the Secretary of State for India.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within three years after the date by which the cause of action arose.

Assessment,
etc., not to
be impeached

354. (1) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or by reason of any mistake (a) in respect of the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person, or (b) in the description of any property or thing, or (c) in respect of the amount assessed, demanded or charged: provided that the provisions of this Act have been, in substance and effect, complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall, for defect in form, be quashed or set aside by any Court of Justice.

(2) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages in respect of any assessment, or collection of money made under the authority of this Act: provided that the provisions of this Act have been, in substance and effect, complied with.

(3) No distress or sale under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any error, defect or want of form in the bill, notice, schedule, form, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto if the provisions of this Act, the rules and by-laws have in substance and effect been complied with.

Provided that every person aggrieved by any irregularity may recover satisfaction for any special damage sustained by him.

Police.

355. (1) It shall be the duty of every police officer—

(a) to communicate without delay to the proper municipal officer any information which he receives of the design to commit or of the commission of any offence under this Act or any rule, by-law or regulation made under it,

(b) to assist the chairman or any municipal officer or servant reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the chairman or in such municipal officer or servant under this Act or any such rule, by-law or regulation, and

(c) to assist any person employed in the collection of tolls in case of resistance to the lawful authority of such person; and for all such purposes he shall have the same power which he has in the exercise of his ordinary police duties.

(2) Any police officer who omits or refuses to perform any duty imposed on him by this Act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 10 or under section 44 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859.

356. (1) If any police officer sees any person committing an offence against any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or by-law made under it, he shall, if the name and address of such person are unknown to him and if the said person on demand declines to give his name and address or gives a name and address which such officer has reason to believe to be false, arrest such person.

(2) No person arrested under sub-section (1) shall be detained in custody—

(a) after his true name and address are ascertained, or

(b) without the order of a magistrate, for any longer time, not exceeding twenty-four hours from the hour of arrest, than is necessary for bringing him before a magistrate.

357. The Governor in Council may empower any municipal servant or any class of municipal servants to exercise the powers of a police officer for the purposes of this Act and of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1859.

Nuisances.

358. Every municipal officer or servant, every contractor or agent for the collection of any municipal tax, toll, fee, or other sum due to the municipal council and every person employed by any such contractor or agent for the collection of such tax, toll, fee or sum shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

359. No person shall obstruct or molest the council, the chairman, any councillor, or any person employed by the municipal council or any person with whom the chairman has entered into a contract on behalf of the council, in the performance of their duty or of anything which they are empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act or of any by-law, rule, regulation or order made under it.

360. No person shall remove any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the execution of any work authorized by this Act or by any by-law, rule or order made under it.

361. No person shall, without authority in that behalf, remove, destroy, deface, or otherwise obliterate any notice exhibited by, or under the orders of the council or the chairman.

362. No person shall, without authority in that behalf, remove earth, sand or other material or deposit any matter or make any encroachment, from, in or on any land vested in the municipal council, or river, estuary, canal, bank water or water-course (not being private property) or in any way obstruct the same.

Duty of police officers.

Power of police officers to arrest persons.

Extension of powers of police officers by municipal servants.

Application of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code to municipal officers, servants and agents.

Prohibition against obstruction of work required by law, regulation or order.

Prohibition against removal of marks.

Prohibition against removal, destruction or obliteration of notices.

Prohibition against removal of earth, sand or other material or deposit of matter or making of encroachment, from, in or on any land vested in the municipal council, or river, estuary, canal, bank water or water-course (not being private property) or in any way obstruct the same.

Local Government's power of delegation.

Exercise of
powers by
the Local
Government.

353. The Governor in Council may by notification authorise any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in him by this Act, except those mentioned in Chapters II and III and may in like manner withdraw such authority.

Transitional and transitional provisions.

Exercise of
powers by
the Local
Government.

354. All property, all rights of whatever kind, owned, enjoyed, or possessed by, and all interests of whatever kind owned by, or vested in or held in trust by, or for, a municipal council as constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said council shall pass to the council as constituted under this Act.

Exercise of
powers by
the Local
Government.

355. This Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor in Council may by notification direct:

Provided that the power to make or approve rules, by-laws and regulations may be exercised at any time after the publication of the assent of the Governor-General under section 81 of the Government of India Act, 1914, and that any election or appointment of chairman, or councillors under this Act or under the rules made under this Act may be held or made at any time after such publication, but no such election or appointment shall take effect until the commencement of the Act.

Exercise of
powers by
the Local
Government.

356. In their application to the term of office and the election and appointment of councillors and the chairman elected or appointed for the first time after the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be read subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The term of office of the chairman and of the councillors holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on such date or dates after the commencement of this Act as the Governor in Council shall determine and the Governor in Council shall make appointments and make arrangements for election to be made under this Act so that the newly elected and appointed councillors may come into office on the date fixed for the retirement of the former councillors and the chairman elected or appointed under this Act on the date fixed for the retirement of the chairman elected or appointed or ex officio under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and until they so come into office the chairman and the councillors appointed or elected or ex officio under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties respectively of the chairman and councillors under this Act; and

(b) so soon as may be after the constitution of the council under this Act, a meeting shall be held on a day and at a time fixed by the chairman, and if not held on that day, shall be held on some subsequent day fixed by the chairman—

(i) for ascertainment by lot (or if the Governor in Council so directs otherwise then by lot) of one-third the number of elective seats to be vacated at noon on the first day of November 1922 and of one-third more such seats to be vacated at noon on the first day of November 1923 and the councillors elected for the total number of seats so ascertained or the councillors elected in their places in casual vacancies shall hold office until the first day of November 1924 or the first day of November 1923 as the case may be and the remaining elected councillors shall continue in office until the first day of November 1923; and

(ii) for the election of a chairman by them amongst or whom this privilege has been conferred by the Governor in Council.

Exercise of
powers by
the Local
Government.

357. All arrears of taxes or other payments by way of composition for a tax or due for expenses or compensation or otherwise due to a municipal council at the time this Act comes into force may be recovered as though they had accrued under this Act.

SCHEDULE I
KNOWNTMENTS REPEALED.
(See Section 2.)

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Other title. (3)	Extent of repeal. (4)
1914	IV	The Western District Municipalities Act, 1914	The whole.
1915	XII	The Western District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1915.	Do.
1916	I	The Western District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1916.	Do.
1917	II	The Western District Municipalities Act, 1917	Do.
1918	9	The Western District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1918.	Do.
1919	III	The Western District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1919.	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
1924	VIII	The Western District Municipalities Act, 1924	In each of the suburbs as referred to in the Western District Municipalities Act, 1916.
1925	IV	The Western District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1925.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

LIST OF HILL STATIONS
(See Section 3 (10).)

Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.
Coonoor, the Nilgiri district.
Kotakkeel, Madam district.

SCHEDULE III.

RULES REGARDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Section 23.)

MODE OF TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS.

1. The municipal council shall provide an office and the council shall meet therein for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon each day and at such times as it may arrange and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the chairman.

2. The chairman shall, on the requisition in writing of not less than one-fourth of the members then on the council, convene a meeting of the council, provided that the requisition specifies the day when and the purpose for which the meeting is to be held, and is made at least six days previous to the day of such meeting.

3. Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting.

4. All meetings of the council shall be open to the public; provided that the presiding member may and at the request of the council shall in any particular case, for reasons to be recorded in the minute book kept under rule 5, direct that the public generally, or any particular person, shall withdraw.

5. All questions which may come before the council at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting at the meeting and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

6. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least six members or, if the number of members then on the council exceeds sixteen, at least one-third of that number.

7. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned, unless all the members present agree to wait longer.

8. No resolution of the council shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the council supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the constituted number of members.

9. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the council shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman or the member who presided at such meeting, or in his absence by some one of the members present thereat; and the said minutes shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open at the municipal office to the inspection of any person who pays any tax under this Act in the municipality.

10. Within three days of the date of the meeting, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Collector of the district wherein the municipality is situate, for publication at the cost of the municipal body, in the district gazette, in English and in a vernacular language of the district; provided that the chairman shall immediately submit to the said Collector any minute of dissent that may be forwarded to him within forty-eight hours of the meeting by any councillor.

11. The chairman shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the council and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the council may, by general or special order, determine. Copies shall be certified by the chairman as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1852, and copies so certified may be used to prove the records of the council in the same manner as they may, under sub-section (5) of section 76 of the said Act, be used to prove the proceedings of that body.

12. The proceedings of every committee appointed by the council shall be recorded in writing and submitted to the council.

13. The council may, by general or special resolution, deputise any councillor or committee of councillors to make any inquiry in connection with any matter covered by this Act for its decision, to inspect any municipal institution, work or property, to check-metre works or to monitor workmen, or to bring to its notice and to that of the chairman any neglect in the execution of municipal work, or any waste of municipal property.

SCHEDULE IV.

TAXATION AND FINANCE RULES.

PART I.—TAXATION RULES.

(See Section 124.)

Definition of tax.

1. In these rules "tax" includes payment due by way of composition for a tax.

Accounts and assessment in general.

2. Every municipal council which levies such taxes shall keep separate accounts of all moneys received and expended for any purpose connected with—

- (a) the water and drainage tax,
- (b) the lighting tax,
- (c) the railway tax.

3. (1) The chairman shall prepare and keep separate assessment books showing the persons and property liable to taxation under this Act.

(2) The assessment books shall be open at all reasonable times and without charge to inspection by any tax-payer or his authorized agent.

(3) The assessment books of the council shall be open without charge to inspection by any tax-payer on a day or days in each month to be fixed by the council.

(4) If at any time it appears to the council that any person or property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment books, it may

direct the chairman to amend the said books in such manner as it seems just; provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the council why the assessment books should not be amended as proposed.

(5) The council may, at any time for the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under sub-rule (4), appoint a committee consisting of the chairman and not more than two other members of the council to scrutinise the assessment books.

4. In the case of taxes payable by the chairman the original assessment shall be made by the revenue divisional officer and appeals shall lie to the council. If the revenue divisional officer is also chairman, the assessment shall be made by the council, and there shall be no appeal.

5. (1) The chairman shall give to every person making payment of a tax a receipt therefor signed by him, or by some person duly authorised by him to that behalf.

(2) Such receipt shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof,
- (b) the name of the person to whom it is granted,
- (c) the tax in respect of which the payment has been made,
- (d) the period for which payment has been made, and
- (e) the amount paid.

Assessment of the property tax.

6. The value of any land or building for purposes of the property tax and the amount of the tax shall be determined, save as provided in rule 4, by the chairman.

7. The chairman shall enter the assessed value of all lands and buildings determined by him and the tax payable thereon in assessment books to be kept for the purposes at the municipal office. Such books shall record the following particulars, in so far as they can be ascertained, with regard to each assessable item:—

- (a) the name of the owner;
- (b) the name of the occupier;
- (c) the designation if any of the item;
- (d) the name of the ward and street, if any, in which it is situated, and any society or other number which it bears;
- (e) the annual value or the area or the area and description, as the case may be; and
- (f) the amount of the tax payable.

8. The assessment books shall be completely revised by the chairman once in every five years and the chairman may amend them at any time by inserting therein, or rectifying therefrom, any property or by altering the amount of tax.

9. When assessment books have been for the first time prepared, and whenever they have undergone a general revision, the chairman shall, before the close of the year in which the said books have been prepared or revised, notify by *bill of rates*, and by a notice published in the district gazette that on a specified date, not being less than thirty days from the date of the issue of such notification, he will be prepared to consider *renewal petitions* presented to him within the said period of thirty days.

10. In every case not covered by rule 9 in which property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation is increased otherwise than under rule 3 or in consequence of a general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable, the chairman shall intimate by special notice to the owner or occupier of such property that he will be prepared to consider any revision petition which may be presented to him in respect of such assessment or increase within thirty days after the date of service of the said notice; and when the valuation is increased such notice shall state the grounds of the increase.

11. Any person may, at any time, not being less than thirty days before the end of a year, move the chairman by *renewal petition* to reduce the tax to which he is

liable for the forthcoming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment books.

12. When a revision petition is presented the chairman shall, unless the date upon which his petition will be considered has already been notified, intimate to the petitioner the date upon which his petition will be considered, and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorized agent and to represent his case.

13. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition the chairman shall inform the petitioner or his authorized agent either orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon, shall direct him to pay the amount fixed on revision within fifteen days, or, if the amount is not yet due, within fifteen days from the date on which it becomes due, and shall, if necessary, cause the assessment books to be corrected.

14. On the establishment of a municipality assessments shall have effect from the date on which they are entered in the assessment books.

15. When the chairman has amended the assessment books of his own motion, otherwise than in the course of a general revision, either under rule 8 or rule 13, or by direction of the council under rule 3 or rule 27, the amendment shall be deemed to have effect from the earliest date in which the circumstances justifying the amendment existed in the year to which the orders have reference; a general revision shall have effect from the first day of the year following that in which it, or any portion thereof, is made; and the first instalment of tax shall, save as provided in rule 13, be payable within thirty days from the said date or day; provided that when a building is first constructed or is reconstructed and the date of completion or reconstruction thereof, whichever happens first, falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied for that half-year.

Explanation.—A general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable is an amendment or revision within the meaning of this rule, and shall have effect from the date fixed for the enhancement.

Assessment of companies.

16. Companies shall be assessed by the chairman on the following scale:—

Paid-up capital.	Half-yearly tax.
A. More than ten lakhs of rupees	30.
B. More than five, but not more than ten lakhs of rupees	25.
C. More than three, but not more than five lakhs of rupees	20.
D. More than two, but not more than three lakhs of rupees	15.
E. More than one, but not more than two lakhs of rupees	10.
F. One lakh of rupees and less	5.

Provided that any company, the head office or a branch or principal office of which is not in the municipality and which shows that its gross income received in or from the municipality has not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation exceeded—

(a) Twenty-five thousand rupees, shall pay only	25.
(b) Fifteen thousand rupees, shall pay only	20.
(c) Five thousand rupees, shall pay only	10.

Assessment for profession tax.

17. Persons shall be classified by the chairman for the profession tax on a scale proceeding proportionately to the following maximum scale, or on the maximum scale, as the case may be, and the chairman may from time to time revise such classification.

Taxes payable according to profession, arts, trades and callings, in doing appointments or in receipt of persons or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits.

Half-yearly
assessment.

Rs. & p.

Class I.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of two thousand rupees or more a month 110 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 110 0

Class II.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of fifteen hundred rupees or more but less than two thousand rupees a month 80 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 80 0

Class III.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits of one thousand rupees or more but less than fifteen hundred rupees a month 60 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 50 0

Class IV.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of seven hundred and fifty rupees or more but less than one thousand rupees a month 30 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 20 0

Class V.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits of five hundred rupees or more but less than seven hundred and fifty rupees a month 17 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 17 0

Class VI.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of three hundred rupees or more but less than five hundred rupees a month 0 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 0 0

Use as persons exercising professions, art, trade and calling, holding appointments or in receipt of pensions or income from investments or money-lending or any source not as their houses and lands would—this municipal limits.

High-rate
municipal.

RE. A.

Class VII.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of two hundred pounds or more but less than three hundred pounds a month 6 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 6 0

Class VIII.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of one hundred pounds or more but less than two hundred pounds a month 2 6
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 2 6

Class IX.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits of fifty pounds or more but less than one hundred pounds a month 1 0
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 1 0

Class X.

- (1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits, of thirty pounds or more but less than fifty pounds a month 0 6
- (2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence 0 6
- (3) All house-keepers, lodging, boarding or eating or refreshment house-keepers and shop-keepers not assessed under any of the previous classes 0 6

18. A person shall be deemed to have exercised a profession, art, trade or calling or held an appointment for the period specified in section 95 if he principal office or place of employment is within the municipality and his connexion therewith has lasted for the specified number of days. In case of dispute the Governor in Council may decide in which of two or more municipalities the principal office or place of employment of any person lies, or may apportion the tax among such municipalities.

19. The chairman may classify all persons liable under rule 17, but not in receipt of a fixed salary or remuneration, or general considerations with reference to the nature and expected value of their business, the size and rental of residential and business premises, the quantity of articles dealt with, the number of persons employed and the income-tax paid to Government. The chairman shall not add for the amounts of any assessments, but any person may produce his accounts to show that the income derived by him from the exercise of his profession, art, trade or calling within the municipality falls below the lowest limit of salary entered at the head of the class in which the chairman has placed him and the chairman shall remove the assessment if satisfied that the person should be placed in a different class.

Maximum rates of tax on carriages and animals.

(See Section 92.)

20. (1) The tax on carriages and animals shall be levied at rates not exceeding the following:—

Tax on carriages and animals.	Half-yearly maximum. RS. A.
For every motor or steam vehicle with metal tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	100 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle with rubber tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	75 0
Additional charge for each trailer	25 0
For every motor or steam vehicle constructed to carry one ton or less than two tons	50 0
For every tramcar, motor bus or omnibus constructed to carry 10 or more persons	25 0
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons and more than 3 persons	25 0
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry 3 or less persons	20 0
For every four-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	15 0
For every two-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	5 0
For every motor tricycle and every motor tricycle with side-car	10 0
For every motor bicycle without side-car	5 0
For every other bicycle or tricycle	2 0
For every other carriage not being a child's perambulator or go-cart	3 0
For every elephant	12 0
For every camel	8 0
For every horse or mule not under twelve hands	6 0
For every horse or mule under twelve hands	2 0
For every bullock or bull	1 0
For every goat or buffalo	1 0
For every ass	0 5
For every dog	6 5
For every pig	0 5
For every goat	3 5

(2) If, within the half-year, a person replaces any carriage or animal by another carriage or animal falling under the same class in the table given in sub-rule (1), he shall not be liable to make any payment of tax in the same municipality and the amount of such payment shall be regulated by the aggregate number of days for which he has kept such carriages and animals during the half-year.

(3) The printed table referred to in section 102 may be in the following form:—

To the Chairman of the municipality of
I hereby certify that I have to my possession the carriages and animals set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, for the half-year ending the day of 19 .

Description of carriages and animals.	Half-yearly maximum. RS. A.
For every motor or steam vehicle with metal tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	100 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle with rubber tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	75 0
Additional charge for each trailer	25 0
For every motor or steam vehicle constructed to carry one ton or less than two tons	50 0
For every tramcar, motor bus or omnibus constructed to carry 10 or more persons	25 0

Description of carriages and animals.	Halfpenny fractions.	
	Rs.	As.
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons and more than 3 persons	25	0
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry 5 or less persons	20	0
For every four-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by man or water animals	20	0
For every two-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by man or water animals	5	0
For every motor tricycle and every motor bicycle with side-car ..	15	0
For every motor bicycle without side-car	10	0
For every other bicycle or tricycle	2	0
For every other carriage not being a child's perambulator or go-cart	5	0
For every elephant	12	0
For every camel	6	0
For every horse or mule not under twelve hands	6	0
For every horse or mule under twelve hands	2	0
For every bullock or bull	1	0
For every male buffalo	0	6
For every cow	0	6
For every dog	0	6
For every pig	0	6
For every goat	0	6

(Signature)
(Residence)

Date

Rates of tolls.

(See Section 119.)

(Subsection 2.)

21. (1) Tolls shall be levied at rates not exceeding the following:—

Tolls.	Rs. As.	
	Rs.	As.
On every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons	1	0
On every other motor or motor four-wheeled vehicle	2	0
On every motor tricycle or motor bicycle with side-car	0	6
On every motor bicycle without side-car	0	4
On every other bicycle or tricycle	0	3
On every other carriage	0	4
On every cart	0	3
On every horse, mule, ass, buffalo, bull or bullock	0	2
On every elephant	1	0
On every camel	0	6

(2) The payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in towing it.

(3) Tolls are leviable upon vehicles irrespective of the means of traction employed.

(4) Not more than a single payment of toll may be demanded in respect of any vehicle or animal during any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight; and on each payment being made a receipt in such form, as the council may prescribe, shall be granted by the toll-keeper.

Railway tax on pilgrims.

(See Section 116.)

22. The tax on railway passengers under section 116 shall be levied at their tickets at rates not exceeding those shown in the following table:—

	Single.		Return per passenger.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
For first-class tickets	4	3	2	3
For second-class	2	4	1	4
For third-class	1	2	0	12

Appeals.

23. No appeal shall lie to the council in respect of the assessment and imposition of taxes except against—

- (a) assessments made by the revenue divisional officer under rule 4;
- (b) the chairman's proceedings under rule 17;
- (c) the chairman's order under rule 13 upon a revision petition; and
- (d) the imposition by the chairman of any tax on any carriage, animal, or cart, or of the tax on servants.

24. The council may, of its own motion, or otherwise, amend, or modify any order passed by the chairman reducing or remitting a tax.

25. An appeal shall be made in writing and shall set forth succinctly and under distinct heads the grounds of objection to the decision or other proceedings appealed against.

26. No appeal to the council shall be heard—

- (a) unless it be presented at the municipal office—
- (i) within fifteen days from the service or sending of the notice or table referred to in sections 95 and 102; or
- (ii) within fifteen days from the date upon which the tax becomes payable under sections 95 or 102 or under rule 15; or
- (iii) within three days from the service of the notice referred to in section 105;

Provided that the council may admit an appeal within fifteen days after the time provided in this rule, if cause be shown to its satisfaction for not preferring it within the prescribed time; and

(b) unless (except when the chairman otherwise directs on the ground of poverty) the tax in respect of which the appeal is presented has been deposited at the municipal office on or before the day upon which the appeal is presented.

27. The assessment books maintained under rule 3 shall be corrected in accordance with any orders passed by the council on appeal; in the event of the amount of any tax being decreased or remitted by the council, the chairman shall grant a refund accordingly.

28. The assessment or demand of any tax, when no appeal is made, or when, before provided, and the adjudication of an appeal by the council, shall be final.

Collection of taxes.

(See Section 154.)

29. (1) When any tax in respect of which no notice or table has been served or sent or duration given, as provided in sections 95, 102 and 108 and in rule 13, is due from any person, the chairman shall serve upon such person a bill for the sum due before he proceeds to enforce the provisions of the next rule.

(2) Such bill shall be signed by the chairman and shall contain—

- (a) a statement of the period and a description of the occupation, property or thing for which the tax is charged; and
- (b) a notice of the liability incurred in default of payment.

30. (1) If the amount due on account of any tax is not paid within fifteen days from the service or sending of the notice, table or bill or the giving of the direction referred to in sections 95 and 102 and rules 13 and 29 or within three days from the service of the notice referred to in section 105, and if the person from whom the tax is due has not shown cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why it should not be paid, the chairman may recover by distress under his warrant and sale of the movable property of the defaulter, the amount due on account of the tax together with the warrant fee and the distress fee, and with such further sum as will satisfy the probable charges that will be incurred in connection with the detention and sale of the property so distrained.

Provided always that movable property described in the proviso to section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not be liable to distress.

(3) If for any reason the distrainment, or a sufficient distrainment, of the defaulter's property is impracticable, the chairman may prosecute the defaulter before a magistrate.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the council from suing in a civil court for any amount due to it under this Act.

(4) The warrant under subrule (1) shall be in the form contained in appendix A to these rules or in some similar form; and for each such warrant a fee of two annas shall be leviable.

(5) Under a special order in writing of the chairman any officer charged with execution of a warrant of distress may, between sunrise and sunset, break open any door or window of building in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such building contains property which is liable to seizure, and if, after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of any apartment appropriated to women, until he has given three hours' notice of his intention and has given such women an opportunity to withdraw.

31. (1) The officer charged with the execution of a warrant shall, before making the distrainment, demand payment of the tax due and the warrant fee. If the tax and fee are paid no distress shall be made, but if not, the officer shall—

(a) seize such movable property of the defaulter as he may think necessary;

(b) make an inventory of the property seized; and

(c) give to the person in possession of the property seized at the time of seizure a copy of the inventory and the notice of sale in the form in appendix B to these rules or in some similar form.

(2) The distress shall not be extensive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate in value to the sum due by the defaulter, together with all expenses incidental to the warrant, distrainment, detention and sale.

32. (1) If the amount due by the defaulter on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distrainment fee and the expenses incidental to the detention of the property are not paid within the period of seven days mentioned in the notice given under rule 31 and if the distrainment warrant is not executed by the chairman, the property seized or a sufficient portion thereof shall be sold by public auction under the orders of the chairman, who shall apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and the distrainment fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, and shall return to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure any property or sum which may remain after the sale and the application of the proceeds thereof as aforesaid. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient for the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distrainment fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, the chairman may again proceed under rule 30 in respect of the sum remaining unpaid.

(2) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, the chairman may sell it at any time before the expiry of the said period of seven days, where the amount due is not so paid.

(3) The chairman shall consider any objection to the distrainment of any property which are made within the said period of seven days and may postpone the sale pending investigation thereof. If the chairman decides that the property distrained was not liable to distrainment, he shall return it, or, if it has already been sold, the proceeds of the sale to the person appearing to be entitled thereto and may again proceed under rule 30; and all fees and expenses connected with the first distrainment and sale shall be recoverable from the defaulter if it shall appear to the chairman that he wilfully permitted the distrainment of the property which to his knowledge was not liable to distrainment.

33. (1) Distrainment fees shall be payable at such rates not exceeding those mentioned in appendix C to these rules as may be, from time to time, determined by the council.

(2) Such fees shall not be held to include the expenses incidental to the detention of any property distrained under this Act.

34. The property of a person in default under rule 30 may be distrained wherever it may be found within the municipality.

35. If the tax due on account of any building or land remains unpaid at the end of the period mentioned in rule 30, the chairman may, if the tax has not remained unpaid for more than twelve months, require the occupier for the time being of such building or land to pay the amount within a specified period; and if the occupier fails to comply with this requisition, the chairman may distrain and sell any moveable property found on the premises, and the provisions of the foregoing rules shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to all distresses and sales effected under this rule; provided that no occupier shall be liable to prosecution or to a civil suit in respect of any sum recoverable from him under this rule, unless he has wilfully prevented distress or a sufficient distress.

36. Every person who is prosecuted under rule 30 shall be liable, on proof to the satisfaction of the magistrates that he wilfully omitted to pay the amount due by him or that he wilfully prevented distress or a sufficient distress, to pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount which may be due by him on account of—

- (a) the tax and the warrant fee, if any, and
- (b) if distress has taken place, the distress fee and the expenses incidental to the distress and sale, if any, of the property distrained; and he shall also pay the said amount and the costs of the prosecution.

(c) Neither the chairman nor any municipal officer or servant shall directly or indirectly purchase any property at any such sale.

PART II.—FINANCE RULES.

(See Section 124.)

Authorized objects of expenditure.

37. The purposes to which the municipal fund may be applied include all objects expressly declared obligatory or discretionary by laws or rules, and in general everything necessary for, or conducive to the safety, health, convenience or education of the inhabitants or to the amenities of the municipality and every thing incidental to the administration; and the fund shall be applicable thereto within the municipality subject to these rules and such further rules or special orders as the Governor in Council may prescribe or issue; and shall be applicable thereto without the municipality if the expenditure is authorized by the Act, or specially sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

38. The objects of expenditure connected with the public safety include the following:—

- (a) the lighting of public streets and the provision, purchase, exhibition and maintenance of electric, gas or other undertakings for lighting public and private streets, places and buildings;
- (b) extinction of fires;
- (c) control, supervision or removal of dangerous places, buildings, trades and practices;
- (d) regulation of traffic;
- (e) prevention and removal of obstructions in public streets or places;
- (f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity.

39. The objects of expenditure connected with the public health include the following:—

- (a) the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and temporary places of reception within the municipality or without the municipality for the treatment of infectious diseases occurring in the municipality; building hospitals and dispensaries and places of reception for the sick in general; contributing towards hospitals, dispensaries or places of reception provided by the Governor in Council; contracting for the use of a hospital or part of a hospital, dispensary or place of reception; combining with any other local authority or with the Governor in Council to provide a common hospital, dispensary or place of reception; sending indigent inhabitants of the municipality to institutions outside

the municipality for treatment; the training of medical practitioners, medical schoolmasters, midwives, nurses, health officers, sanitary inspectors and analysts; the provision of nurses for attendance on patients suffering from infectious diseases at the houses of such persons; vaccination and the training and supervision of vaccinators and the provision of lymph; the registration of births, deaths and marriages; the enforcement of the regulations of the municipality and other measures of a like nature;

(B) the construction and maintenance of lavatis anywhere;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance, supervision and control of public markets and slaughter-houses; of latrines; of sewage farms and all works for the removal or disposal of sewage; of water-works, drinking fountains, tanks and wells; of wash-houses and daisy-houses; of parks, squares and gardens; the reclamation of unhealthy localities; and other sanitary measures of a like nature;

(d) the cleansing and watering of streets and drains; scavenging; the removal of excessive or noxious vegetation; the abatement of all nuisances;

(e) the regulation and control of offensive or dangerous trades, of unhealthy buildings or localities, and of burial and burning grounds and cemeteries; the provision of sites for and the closing of burial and burning grounds; the provision of new sites for offensive and dangerous trades and of special locations for factories; the acquisition of congested areas and the provision of new sites, whether within or without municipal limits, to relieve congestion or to provide for the growth of population; improvement and reclamation of land, planning, surveying and control of town-extension, whether within or without municipal limits, redistribution of sites in such extensions and all measures of a like nature.

40. The objects of expenditure connected with the public use, convenience, education and recreation include—

(a) the construction, maintenance, diversion and improvement of streets, bridges, footways, culverts and the like and the acquisition of the land necessary for the buildings to form or improve streets; the regulation of building; the construction of model dwellings and the encouragement of co-operative building societies by loans, grants of land, or prizes; the removal of projections and encroachments; the paving of streets; the numbering of houses; the planting and preservation of trees in public streets and places; the maintenance of public monuments;

(b) subject to rules 47 to 52, the establishment and maintenance of schools, the construction and maintenance of schoolhouses, public libraries and reading-rooms, museums, art-galleries, gymnasia or any other institutions connected with the diffusion of mental or physical culture or technical instruction or the training of teachers;

(c) the holding of industrial exhibitions or fairs;

(d) the construction, maintenance and adornment of public halls and theatres; the acquisition and maintenance of recreation grounds, playing-fields and promenades;

(e) subject to all provisions of law, the construction, maintenance and purchase or exploitation of tramways and other transport services (railways not included), of telephone systems, gross farms, dairies, public bakeries and other industrial concerns of public utility either within or without the municipal limits and whether or not in combination with other authorities or persons, and subscription to debenture loans of any such concerns;

(f) the employment of veterinary officers, the prevention of diseases of animals, the provision of places for the treatment of sick animals, and the prevention of cruelty to animals;

(g) the construction and maintenance of rest-houses, choultrys, poor-houses, pounds and other works of public utility;

(h) the provision and maintenance or holding of zoological and horticultural gardens and exhibitions;

(i) the provision of standard weights, scales and measures and public weighing places;

(j) the provision and maintenance of public baths and bathing-places;

(k) the provision of music for the people;

(i) the provision and maintenance of public clocks and clock-towers or a time gun;

(m) the organization and maintenance of health associations;

(n) the organization and maintenance of associations for the prevention of juvenile smoking and cruelty to children.

41. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the council may—

(a) upon any of the public streets in the town or upon any land in or without the town which is vested in the council, construct or maintain any railway which may appear to be essential to be useful or necessary for the removal of rubbish and offensive matter or for any of the other purposes of this Act,

(b) use and employ upon any such railway locomotive engines or other motive power and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

(c) carry and convey passengers and goods upon any such railway,

(d) make such reasonable charges in respect of such passengers or goods as the council may determine to time determine,

(e) from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the construction, maintenance and working of any such railway in or without the town,

(f) from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the passage over any such railway of locomotive engines or other motive power, carriages and wagons belonging to or controlled by such person upon the payment of such tolls or rent, and under such conditions and restrictions, as may be mutually agreed upon, and

(g) lease any such railway to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Note.—The term "railways" in this rule does not include "travellers."

42. The objects of expenditure incidental to the administration include:—

(a) the provision and maintenance of a principal municipal office and record room and of other offices with the cost of appointments and fittings and salaries;

(b) salaries, allowances, gratuities, pensionary contributions and provident fund contributions, gratuities, and pensions of, and the cost or hire of vehicles for, the municipal officers and servants; study leave allowances of professional officers and subordinates; sending municipal servants to the Pasteur Institute, Goulburn, for treatment;

(c) stationery, printing and all office and advertising expenses;

(d) legal expenses;

(e) the expenses of holding elections;

(f) the provision and maintenance of municipal workshops;

(g) municipal surveys, the preparation of maps of the municipality and the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights to immovable property.

Obligatory expenditures.

43. Expenditure on the following objects is obligatory subject to special directions that the Governor in Council may issue in respect of any municipality by notification:—

(a) the principal municipal office and record-room;

(b) maintenance of public property and monuments vested in the municipality;

(c) maintenance of property owned by the municipality;

(d) salaries and pensionary and provident fund contributions, gratuities, and pensions of the municipal officers and servants according to the conditions on which such persons entered the municipal service;

(e) scavenging;

(f) lighting the public streets;

(g) burial and burning-grounds where no sufficient number is provided by other agency;

(h) medical relief to the extent laid down in rules 44, 45 and 46;

(i) diffusion of education to the extent laid down in rules 47 to 51

(j) registration of births and deaths;

- (4) vaccination;
- (5) provision of slaughter-houses;
- (6) payment of interest on and amortization of debt (if any);
- (7) all other objects declared obligatory by law or rule.

Obligatory medical expenditures.

44. (1) The council shall provide and maintain either from endowments or from the municipal fund or by grants-in-aid therefrom, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, a hospital or dispensary where the sick poor of the municipality shall be entitled to receive medical and surgical advice and treatment free of charge; and the council shall provide and maintain more than one such hospital or dispensary if the Governor in Council directs it to do so:

Provided that the Governor in Council shall not so direct until the council shall have had an opportunity of submitting its views on the subject to the Governor in Council:

Provided further that the council shall not be bound to provide or maintain any such hospital or dispensary when, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, sufficient provision has otherwise been made for the treatment, free of charge, of the sick poor of the municipality.

(2) Any inhabitant of the municipality, who is not a fit object of public charity, may, subject to such regulations as the council, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time frame, obtain medical or surgical advice and treatment from any hospital or dispensary maintained by the council from endowments or from the municipal fund; provided that any charges incurred by the council in the medical or surgical relief of persons other than the sick poor of the municipality or those unable to pay a medical attendant shall be reimbursed by such persons.

(3) The council may also permit the treatment in the hospital or dispensaries maintained by it from endowments or from the municipal fund of any person not resident in the municipality.

45. The council shall provide every hospital or dispensary provided or maintained by it with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances on a scale approved by the Governor in Council, and when, in the opinion of the council, provision for in-patients may be necessary, it shall also provide a sufficient number of beds, bedding, clothing, furniture and diet for such in-patients.

46. The council shall employ a medical officer for any hospital or dispensary maintained by it from endowments or from the municipal fund.

Obligatory educational expenditures.

47. The council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, make provision for the instruction in schools of all children of school-going age resident within the limits of the municipality, for whose instruction provision shall not otherwise have been made.

48. The council may provide instruction—

- (i) either by schools maintained wholly from the municipal fund; or
- (ii) by means of grants-in-aid to private schools from the said fund in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council; or
- (iii) by contributing towards the cost of Government schools; or
- (iv) by more than one of such means.

49. The council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, maintain either wholly from the municipal fund, or by grants-in-aid therefrom, elementary schools in which education may be wholly or partly free for any class of the inhabitants whom, in the opinion of the council, is by reason of poverty unable to pay the fees leviable in schools maintained by the council whether wholly from the municipal fund or by grants-in-aid therefrom.

50. (1) If at any time it seems advisable to the Governor in Council that a grant-in-aid should be made to any school maintained solely for the instruction of the children of any particular class of the inhabitants of any municipality he may direct the municipal council to make such grant to such school; and the council shall make it accordingly; provided that the Governor in Council shall not so direct until the council shall have had an opportunity of submitting its views on the subject to the Governor in Council.

(2) The instruction to be provided by the council shall be of such standards as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

51. (1) The council shall levy in every school maintained by it weekly from the municipal fund fees in accordance with such rates as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council; provided that if the council is satisfied that the parent or guardian of any child, resident in the municipality, is by reason of poverty unable to pay for the elementary education of such child it may remit the whole or part of the fees, but it shall not compel the parent or guardian of such child to send such child, in consideration of the said relief, to any particular municipal school.

(2) The proceeds of all fees levied by the council as aforesaid shall be expended by the council for the provision of instruction by means of schools.

Discretionary educational expenditure.

52. The council may also provide wholly from the municipal fund, or by means of grant-in-aid therefrom,

(i) for the inspection of schools maintained by it, whether wholly from the municipal fund or by grant-in-aid therefrom;

(ii) for the training of teachers for schools aided or maintained from the municipal fund;

(iii) for the instruction and training of persons for the practice of medicine, or of vaccination, or of any technical or industrial calling; and

(iv) for the maintenance of public libraries, reading-rooms, gymnasia or any other institutions connected with the diffusion of education, which may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Extraordinary expenditure.

53. A municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council,

(1) contribute towards the expenses of any public exhibition, ceremony or entertainment in the municipality;

(2) defray the cost of the preparation and prosecution of addresses to persons of distinction visiting the municipality;

(3) contribute to any charitable fund or to a fund for the defence of the municipality, India or the Empire or to the funds of any institution for the relief of the poor or for the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons or for the investigation of the causes of disease;

(4) pay a conveyance allowance to the chairman or vice-chairman;

(5) pay the expenses of the chairman, members of the council and municipal officers and servants travelling on municipal business; and (6) any other extraordinary charges.

Receipts and payments.

54. All moneys received by the council shall be lodged in the nearest Government treasury or, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in a bank;

Provided that the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council invest any sums not required for immediate use either in a Government savings bank or in Government securities, or in any other security which may be approved by the Governor in Council.

55. (1) All orders or cheques against the municipal fund shall be signed by the chairman, or the vice-chairman or in the absence of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, by any two members of the council, duly authorized in this behalf by the chairman. The council may also empower any of its officers to sign orders or cheques for the payment of salary, travelling or other allowances becoming due to

them for service under the council. The treasury or bank in which the fund is lodged shall, as far as the funds to the credit of the council admit, pay all orders or cheques against the fund which are so signed.

(3) If the council shall have given previous authority in writing such treasury or bank may at once pay out of the municipal fund without such order or cheque any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the council.

Audit, surcharge and disallowance.

56. The chairman shall submit all accounts to auditors as required by them.

57. The auditors may—

(a) by summonses in writing require the production of any document, the perusal or examination of which they believe necessary for the elucidation of the accounts;

(b) by summonses in writing require any person having the custody or control of any such document or accountable for it to appear in person before them;

(c) require any person so appearing to make and sign a declaration with respect to such document or to answer any questions or to prepare and furnish any statement relating thereto.

58. The auditors shall—

(a) report to the council any material impropriety or irregularity which they may observe in the expenditure, or in the recovery of moneys due to the council or in the municipal accounts;

(b) furnish to the council such information as it may require concerning the progress of their audit;

(c) report to the council any loss or waste of money or other property owned by or vested in the council caused by neglect or misconduct, with the names of persons, directly or indirectly responsible for such loss or waste; and

(d) submit to the council a final statement of the audit and a duplicate copy thereof to the Governor in Council within a period of three months from the end of the financial year, or within such other period as the Governor in Council may signify.

59. The chairman shall forthwith remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditors and report the same to the council.

60. (1) The auditors shall disallow every item contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making, or authorising the making of, the illegal payment; and shall charge against any person responsible therefor, the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person or of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought into account by that person and shall, in every such case, certify the amount due from such person.

(2) The auditors shall state in writing the reasons for their decision in respect of every disallowance, surcharge or allowance and furnish a copy thereof to the person against whom it is made.

61. Any person aggrieved by disallowance, surcharge or charge made may, within fourteen days after he has received or been served with the decision of the auditor, apply to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction to set aside such disallowance, surcharge or charge and the court, after taking such evidence as is necessary, may confirm, modify or rescind such disallowance, surcharge or charge with such orders as to costs as it may think proper in the circumstances; or in lieu of such application any person so aggrieved may appeal to the Governor in Council who shall pass such orders as he thinks fit.

62. Every sum certified to be due from any person by auditors under this Act shall be paid by such person to the chairman within 14 days after the intimation to him of the decision of the auditors unless within that time such person has appealed to the court or to the Governor in Council against the decision; and such sum if not so paid, or such sum as the court or the Governor in Council shall decide to be due shall be recoverable on an application made by the chairman to the court in the same way as an amount decreed by the court.

ARREST A.
Distress Warrant.

Warrant No. _____
To _____

See _____

(Name of officer charged with execution of warrant.)

Whereas _____ of _____ has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rs. _____ due for the tax or taxes noted above for the ending _____ although the said sum has been duly demanded from the said _____ and fifteen days have elapsed since such demand was made; This is to command you to demand the said sum of Rs. _____ together with seven pence for warrant fee, taking payment of which you are to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____ (or as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to), to the amount of the said sum of Rs. _____ together with Rs. _____ for warrant fee and distress fee taking together a sum of Rs. _____ A. P. and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distress; and if within seven days next after such distress, the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels under orders to be hereafter issued by me, and to send to the municipal office the sub-proceeds of the distress property, out of which the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees (viz., Rs. _____ A. P. and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, will be deducted and credited to the municipal fund, and the surplus, if any, returned to the owner of the articles distrained. If sufficient distress cannot be found at the goods and chattels of the said _____ you are to certify the same to me together with this warrant.

(Three days to give of tax on account.)

WITNESSETH

Doth _____

19 _____

(Signature of the Chairman.)

ARREST B.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of _____ rupees due for the taxes mentioned in the margin for the _____ and that unless you pay into the office of the municipality of _____ the amount due together with the warrant-fee, the distress fee and the cost of taking and keeping the goods and chattels, within seven days from the day of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold on the _____ day of _____ at the municipal office or at such other place as the Chairman may direct, and that the goods and chattels may be sold at any previous date, if they are liable to speedy and material decay.

(Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.)

Doth _____

19 _____

ARREST C.

Table of Fees payable on Distress.

Sum distrained for.		Fees.	
		Rs.	P.
Under 5 rupees	.. .. .	0	4 0
5 and under 10 rupees	.. .. .	0	8 0
10 " 15 "	.. .. .	1	0 0
15 " 20 "	.. .. .	1	5 0
20 " 25 "	.. .. .	2	0 0
25 " 30 "	.. .. .	2	5 0
30 " 35 "	.. .. .	3	0 0
35 " 40 "	.. .. .	3	5 0
40 " 45 "	.. .. .	4	0 0
45 " 50 "	.. .. .	4	5 0
50 " 55 "	.. .. .	5	0 0
55 " 60 "	.. .. .	5	5 0
60 " 65 "	.. .. .	6	0 0
65 " 70 "	.. .. .	6	5 0
70 " 75 "	.. .. .	7	0 0
75 " 80 "	.. .. .	7	5 0
80 " 85 "	.. .. .	8	0 0
85 " 90 "	.. .. .	8	5 0
90 " 95 "	.. .. .	9	0 0
95 " 100 "	.. .. .	9	5 0
100 and above 100	.. .. .	10	0 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when goods are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case these amounts must be paid daily for each man.

SCHEDULE V.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PREMISES MAY NOT BE USED WITHOUT
A LICENCE UNDER SECTION 249.

(See section 249.)

- (a) washing soiled clothes and keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them, and washed clothes;
- (b) boiling paddy, or campher;
- (c) melting tallow or sulphur;
- (d) storing or wharves dealing with manure, efflu, blood, bones, rags, hides, fish, horns or skins;
- (e) washing or drying wool or hair;
- (f) making fish-oil;
- (g) making soap, dyeing, boiling or pressing oil, making bricks, tiles, pottery or lime;
- (h) manufacturing or distilling sage; manufacturing artificial manure;
- (i) manufacturing gunpowder or fire-works;
- (j) keeping a public bathing-place, choultry or other rest-house for travellers (other than a choultry or rest-house maintained by the Government or a local authority), a hotel, restaurant, eating-house, coffee house, boarding house or lodging-house (other than a students' hostel under public or recognised control);
- (k) keeping together twenty or more sheep or goats or ten or more pigs or head of cattle;
- (l) preparing flour or articles made of flour for human consumption or sweet-meats;
- (m) manufacturing ice or mineral waters;
- (n) selling or storing timber, firewood, thatching materials, hay, grass, straw, fish, coal or charcoal;
- (o) selling goats or jaggery whole-sale or storing grain or jaggery for the whole-sale trade;
- (p) manufacturing jaggery or sugar-candy;
- (q) in general storing any explosives or combustible material, manufacturing anything from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, using for any industrial purpose any fuel or machinery or doing in the course of any industrial process anything which is likely to be dangerous to human life or health or property.

Provided that no licence shall be required for the storage of timber, firewood, thatching materials, hay, grass, straw, fish, or coal or for boiling paddy for private use;

SCHEDULE VI.

LIST OF DANGEROUS DISEASES.

(See section 251.)

Anthrax.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.
Cholera.	Glanders.	Tuberculosis.
Diphtheria.	Leprosy.	Typhoid fever.
	Plague.	

Ordinary negatives—no!

[illegible]

Delivery: next-business-day.

Section or rule	Paraphrase or short title	Subject	Fine which may be imposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
290	(1)	Refusal to submit to or refusal to submit without previous dis- tinction, etc.	Two hundred rems.
296	(1)	Failure to give place of public entertainment	Do
300	(1)	Refusal to submit child to school	Five rems.
300	(1)	Refusal to give information of residence	Do
302	(1)	Failure to give a receipt of which thirty days of limitation for action may be taken	One hundred rems.
302	(2)	Refusal to produce licence or receipt	Two rems.
302	(3)	Refusal to receive to give information to parent or to comply with provisions of law	Five rems. for each day
303	(1)	Obstruction or removal of receipted receipt, etc.	Five rems.
303	(2)	Failure to mark and up for inspection, etc.	Do
303	(3)	Refusal, etc., as herein authorized by an order under of the court	Do
303	(4)	Obstruction of receipt of receipt, etc. or other receipt from hand used in the receipt to deposit of receipt or obstruction, etc. or any, receipt, etc.	Twenty rems.
303	(5)	Failure to keep receipts by a person to whom, given receipts as proof of receipt	Five rems.

SCHEMULE VIII

PUNALTIES FOR CONTINUING BREACHES

(See Section 212.7)

[illegible]

Penalties for stationing boatsmen—cont.

Section or rule.	Schedule, law or statute.	Subject.	Penalty fine which may be imposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
104	..	Carrying on with trade without license or authority to transact ..	Five rupees.
105	..	Opening or keeping open public market without license or authority to transact ..	One hundred rupees.
106	..	Sale or exposure for sale of article or article in unlicensed private market.	Twenty rupees.
107	..	Carrying on business, sub-contractor or pedlar's trade without license, etc.	Ten rupees.
108	..	Failure to obey regulation in relation to distasteful buildings or articles.	Do.
Rule 27 of Rules 1901 IV.	..	Failure to obey regulation by soldiers to attend, give evidence or produce document.	Twenty-five rupees.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st April 1921.

PRESENT:

- The Hon'ble the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RAYTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
- The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN AVARU, M.S.M., M.L.A.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMSON, J.C.S.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. ELLIS, J.C.S.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. COX.
- The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. STEWART, C.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. CHURCH.
- The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HENRI.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. LINGANATHAN.
- The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LANGE.
- The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI AVARU, J.C.S.
- The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. VENKATASWAMY GUPTA, J.C.S.
- The Hon'ble the Hon. K. M. MACRAE, C.B.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO.
- The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATY PANTULU.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAN RAO NAYUDU GUPTA.
- The Hon'ble Mr. P. SITA RAO.
- The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARAYANA AVARU.
- The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAO, Raja Nambili of Kollegal.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN AVARU.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. SIVAKUMARAN PILLAI AVARU.
- The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHAPATI SONTA Rao Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATY RAO.
- The Hon'ble Khos Sahib HAN AHMED-ULLAH HAN QAMU SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble YAKUB HANUM SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAHIR MANSURAHAN SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. ROSE.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMSON.
- The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDASWAMY PILLAI.
- The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAO.
- The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. CHENNA ACHARYAN AVARU.
- The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. REDDAN.
- The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MURPHY, J.C.S.
- The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur N. MOHAMMAD ULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. MUTHAYYA CHRISTIAN AVARU.
- The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NARAYANAN GUPTA GUPTA.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SONTA Rao AVARU.

(The Vice-President; Raja of Pithapuram; [1st APRIL 1920.
Mr. Venkatapilla Raja.]

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyulu presided.

The Vice-President:—"The Council will now consider the consideration of the budget for 1920-21."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—"I beg to submit that we, members, have been feeling that great injustice is being done to us and that our interests are not being properly safeguarded. When the Finance Committee was appointed, not a single member was put on it. Our attitude towards the Revenue has all along been favourable to the scheme. As a matter of fact, when the Viceroy and the Secretary of State came Madras we, the members of the Presidency, submitted a memorial in which we said that we were against entristrophes schemes and at the same time we wanted Madras on a large scale. As far as those two points go, I am sure the Government are at one with us. In fact, I may say that the Mortgage-Entristment Revenue proposals were in accordance with our demands."

"The next point I wish to refer to is the proposed representation of our community in the Madras Council. We are thankful to the Executive the Governor for having raised the number of seats from 4 to 5 but I venture to submit, Sir, that it is far from adequate. Our status is over more than one-fifth of the area of the whole Presidency. The Government have kindly consented to give the people greater power than they are at present enjoying and it is but right that our community should be given its proper and legitimate share."

"Another matter which I should like to refer to is that land is at present very heavily burdened with taxation. To go on increasing that as, I beg to submit, badly so. In the Elementary Education Bill I find that land is more heavily taxed than other interests. It is but right that when the whole population is to be benefited by the measure the whole population should bear the burden and it is not fair that only land should be taxed."

"The next subject I should like to deal with is the question of the elevation of the depressed classes. We are thankful to the Executive the Governor for having kindly requested the Hon'ble Mr. Raja to the Council and we appreciate all the good work that is being done by the Government in the interests of these very unfortunate people. But, I venture to say that, they are not going far enough. Some people talk of riots, of course by the orthodox section of the Hindu community. Well, Sir, when they talk of riots by the orthodox people, why do they not also talk of riots by the people who have been steadily suffering? I do not mean to say that the depressed classes want to do it. But there is that consideration which will have to be kept in mind. They are subjects of the great British Empire which has high and noble traditions. They must be allowed to enjoy the rights which are the natural rights of every human being. The consideration that ought to weigh with the Government is whether their claims are based on justice. I venture to say that they are absolutely in the right as they claim the privileges which ought to be enjoyed by any human being."

"Now I come to the question of labour. I think that it is time that the labouring classes have a representative in the Council to give expression to their views and to give vent to their grievances. There are several questions which will have to be considered by the Government the most important of which will I think be the fixing of the minimum wages."

"Another subject, Sir, I should like to refer to is the position of women. In the Act recently passed—The Madras Municipality Amendment to allow women to sit in the Council, was known as, I consider it a very great gift. Our women can sit in the Legislative Council, and they are certainly fit to serve as all the local bodies. Their advice would be, I venture to submit, in several cases much more valuable than the advice which we men could ever give."

"Our women, as I think, is no way behind those of any country in the world. We are proud of our women and they should be given all the privileges they wish to have."

"The last point I wish to refer to is about the Agricultural Department. It is a well known fact that that department has been doing excellent work. In particular I refer to the research work. I remember, that was being done by my friend Mr. Brown. He was doing very good work and I understood that as the department was in certain respects very disorganised his work had to be stopped. I request the Government to take this matter into early consideration and to see that all the details are very speedily remedied."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. VENKATAPILLA RAJA:—"The President, I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Tothman for the kind expression of the budget. I am feeling in my duty if I do not express our grateful thanks for the kindly tone of his remarks in the budget and his consideration in making the advice of the Council and we will cheerfully co-operate with him in setting the grave issues that are confronting us. I say at the same time glad to be reassured on the part of the Government in our entrapment criticism from a layman's point of view. I take the opinion of you and all that the Government are the friends of honest commonwealth and confirm the representation of the taxpayers and hence all of us as a duty to the country to safeguard the interest of the masses who are proverbially poor and whose savings income per head is only Rs. 90 per annum. Let us examine the figures of the budget in detail. The Finance Minister reminds that only fifteen years ago our budget stood at four crores and now we are budgeting for an expenditure 114 crores and if the recommendations of some of our friends are accepted it would be about 12 crores, i.e., we increased it by 300 per cent. We have the closing balance of 319 lakhs last year which we have managed to reduce it to 648 lakhs whereas Bombay has left the closing balance at 350 lakhs, Bengal 514, United Provinces 74, Punjab 185, Burma 80, Sikkim and Orissa 81, Central Provinces 37 and Assam the smallest amount 42 lakhs."

1st April 1920.]

(Mr. Panthapati Raju.)

"The only reason for this unexaggerated preference as to expenditure with a deficit of 2 crores is that in the year 1921-22 the possible revenue of the province would be 14 crores instead of 9 and odd. As Mr. Henry Higgins points out that with the increasing incidence of Government to absorb a larger share of the national resources, the study of Government expenditure becomes ever more important. After giving due consideration for the changed economic conditions whether and when of the next one-hundredth cannot be brought about should be our aim. Even in 1916-17 our total revenue expenditure stood at 122½ lakhs now increased to 201½ lakhs—an increase of about 79 lakhs while Bombay would be followed with 62 while other provinces are moderate in their proposals, Bengal with 16, United Provinces only one lakh and thirty thousand, Punjab 15, Bombay 26, Orissa and Oudh 4, Central Provinces 7, and Assam 1. Thus you see the largest increase came in Madras with 83½ lakhs over the revised figure, Bombay 45 and United Provinces 22½. In Madras we have provided for the service of pay of Provincial Civil Service Rs. 1,13,200 and subordinate services 544 lakhs. The Finance Minister has told us that the Salaries Bill of subordinate services was 219 in 1915-16 against 288 lakhs proposed now together with what was given as grant compensation allowance in 1905. In 1908 we had an increase of 11 lakhs was given so that the total increase in two years is 90 lakhs, i.e., 35 per cent, on the average 4 per cent every year. During the last period my from 1912-13 to 1917-18 there was not such fluctuation in grant for one long quarter less 8 more though there was sudden increase of 50 lakhs by 25 per cent between 1918-19. I do not know whether Madras is the only underdeveloped province for this abnormal price, but I believe the condition is about the same everywhere. I notice that in Bombay they have provided for the revision of pay of Deputy Collector 1-83 lakhs, Magistrates and Subjudges 1-92 lakhs and subordinate establishment 29 lakhs. In Bengal about 2½ for subordinate Deputy Collector in circle affairs, in Burma revision of pay of establishment is only 1 lakh and small increase in the Punjab and Behar and Orissa was allowed when compared with our substantial proposals. I do not have to say upon any proposal for temporary allowance to be given to the deserving officials for I myself suggested the same in a modified form when it was referred for my opinion. I always think upon having national or Government economy, i.e., wise administration of country's resources for I know that at times great expense may be an essential part of true economy. I always stand for gradual advancement of economy wherever necessary and practicable economy, advancement and reform should be our policy. It is all the more necessary now, as we have started our expenditure on productive objects all these years and want money by economizing expenditure on such objects and management will be shared with people's representatives in a representative council very shortly and there is prospect of addition to our resources in 1921-22 and with overflowing treasury, now as the Government of India has set their pure strings so far as our balances are concerned, there is every danger that expenditure will be paid up in every direction in an unbridled manner under the whole expenditure is subjected to close scrutiny as the people's voice is not yet audible clearly in this land.

"I am alive to the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Tordoff that the Government is prepared to meet and give full accommodation to all the proposals for economizing the expenditure. My present request is to have comparative study and to look out the prevailing prices in the other provinces and the increase of pay during the last decade, the necessary allowance granted by them so that some reasonable amount may temporarily be granted here as well. I earnestly appeal to my colleagues that we should not scold the Government by reference to the increase of salaries in the superior services as that subject is not open for us to discuss in this Council. There will be time and occasion for such observations. The Government have already provided for subordinate services 82 lakhs in their preliminary budget while they have already committed to an expenditure of 61 lakhs by providing 11 lakhs for the Police, etc. The Government of India has given 40 lakhs more for 42 lakhs more. Let us see what should be the wisest course. Please understand that the public servants form a small fraction out of the total population. Death rate in the country is already high and steadily increasing and raising power is decreasing. What steps were taken for the improvement of the condition in the country? Whether any really sterling projects should or should not be undertaken is the burning question of the day? It is the basis of all civilized Governments that a surplus is as much more revenue taken from the people by the Government over and above its legitimate needs and this excess should equitably go back to the people in all possible ways if reduction of taxation is not thought of for any reason whatsoever. Those who have the interests of the masses at heart would recognize this salutary principle. I am not suggesting any job system of distributing money. For the national well-being appropriate measures can and ought to be taken. We have not yet progressed far to suggest either old age pensions, poor relief, insurance against sickness, housing problem of the poor, working classes and labourers, but we cannot start our expenditure on education. Every penny that can be saved is wanted for this purpose alone. Six crores in our Province would be wanted to place education on a satisfactory footing. One crore even is not too much for education and thereby reducing the death rate, another crore is wanted for industrial expansion. The next most serious agricultural problem is a chronic condition of poverty and high yield. And more competition for crops would be wanted for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and this cannot be borrowed and lent to the agriculturists or any payment system as the Dutch have done in Java. The State treasury will not lose any amount in the long run by lending the amount to the poor agriculturists. There are similar competitive measures that could be undertaken for improving the condition of the masses. Other suggestions of salaries or increase in strength in every one of the departments, the Government need not be encouraged by us for they would be too ready to do it and the departments will always be forward in pushing their supposed necessities and the

(Mr. Punditaji Raja, Mr. Ramaswami Seshasayagari.) [1st April, 1930.]

services would cease to backward in growing their own skins while expenditure of public money is in vogue. If economy has to be enforced every non-official should plan the cause of each scheme and public opinion should also be enlisted in its favour to induce the Government to postpone distribution of spent money amongst those non-subsidised but should give precedence to the claims of the masses who are growing under, several disabilities and half-starving and living in miserable huts dotted in every nook, amidst necessary advancements. As the capacity of the people to build additional houses is phenomenally weak in India we must resort wretched expenditure in all possible ways and means, the responsibility of the Government for a social and comprehensive amelioration of the whole situation before reaching the Province to any available expenditure when it amounts to several lakhs and ascending year after year and when once entangled cannot be got out of it. Let us study some more figures—we have increased the social services from 375 lakhs in 1925-27 to 570 budget figure, now, while Bombay gets 157, United Provinces 181, the Punjab 145, Bihar 100 and so on. Is it a desirable source of income? If total prohibition is the goal of some policy can we build our hopes of future expenditures on this shabby and undesirable basis. We must know that our position is poor for Bengal and Bombay budgeted 4 crores and 370 lakhs respectively for income-tax. We cannot budget for more than 112 lakhs—while our net direct income is about 13 lakhs, United Provinces has 23, Bombay 25, Bihar 29 and now Central Provinces gets over 10 lakhs. Don't be misled with the idea that our province is progressing mainly because registration revenue in Madras is 24 against 12 Bombay, 27 Bengal, 15½ United Provinces, 5 the Punjab and so on. But on the other hand it is a new indication of the growing poverty of the masses whose property always leads very frequently to a speedy expropriation. In the matter of general administration provision of expenditure from 1916-17 to 1928-29—Madras increased it by 8 lakhs, Bombay 5½ lakhs, Bengal 2, United Provinces 2, the Punjab 2, Bihar 2 and so on. Our expenditure on Police is phenomenally high as we have increased it from 59 lakhs at the time of police reorganisation to 1-40 lakhs 49 crores now. Perhaps this last aspect does not include 11 lakhs recently sanctioned. Expenditure on Police is a large and continuous growth of phenomenal dimensions, when there would be check on it I repeat, caution. Don't be under the impression that we are spending more than the others on education. During the last 4½ years Madras increased it to 62 to 132, whereas Bombay 76 to 248, Bengal 76 to 221, United Provinces, 82 to 130 and so on in round figures.

"If Madras increased the expenditure under the head of Medical by 24½ lakhs, Bombay increased it by 22 lakhs. We are thankful to the Government that the expenditure on education was increased by 17½ lakhs in Madras, Bombay however increased it by 5½ and United Provinces 22 lakhs. Our expenditure on expenditure is less than in Bombay, United Provinces and the Punjab. Can we not spend more? I regret to notice that in protective irrigation works we have budgeted at 130 thousand whereas Bombay 24 lakhs and Central Provinces about 45 lakhs.

"The Government should also have provided large amount for improving the drainage condition of delta tracts and major irrigation works both productive and primitive as well as tank restoration schemes. We can also have some idea of the income tax one province when we notice that in Madras with 41 million population revenue of 21½ crores is raised, especially, where there was not much of income from Customs, Income-tax which is only 3 crores as against 14 of Bombay and 18 of Bengal.

"I earnestly appeal to my non-official colleagues that we should sink all our party differences, if any, and co-operate for the nation's uplift, which can only be secured by jointly pleading the cause of the masses, and persuade the Government to look to the interest of the masses as the first concern before the country's resources are frittered away on expeditious objects and earnestly appeal to the Government before I sit down that the Government should be persuaded to follow the example of American Commission method of 1912 that is after periodical study of each department, to draw up a sketch of functions, organizations and methods, to settle the descriptive outline with the department head and upon the agreed basis of fact to build its constructive suggestions and then increase order the strength or weakness in they deem fit not only regarding the subordinate offices but also regarding village offices, posts, courts and hospitals, both trained and untrained as well. I heartily endorse the sentiment expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Tokester that with effect from the advent of the Reform it is hoped that the Government will have a revision programme to meet the proposals of the Council and to meet the country's needs and without adequate inquiry and proper judgement action but a temporary scheme can be initiated at and asked to meet the present difficulties. Our earnest prayer is that the Government is that every plan that can be spared be utilized for the satisfaction of the children of the masses."

The Hon'ble Mr. Eshwar V. K. Hanumanthachari:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in congratulating the Finance Minister on presenting a very satisfactory budget. The report of the Finance Committee was signed last night. Towards the end of the report they say: 'The Committee fully realize that the acceptance of their recommendations will involve a great deal of additional recurring expenditure, and they hope that the Government will of resources between the Imperial and Provincial Governments will provide the Local Government with sufficient funds to give effect to their proposals.' I am glad to be able to say that the Provincial Government is able to meet all the demands made upon him. He cannot say that the 42 lakhs from the budget, which he has obtained the sanction of the Government is 1½ lakhs to take effect may be paid less than Rs. 38 to the Mahad and Rs. 35 to Madras, and so on, should be paid less than Rs. 22 in the Mahad and Rs. 35 in Madras. The effect of the recommendation

1st APRIL 1929.]

(Mr. Ramsay Arshin; Mr. Tallant.)

will be to raise the expenditure to 66 lakhs. Out of this, 41 lakhs will represent the war allowances and the given compensation allowances which have been mentioned from time to time. The Finance Member proposes to merge them in the salaries to be revised and he proposes to add 5 lakhs more in order that every one may get 20 or 25 rupees. He adds 11 lakhs for increasing the pay of executive and head constables. The total will be about 51 lakhs. With regard to the subordinate executive establishment, the salaries per cent of the Provincial Service being Rs. 300, the standard for the highest grade of the sub-divisional service has been taken at Rs. 250 per annum. The standard for the lowest grade is Rs. 30 and the standard for the intermediate grade is Rs. 150. Having regard to these standards the Committee has made proposals for increasing the salaries of the executive services. Immediate relief may be given in two ways, either by raising the salaries or giving increments. I have been able to work out the cost of raising the salary immediately to the proposed figures, and I find that the total will be Rs. 4,37,000. This will deal with Revenue Inspectors, the Survey Department, the Sub-Inspector, Assistant Inspectors, the Educational Department and the subordinates of the Public Works Department. We may take account to be roughly 5 lakhs. I have not been able to work out the probable increase by giving increments."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. THORNTON :—" Five lakhs a year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN :—" We may take the cost of increment at 5 lakhs more. The subordinate clerical staff has not been dealt with yet, the Salaries Committee has taken only those clerks whose salaries were low, and it proposes to start them on Rs. 30 and raise the pay to Rs. 50 at the end of their service by an annual increment of Rs. 1. The object is that when they retire they may receive a pension of Rs. 50 which is considered to be the living wage. Among these middle class there is a large number of other clerks."

At this stage, His Excellency the President took his rest.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN :—" The question of raising their pay is outside the scope of the Salaries Committee's work. But the Government will no doubt revise the pay of these clerks, and as there are more clerks than executive officers I think that 20 lakhs should be provided for increasing their pay. Then we come to the elementary school teachers. The Salaries Committee says that these people should be paid like the clerks. In paragraph 29 of its report, it says : 'The Commission is of opinion that Rs. 12 per mensem is too low and insufficient compensation for a fully qualified teacher in an elementary school. It considers that an elementary school master should be a person whose influence should count in the village and he should not be an object of charity in the eyes of villagers. It accordingly recommended that Rs. 10 per mensem be recognised as the minimum for a fully qualified teacher in an elementary school, war allowance and capitation allowance being withdrawn.'"

"I am glad that the Finance Member is willing to subscribe to this statement and he estimates the increase in the salary of elementary teachers at more lakhs. We shall also have to ask the Local Boards to increase the salaries of their teachers also. That will give an increase of 22 lakhs. For the present year I would suggest that the Local Board be asked to find funds from the surplus balances of Government grants which have been accumulating with several boards. Perhaps in one or two cases this may not be the case. In those cases Government may help them, and next year those advances may be made good to them. Therefore I have put the 22 lakhs for the present."

"I next come to the village officers. Following the principle upon which their salaries were originally fixed the Salaries Committee has fixed Rs. 15, as the pay of all haramas, whereas a harama has got an annual income. His pay will be Rs. 15, and where he has two children his pay will be Rs. 25. It is proposed to give the same pay to all haramas and not only haramas, because the nature of the work is nearly the same. Formerly their pay was fixed with reference to the revenue of the village. Coming to the case of village headmen, if they are to be properly paid, each man will have to be paid not less than 50 or 60 Rupees each, because the work done by them is very important. A village headman is a magistrate, village official and is also entrusted with the collection of Government money, etc. The Committee therefore proposes to leave him alone, and to treat his work as honorary. A member of an estate willing to serve as Taluk Board, District Board and Municipal Council, doing honorary work and the village headman should be willing to be similar honorary work."

"The pay of the village mendhis has been proposed to be raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. The Salaries Committee suggests that the number of these servants should be reduced, for it understands that the number is too large, the number having been fixed with reference to the revenue of the village. The President of the Salaries Committee announced this case and estimated the additional cost at 40 lakhs."

"The village officers have been asking for travelling allowances. The Salaries Committee considers that any allowance mentioned to them will never reach them. It therefore proposes to give a fixed allowance of Rs. 10 to the haramas, Rs. 20 to the village headmen and Rs. 25 to the rest at the time of journeys. The cost will be four lakhs. I worked out the figures again. So the total expenditure necessary in order to comply with all the demands made upon Government is 133 lakhs. Therefore he will have a balance of 15 lakhs. The Finance Member has 133 lakhs. Therefore he will have a balance of 15 lakhs. Government will have to meet increased travelling allowances. The Salaries Committee has found that the allowances now paid are not sufficient. It therefore recommends to increase of daily allowance by 50 per cent and road mileage by 20 per cent. There are 16 present action restrictions which prevent

(Mr. Kamaswami Acharyar; Mr. Tallantire;
Mr. Pyyaraya Chetty.)

[2nd APRIL, 1926.]

a man from drawing both daily allowance and the travelling allowance. The Committee propose to desist with this restriction and allow officers to draw both allowances in future. Do you represent the cost of transport and the other represents the *carried-out of food*. The increase under this head will now be four or five lakhs.

"The Government will have sufficient funds to be able to comply with the Resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Yashwanth Rao to make the movement pay, from Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 to Rs. 35 and 40 respectively in the case of clerks and in the case of messes to subsidize Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 for Rs. 15 and Rs. 12. I worked out the figures, obtaining the data from the Government offices and I find that this will absorb another 11 lakhs. I think Government will be able to meet this demand."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yashwanth Rao:—"Is that also the Salaries Committee's recommendation?"

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur V. K. Kamaswami Acharyar:—"No. That is my own personal opinion. I think if these changes are made it will give satisfaction to a large body of overworked Government servants. Regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Yashwanth Rao's proposal, I mentioned something with only a portion of the proposal. I do not comply with that portion of the decision which asks for proportionate increase. It will be associated with very great difficulties and I shall give one or two examples. The Salaries Committee propose to fix the pay of the Revenue Inspector at Rs. 60. He is now drawing Rs. 55 or Rs. 60. If this Revenue Inspector is given 30 per cent allowance, he will be getting Rs. 55 and when the pay is ultimately fixed at Rs. 60 he will lose Rs. 2. In the Police Department the existing pay of Sub-Inspectors comes to an average of Rs. 50, which is the standard adopted by the Salaries Committee. If he is given a 30 per cent allowance, he will get Rs. 15 and after a short time when the Government accept the proposal of the Salaries Committee, he will be losing Rs. 15 and will become discontented. I therefore think that the proposal to give proportionate increase should be given up. If the cost of food stuffs and increased high prices were only temporary, temporary allowances may be reasonable; but the Salaries Committee have been advised by Mr. Walter that the high prices have come to stay, and that the prices of articles will not for a long time to come go down. Therefore it is not advisable to give increases which will afterwards have to be taken away."

"But, generally it is our function to point out faults in the Budget. But on this occasion I am glad to say there are very great merits in the Budget and the merits are so great that all the faults which one might be tempted to point out have been outweighed."

The Hon'ble Director Sahadur V. P. Kamaswami Acharyar:—"As the representatives of the Corporation of Madras I have to thank Your Excellency's Government for having provided six lakhs as a grant to the Corporation in this Budget. Four lakhs were granted last year by the Government as a portion of 17 lakhs for the restricted programme. Five lakhs have been provided in the current Budget and four lakhs in the coming year's Budget and I hope the remaining two lakhs will be provided for in the Budget for the year 1927-28."

"Meanwhile I should ask the permission of the Government to mention that a proposal for carrying out the entire sanitation scheme for the providing of drainage and water works was debated in the Corporation the other day and it was decided to ask the help of the Government for a two-thirds grant, and the Corporation will meet the overhead. I hope the Government will see the way to accept the proposal so that the City of Madras might be the source of a few grants to a city safe for any one to live in."

"I did not want to say much on that matter. Because I believe it is under the consideration of Government. All that I wish for is that an agreement may be given to the Corporation that the help that is asked for will be given."

"The next thing I want to call the attention of the Government to is about the state of the Buckingham canal. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. N. Sambaswami Chetty has interpellated on the state of the Buckingham canal and it was stated in reply that 'the Government do not consider that the circumstances at present warrant any large expenditure on improvements'. The present state of the canal is really very bad. In 1911 I brought to the notice of the Government that Buckingham canal was being neglected in favour of the East Coast Railway. It was so much neglected that the northern canal which ought to keep three feet deep of water always went down to such a state that only two days in every fortnight the canal was capable of being navigated with draught boats of 10 tons. But the Government then moved their finger a little bit and made a bigger allotment to see that the canal was not right, however, it was not right. Now the state is becoming simply worse. The Hon'ble Mr. Tallantire knows that for the last fortnight the bars at Ennore and Chinnambur in the north are being closed all day and opened only for boats to come in and go out once in the day. Because if the bars are opened now and then the water goes to the little waste that is now at Ennore lake will be taken away and there will be six months in the year all those boats of 20 tons and above cannot pass through the Buckingham canal, and even boats of 20 tons are not in a position to go for more than twelve days in a fortnight except the two days, the new boats will not fall away days, when there is high tide and sometimes the water is so bad that those heavy boats are stranded for days together and so it has become absolutely impossible for such boats to ply in the canal. If this canal is kept in working order I am sure the Government in Madras will be doing a great deal of good to the people from the North and consequently some of the boats and avoid the difficulty of getting freight in the

1st APRIL 1930.]

(Mr. T. J. G. Chetty; Mr. D. S. Achariyar;
Mr. S. S. Srinivasan Pillai.)

refrains. Under these circumstances I should think that the Public Works Department should send a little boat and use that the canal is kept in proper order. I think last year a dredger was engaged for removing silt from the canal, but the dredger is there but no work is done. I do not know why that is so. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Howley will tell us why that dredger is not working. I hope he will kindly see that silt is removed and the canal made navigable.

"There is another question which my friend Mr. Howley Mr. Srinivasan Chetty has started, i.e., 'whether the salaries for the improvement of the Cooum river within the municipal limits of Madras is engaging the attention of Government?' This is a question which seems to be of very great importance to the city of Madras. I must say that when I was in this Council in 1921-22 I started this question but it did not stir the authorities concerned that anything of the kind can be done. What I then asked was this: 'Were the Buckingham Canal cannot be connected with the Eyangirriver in the harbour?' It may be done by an open channel or by pipes. If it is done so during high tide in the evening we can take any amount of water in the channel and the Cooum river may be made to run dry water always. If that is done it will be made a tidal river and what is said by professional men that a great deal of unhealthiness is due to people living by the side of the canal can be avoided. It has been stated that it is necessary the consideration of Government, and I hope that something will be done to make Cooum a tidal river."

The Hon'ble Member Srinivasan T. Srinivasan Srinivasan:—"There are two points with reference to which district boards have to express their views, namely, with regard to the salary of elementary school teachers and that generally to be paid to their other employees. The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar has been referring to the Council for a few days at the Salaries Committee. While Government servants get increased allowances the local board servants living next door will expect similar treatment. Moreover I may point out that the elementary school teacher who is getting Rs. 11, 12, and 13 a month will at once expect a much higher salary, the result of which will be that one district board will have to find Rs. 1,50,000 or more more in meeting this expenditure."

"The suggestion made in the memorandum presented with the Budget by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, viz., that local bodies should utilize a portion of the whole surplus between of grants given by Government in the past in tide three one the year 1923-24 is not likely to lead to any real relief to the boards in this matter. There are boards in which no portion of the grant may be available and there are boards in which if any be available such balance will not be able to meet even a very small fraction of the contemplated demand that will be made upon them. Moreover the boards have found it very difficult to manage their commutations and it was a very wise arrangement to them that a provision of 16 lakhs was being made for the maintenance of trunk roads. But from paragraph 12 of the memorandum it appears that with the consent of the Member in charge of the Local and Municipal Department the sum of 15 lakhs is not apparently going to be paid to them during the year. I need hardly point out that the district boards find it very difficult to make both ends meet. Prices and wages have increased. More and more visits cannot be secured even at double the rates of the previous year. I venture to think therefore that immediate relief should be given by the grant in advance of the subsidy of 15 lakhs for the maintenance of trunk roads. If this is delayed and if the boards are asked to face a situation of emergency, stress caused by raising the salaries of Government servants without providing any other resource for the local bodies to find out the wherewithal to pay their servants in the same manner, I think there would be no little difficulty experienced in the administration of local affairs. The Hon'ble the Finance Member points this out at the end of paragraph 14 of the memorandum. 'The problem for the year is a very grave one' and in the same paragraph he observes that local boards would find a considerable amount of difficulty in making both ends meet. It is a serious situation in which the Government must come to the rescue of all local boards which are expected to pay their elementary school teachers in the manner suggested by the Salaries Committee. I may point out, Your Excellency, that last year we wanted to give an increase of Rs. 1 a head to all elementary school teachers serving in one district and Rs. 12,000 had to be provided for six months. I do not know the salary proposed by the Salaries Committee to be paid to retired teachers. Local boards even with enhanced taxes and the new additional one will not be able to meet the burden caused by the rise of prices and wages. In the circumstances whatever may be the arrangement that could be made relating to the relations between Provincial and Local funds in the near future, the year 1929-30 is an exceptional one so far as local boards are concerned and a provision subsidy is wanted. I trust the Finance Member will find it possible to help the boards in their present critical situation."

The Hon'ble Member Srinivasan T. N. Srinivasan Pillai:—"Your Excellency, the Budget that has been presented to the Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member is the one relating to the year that has just commenced. It is the last one under the Provincial Settlement scheme which has been in force for a number of years. Under this scheme the receipts and expenditures under a number of heads are divided in certain proportions between the Imperial and the Provincial work to the prejudice of the development of this Presidency. In addition to this the Government was also asked to contribute a very large sum, towards meeting the Imperial deficit. Under the new scheme which will come into operation in the next year the Imperial and Provincial are divided between the two Governments on a rational principle and what is more, the vast annual drain from our hands to the Imperial will come to an end. Our prosperity year

(Mr. Singsaaran Pillai, Mr. Vinatayappa Panfala.) [1st April 1920.]

may therefore be said to commence this time next year, when the reformed council will have begun work. So before the current year is out we are confronted with difficulties here born out by the abnormal rise in prices. From the start that has been supplied to us, through the courtesy and foresight of the Honorable the Finance Minister, it will be seen that in the years preceding the great famine of 1877-78 rice seemed not which is the staple article of food for the middle classes was selling at various rates per rupan, and it may be taken as the general rule on which all calculations can be made. During the famine, the price rose to eight annas per rupan; but it began to fall gradually till it came to normal in 1881-82. It was only two two years normal prices continued. For a quarter of century the price was fluctuating within narrow limits, but it was generally swinging up till in 1898 the purchasing power of the rupan was brought to half normal rates, i.e., eight annas per rupan. It was in that year, Government introduced the system of granting allowance for distresses of foodgrains which system has continued up to date. In 1918-19 the price rose to 575 annas a rupan and it is still rising. It is this abnormal rise in prices that is the most disquieting feature in the current year and it is to this over the present difficulty that all our efforts should be directed. Our establishment are groaning under the heavy rise in prices and this is a matter well known to Government. They need immediate relief. The only question is whether the relief is to be permanent or temporary. The price show no signs of abating and, looking at the state of affairs in the world, it does not at all seem likely that prices will ever go down in any reasonable period. We have therefore seriously to consider the question of permanent relief. The Selects Committee which was appointed to investigate the matter has not yet submitted its report. It will no doubt be received soon, but as the matter is of a very important nature and the magnitude of the work is also great, it will not be possible to take the report for serious consideration at once and hence refer further. Further, the question referred to the Selects Committee is one in which the actual taxpayers are much interested. It would therefore be necessary to publish the report and take it up for consideration after some time to admit of the weight of criticism if any.

The next question is that of temporary relief. The responsive statement of prices printed at pages 10-11 of the non-granted officers' appeal brings out forcibly that the price of high prices is pressing very heavily on our establishments and that there will be serious breakdown if immediate relief is not given. When good compensation allowance was first given and whenever it was renewed, Government was particularly careful to make known their intention to ease the weight of the allowance as soon as the conditions improved. There need therefore be no fear that the grant of a temporary increase is likely to prejudice the final disposal of the question.

The amount received by temporary relief till now is 45 lakhs. That amounted to 6.0. Rs. 100, dated 11th February, 1920, amounts to 9 lakhs. The relief originally granted only the other day to police constables is another lakhs. The relief granted to 11 lakhs. The amount of relief which is considered sufficiently necessary according to the Hon'ble Mr. Yeapoh Banno Sahib's advice is estimated by Government at 45 lakhs. Taking all the items together, we find that the total amount required to give somewhat adequate relief to the Government establishments comes to 109 lakhs. The Finance Committee provided 52 lakhs. The Finance Minister has been kind enough to obtain the sanction of the Government of India in appropriate form for this purpose 42 lakhs from the general income. There is a reserve of 7 lakhs under '23 Miscellaneous' which can also be drawn on for this purpose. Thus we are in a position to find practically the whole of the amount needed to meet the cost of the proposed temporary relief. I therefore strongly appeal to the Governor in Council to vote the matter very sympathetically and to grant the temporary relief in the interests of their establishments who are almost at the breaking point.

Next to the non-granted officers comes the case of the village officers. Their is a pinch at the moment. Their establishments cannot even be called a starvation wage. They have all now probably withered the temptation to bending Government by application for relief, in the hope that prices might return to their normal level in the near future, but as there is no such likelihood, they have been holding meetings all over the Presidency and trying to voice their grievances and have them heard. The amount that will be required to grant relief to them is estimated at 40 lakhs. Most of this amount can be found by putting off till the end of the year the proposed contribution of 18 lakhs to local funds and by utilizing the unutilized amount of about 30 lakhs.

The last class of people whose case has not been considered is that of schoolmasters. Full information is not available; but most of the money needed for this purpose will have to be the first instance to come from local funds. If Government sanction the relief as far as their teachers are concerned, the local boards may be left to derive wages and salaries for meeting the expenditure that will then fall on them.

The need being urgent and the difficulty of finding funds being only temporary, it is hoped that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way. There is still a balance of about 60 lakhs which could be utilized for the purpose. If necessary, a temporary loan can be taken or some of the less obligatory items of expenditure may be allowed to stand over till the next year when it is expected our finances will certainly be in a good position.

We are extremely thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Panfala for his fully and frankly taking us into his confidence and for his kind expression of the budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VINAYAPPAN PANFALA:—“Your Excellency, the constitution and pay of both the Imperial and Provincial Services are outside the scope of any discussion in the Council as these are determined by the policy of the Supreme Council. Judging however from

1st APRIL 1920.]

(Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu.)

The figures set apart in the budget for the increments in the salaries now sanctioned, we believe that the administration machinery will grow still more top heavy and there will be very little margin left for the extra working in the subordinate services to be provided with anything like adequate pay. In the memorandum presenting the budget it is pointed out that in the matter of subordinate services there has been within the last 10 years an increase of 20 per cent, whereas in the case of superior services the increase is only 21 per cent. When rules for standardisation at this moment is not the equality or inequality in the salaries of different departments and the adjustment of increases in pay proportionate to the position and rank of the services. It is the question of a living wage, a question how to make life tolerable and worth living. It is that which concerns most the subordinate services. Any settlement that may ultimately be arrived at in the matter cannot ignore this aspect of the question.

"Again the new department of dispersed classes, labour and conservation, the additions to the Industries department and the organisation of Industries in the Educational Department further add to the expenditure on services.

"Almost every department has grown costly and the expenditure in some of them has increased by leaps and bounds. To quote but one instance, the Criminal Investigation Department when it was started in the year 1904 was estimated to cost only Rs. 22,000. But since that time it has risen enormously. We have spent in the current year as much as Rs. 1,33,000 and budget for the coming year has allotted Rs. 1,50,000 to this department. It is difficult to understand the position of services which this department serves and which the ordinary Police Department is unable to discharge. Anyhow, from Rs. 22,000 to nearly 2 lakhs is a very long jump and needs should be found to meet the expenditure. This Council has several times urged upon the Government the necessity for a policy of retrenchment in expenditure as this and other departments of public service, but their efforts have proved futile.

"It is apprehended that the reformer Council will have to face a serious situation. Not to speak of internal defects in the scheme of reforms instituted by the Reform Act, the extraordinary financial strain which the heavy cost of services necessarily implies may prove a great impediment to the smooth working of the responsible Government. Besides the salaries, the travelling allowances have also risen high on account of the increase in the railway rates. But having regard to the fact that the war has ended and the railway companies made great profits during the war, it is time that steps are taken to have the normal rates restored.

"Under item 'H. Mails works and navigation', a sum of Rs. 4,57,000 is estimated in the budget for the year 1920-21 under the head of Tank Rehabilitation. Much more should have been allotted for the purpose, having regard to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission to complete the works within 15 years setting apart at least Rs. 25 lakhs per year (vide Irrigation Commission report, page 106, paragraph 352).

"Coming to the needs of the delta villages of Kistna and Godavari, I may be allowed to state that defective irrigation and defective drainage have been the standing grievances of the area for several years past. District conferences and tank conferences and special special conferences have been held annually year after year urging upon the Government the necessity of improvement in these matters. Your Excellency will remember that in the month of December last a strong deputation consisting of several of the most leading dykes in both deltas waited upon your Excellency and respectfully laid their grievances before your Excellency. Your Excellency not only gave a very kind and patient hearing to the representations of the dykes but generously promised to inquire into the matter and search measures to relieve the grievances as far as possible.

"However it is somewhat disappointing to find that no large sum was set apart for any works for improving the supply of irrigation or for improvement of drainage.

"Under the head of Drainage we find the following allotments:—

						RS.
Godavari Western Division	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Godavari Eastern Division	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
Kistna Eastern Division	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Kistna Western Division	..	..	..	..	..	2,000

"The drainage works in these deltas have been almost the same for several decades notwithstanding the fact that the area under irrigation has enormously increased. In the Kistna Western division I have seen the Kanale drain which is one of the main drains in delta so far as far as that at our place an island has been formed with big trees on it and the drain has dried up! Numerous channels other parts of the island, thus preventing the free flow of drainage water in the channel. There are several drainage channels of this sort in the delta and require immediate repairs. Additional drainage has also to be provided for to avoid the possibility from being submerged in time of heavy rains. In the Kistna Eastern division the question of Kallur has been for several years past been raised from time to time by some of the Honourable Members in the Council, but their efforts have borne no fruit as yet. The Pabna River canal extension project has become more and more liable to subversion by reason of drainage from the higher system in the delta and it is a source of loss both to the people and the Government. The sum set apart in the budget for drainage are very meagre and inadequate. Since is the treatment accorded to the matter of irrigation. No great projects of irrigation have been undertaken notwithstanding the complaints about the scarcity of water-supply. I have alluded to these grievances with a view to bring them more to the notice of the Government and to solicit speedy measures to relieve them.

(Mr. Venkateswamy Pantulu; Mr. Nandaram Chetti; [1st ARUN 1929.
Mr. Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim.]

"One other matter which I wish to press upon the attention of the Government. I am thankful for the generous promise of Your Excellency to consider any proposals that may be made for the extension of irrigation and cultivation in my district. But the one thing that strikes me and every body in my district and the district of Kurnool is the indifference of the Government to the great work, viz., the Kistna Reservoir project. If this project is taken up and pushed through to its completion, thousands of acres of lands will be brought under irrigation and all the difficulties now left as a result of defective water-supply in the existing delta will be removed. The project will go a great way to meet the necessity of food-grains as it will enlarge the area under paddy in the Kistna delta and will convert the district of Guntur also to the paddy districts of this Presidency.

"It is a matter for regret that the Government of India has put off the consideration of question till after the completion of Cauvery project. But this amounts to the postponement of the scheme indefinitely.

"The taking up of the Cauvery project will be dependent upon the settlement of the claim of the Mirasa Government regarding the Kannebudi dam which has been refused on account of the strong odds of the award already made in the matter. Besides the extraordinary weakness of the contrary side for immediate attention of the Government and such important matters which are calculated to reduce the strain must be speedily undertaken even at the cost of other matters of administration being delayed for a period. The most important thing for the people always and more particularly now is the food and food-grains and any measure that goes to enhance their supply must receive first and foremost attention on the part of the Government. Therefore I urge upon the Government the necessity of taking up the Kistna Reservoir project at the earliest opportunity and not to put it off till the Cauvery project is completed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahib T. NAGESWARA SWAMINATHAN:—"With reference to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraja Chetti regarding the Buckingham canal, I may bring to the notice of the Council that the Pampah Administration gives the largest percentage [viz., 22½ per cent.] of return on the capital expenditure on their canal works. Next comes Madras, the return we get being 9½ per cent. It behoves the Government to make proper inquiries as to the cost of the necessary improvements to be made to the Buckingham canal in view of making it pay like the other canals in the Presidency. Before the advent of the East Coast Railway the chief food-grains and vegetables for the needs of the city came by this canal; and it is no acknowledged fact that freight by water is one-third of the freight by rail. I understand that freight for food-grains by the East Coast Railway has been reduced in order to compete with the canal. I think that the failure of the canal is due to the advent of the East Coast Railway.

"Another matter to which Mr. Tyagaraja Chetti has drawn attention was the improvement of the Cooum. Out of the 9 lakhs of rupees allotted in this budget for general improvement of the towns, if the Government would earmark 2 lakhs for the improvement of the river and insist on the Corporation utilizing it for that purpose, water level in the river will rise, boats will ply in large numbers on the river, and the price of food-grains will be reduced considerably, while the bad smell of the water will also be removed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahib HAJI ABDULLAH HAJI QASIM HAJI NABHAH:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave on this occasion to refer to a few matters which affect the districts of Madhar and South Kanara which I represent in this Council.

"I shall first briefly refer to the resettlement of the Wynand in Madhar and The Nigiris, which is at present impending. This is a matter about which there is considerable feeling of dissatisfaction on both the Wynand. There is a feeling whether well grounded or not that the Government is not dealing with the matter fairly, that the Government are treating the local peasants unfairly from the problem in the area and that the Government are not doing so. The Wynand are the inland portion of Madhar and The Nigiris. They were first settled in 1857-58. After that settlement large extents of the land came to be subjugated as well for access of minerals and brought in by Government for want of purchase, and while retaining the fact in 1897 the Collector of Madhar and The Nigiris drew attention of the Board of Revenue to the peculiar local conditions and even to the fact that land worth only Rs. 10 per acre had been assessed to Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-10-0 per acre. In conditions such as these a further increase of the assessment again now, a revision of the registry of the land and the impression that the Government in its desire to secure uniformity of position of settlements have been haphazard in their decisions than the Special Settlement Officer himself, have created a feeling of alien among the peasants. The subject is too complicated to be explained even briefly on this occasion, but I refer to it to appeal to Your Excellency to look into the matter with the reference to the previous history of the subject and decide whether the peasants have or have not any good cause for grievances. I believe that they have, and that the Government Order on their removal does not do them full justice. I fear the Government have not full realised the local conditions calling for special lenient treatment of the tract. If instead of undertaking the task of improving or opening up these isolated tracts in the neighbourhood of Mysore, if the Government persist on resettlement on the lines now proposed, I fear that the results will be deplorable both for the peasants and the revenue of Government. As the Special Settlement Officer reports "I should point out that the peasants have considerable difficulty in recovering the assessment for fugitive cultivation from their tenants. Much of this cultivation is sown on by wandering Telugus and Kanarese, who leave the place after reaping the crop. The peasant has usually no establishment to reclaim his area

THE AGRI. 1929.]

(Mr. Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim.)

rust jungle, you can be sure to the attachment of the crop before it is harvested as the Government can. The fugitive cultivating seldom or never asks permission to cultivate and surrenders to payment to pay assessment. Once the crop is reaped there is nothing against which the peasant can protest and the process of the trial court will never be of assistance. The peasant cannot go to court on the verge of harvest but he might receive a reprieve. He would pay twenty in seed. I would draw the Board's attention to this aspect of the case. It is an argument to leave keeping the pepper crop rate very low. Your Excellency, these people of the Wynad are mostly all small holders and I have referred to these interests only to indicate that the case of these small holders is a hard one deserving of sympathetic consideration.

"Another subject I wish to refer to which is G.O. No. 370, dated 5th August 1929, making the levy of fees at prescribed monthly rates except from people of backward classes attending in elementary schools. I think it is an unfortunate order especially as the use of the Government infrastructure on important reform in elementary education with their Elementary Education Bill. As a consequence of this order the number of scholastic children has fallen appreciably and to several cases the schoolmasters have been compelled to resort to many improper devices to show a sufficient strength on the rolls only. In the course of my tour as a president of a taluk board I have had occasion to discover several such instances. I request the Government to obtain opinion from an early decision to reluctantly accept the same.

"I wish also to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the subordinates staff of the Agricultural Department is quite inadequate to the requirements of the several districts. In one part of the Presidency some of the land-holders and cultivators have begun to try the methods recommended by the Agricultural Department and it is important for a wider acceptance of these methods in the future that these first attempts by private individuals should receive intelligent direction and guidance so as to be successful. Moreover, as the scope of the operation of the Agricultural Department extends involving much preliminary investigation and demonstration of new methods in new branches of agriculture, the present staff is compelled to live the entire branches of work more or less unattended to for most of time. The whole of my district of South Kanara, for example, is in charge of a single inspector and it is only natural that he cannot give, however painstaking he may be, his attention to every one place or place of work. Agriculture is our main industry and the principal source of revenue and I think the Agricultural Department ought to have the hands further strengthened in the good work it has been showing in recent years.

"I am glad that Your Excellency's Government called an informal conference to consider the subject of industries in this Presidency and trust that it will be possible to take definite steps in the matter in the coming year and that money will be available to give effect to the decision of Government. There are empirical facilities for the starting of the several new industries as the vast coast and there are many small industries that await organization, encouragement and assistance in finding markets to give them strong life. I hope that Government will be in a position to consider the conditions of these industries at an early date.

"As I have said the new panchayat courts have not yet been constituted and that the rules to be framed by the Government in Council under the Act have not yet been notified. I wish to make a suggestion. These courts will have a far-reaching influence on villages and I trust that Government will be pleased to place the draft rules before the Council previous to notifying them, and that to try now the Government will provide some official machinery for frequent inspections of these courts so as to prevent their working further in the village or being used as a tool for oppression of the poorer villages. It has to be remembered that the new panchayats will have to try many offences which hitherto have been tried by statutory magistrates and that generally these new courts may not be able to discriminate between mere and wrong and criminal offences.

"The last year was one of great stress and even the district of South Kanara was very badly affected by the scarcity of rice and other food-grains and prices going far above rates the former rates. The situation this year however is far, but the prices, though they have gone down, to some extent, still are very high. Realizing the situation in the week end my secretary got some grain with the hand of the Government. In the meantime I wish to call to your attention the work of Mr. Shaw and our gratitude to Your Excellency's Government and Collectors Messrs. Ellis and Hall for their generous interest in the work of alleviating the present distress last year. I refer in the matter here so as to suggest to the Government that it may be considered whether sufficient quantities of rice and other food-grains are held in the districts against the monsoon months before the crops are closed.

"Before concluding I wish to refer briefly to a few local matters that are troubling the people in my districts. There is some dissatisfaction in Malabar by reason of the one tribe that that it was allocated to Calicut being taken away. It appears hard that the rest to which Calicut was bound entitled from its population and general importance should be given away to towns which are less important in every way. I mention this grievance so that Government may be pleased to restore the privilege to Calicut if they can see their way to do so now.

"There also is the question of the Malabar Road Enhancement Bill. Every member of this Council from Malabar and South Kanara has been asking for its early enactment. I again urge upon Your Excellency's Government that the Bill may be introduced at least at the next July meeting of this Council. I must also refer to another old controversy—that of a railway from Mangalore of Malpe connecting it with the Mysore Railway system. There is the fear that probably the superior claims of South Kanara are not being pressed with sufficient force before

(Mr. Haji Abdulhak Raza Qasim : Mr. Ahmad Tashki [1st April 1920.
Mawaddagar.]

the Government of India and the Mysore Durbar. I beg that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to consider what improvements should be undertaken with reference to Malpe or Mangalore and what should be done to persuade the Mysore Durbar to return to their old line. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was recently in North Malabar and again at Bhadrak. It appears that Bhadrak would require a large sum of money to be converted into a harbour. Such a being actually protected, may possibly cost much less. I pray that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give the fullest consideration to this important matter affecting the economic prosperity of the whole district of South Kanara and of the plains of Mysore.

"I learn from a reply to a question of mine that the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the sea washing considerable areas in certain parts of the west coast and that much valuable property is being washed away near the river mouths. This is said to be due to the silting up of river-beds and river-mouths and the change of currents. It ought to be possible for Government to depute an expert early to examine these conditions and suggest means to prevent further loss of valuable property by erosion in this manner.

"I am glad that the budget has provided a round sum for affording relief to its low-paid subordinates and I am glad also that the Government before distributing the sum will take into consideration the condition of the village schoolmasters and administrators. There is much expectation in this matter all over our side of the Presidency and I hope that the desires of the Government will be metched soon and that it will be satisfactory to those poor hard-worked low-paid subordinates."

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARMAH TASHKI MAWADDAGAR SAHIB Bahadur :—
"Your Excellency, before I proceed to make a few remarks as it does usually I remind it my duty to congratulate the Honorable the Finance Member on the useful way in which the budget has been prepared and the consideration and courtesy he has shown to us during the discussion of the same in the Committee.

"I am glad Your Excellency is particularly anxious regarding the industrial development of this Presidency, and Your Excellency has been pleased to converse a conference at which various subjects concerning the industrial development were fully discussed. I am sure Your Excellency would have formed a definite opinion and extracted the same to the Director of Industries to be placed before the Conference of Directors at Delhi. Your Excellency has been taking keen and personal interest in regard to industries and agriculture, and it is my wish that during Your Excellency's tenure of office the Presidency should become well-endowed without paying upon foreign imports. May I suggest to Your Excellency's Government the desirability of making careful investigation of the raw products of this Presidency with which the finished products are to be made and if necessary, at the first instance, to undertake the process and then hand over the same to private concerns the being run if it is successful."

"I am very much thankful to Your Excellency's Government for having accorded sanction for the establishment of schools of navigation in Nappagpet, Gonanda and Chelant and for having appointed Captain Muhammad Abdul Qadir Bahadur as instructor in those schools.

an act the action of the Government will be greatly appreciated by the commercial public, especially by owners of sailing ships and others, as this is the first school of the kind started in India. I understand Your Excellency's Government has fixed a fee of Rs. 10 for mates and Rs. 15 for captains. It is my earnest desire that navigation should be taught free at the establishment of these schools will not cost much. I therefore trust that Your Excellency's Government will view my suggestion favourably in consideration of its importance.

"I am also thankful that on my suggestion a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been allotted towards the construction of the bridge across the Kishorepur at Nappagpet which has been a long-felt want and the importance of which I have been incessantly pressing on the attention of the Government. I therefore hope that Your Excellency's Government will kindly take up the construction of this important bridge at an early date.

"My thanks are also due to the Government for having set apart a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of the Veterinary Dispensary at Nappagpet which, I trust, will be completed during the financial year.

"While thanking the Government for its generosity in placing at the disposal of the Municipal Council, Nappagpet, a sum of Rs. 12,000 last year for the construction of a shed for the benefit of the pilgrims visiting for the Kumbh Mela at Nagore which will relieve the congestion at Nagore, I have to say that it will now relieve the congestion during the festival at Nappagpet where a large number of pilgrims halt in mosques and temporary buildings. Nappagpet has a large Mohammedan population, whose devotion the pilgrims look to during the festival. Further the pilgrims get down at Nappagpet as the procession start from there and walk to Nagore along with the procession by the metalled road. Hence the construction of a shed at Nappagpet is very essential. I may say that this shed will be not only useful to the pilgrims visiting at Nappagpet during the Kumbh Mela festival, but will also be useful to Christian pilgrims visiting Velupattam and to those going to Nappagpet during the big local Hindu festivals. I therefore request Government to allot a sum of at least Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of a shed at Nappagpet which will be most useful to all classes of people visiting the place. I submit that I did not place this proposal definitely before the Finance Committee, but I hope Your Excellency's Government will consider the importance of the matter and do the needful to relieve the hardships of the large number of pilgrims of all classes visiting Nappagpet.

1st April 1922.] (Mr. Abund Pandi Marudayar : Mr. Siva Rao.)

"It is also my duty to impress on the Government the necessity of providing Nagapattinam with a suitable drainage. The earlier drainage scheme originally proposed did not fast favour with the Government as the Nagapattinam-Govt. was for a covered drainage scheme. The covered drainage scheme was ordered to be investigated and I do not know if the Sanitary Engineer has prepared the estimates. Though not a professional man myself, I may say that the earlier drainage scheme is always an undesirable proposition for a coastal town. The objection in addition to the covered drainage for the purpose of carrying storm water, the Government may not be able to provide all the funds at once. The expenditure necessary for the scheme may be spread over three years, so generally such schemes are not completed in one year. Hence I request the Government to push on with the scheme early and provide at least one-third of the funds at present. I am specially interested in ensuring relief for Nagapattinam from the dirty conditions in the streets and a dirty sewage water overflowing and running along the streets which are themselves not only an eyesore but also the breeding place of mosquitoes. It is most undesirable to have the drainage scheme in the lurch when satisfactory has been provided. I am not particular which scheme is executed so long as my town is relieved of the mosquito nuisance."

"I have been very often pressing on the attention of the Government the necessity of providing accommodation to the Indian officers of Government such as deputy collectors, sub-divisional magistrates, sub-judges, magistrates and civil engineers but my suggestions have not received favourable consideration. Government provide quarters for the Police and Sift officers as soon as a new factory or circle is opened. The officers whose cases I placed are placed under circumstances in no way different from the Police or Sift officers and in the face of increased difficulties in view of the difficulty of securing a decent and sanitary residential accommodation has become greater. I have known various places in which the officers have to rely on the mercy and generosity of owners of houses who in most cases are unwilling to oblige the Government officials and throw all obstacles in the way. I do not ask the Government to give the quarters free, and the officers will only be too glad to give a portion of their salaries towards the house-rent. This is a matter which requires the earnest attention of Government."

"I may also be pressing remark on the necessity of opening more model farms and agricultural stations, and invite the attention of the Government to the necessity of attaching special incentives for the maintenance of home soil and other scientific manures, the necessity for an increased supply which is keenly felt by the agriculturists all over the country. I must say that this increased interest is due to the conversion of the Agricultural Department into more balanced form for the spread of agriculture. I may take the liberty of suggesting that the higher officers of the department should have personal contact with the educated and practical landholders."

"Finally I beg to request Your Excellency's Government to be so good as to make necessary arrangements for the appointment of Mahomedans as District Magistrates, District Judges, Superintendents of Police and Inspectors to Government, as such appointments are not held by them at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—I heartily congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the satisfactory budget. This is the first prosperity budget, if I may so call it, we have had for several years past and I also thank him for the opportunity he gave us to enable us to have a full discussion of the budget proposals and also for the way in which he took us into his confidence, even from the earliest stage of the budget preparation. I must also say that the Madras Government for some weeks or after have been contemplating in the past, so much so that we run the other day the risk of losing a considerable portion of one lakh by way of proposed contribution under the Madras Scheme. Even now I am not quite sure of the result but I hope a satisfactory solution will be arrived at by the Financial Reforms Committee. And I may at once give not one reason for my calling this prosperity budget. The revised estimate for 1921-22 showed an expenditure of 973 lakhs whereas the budget as finally settled for 1921-22 shows an expenditure of 1,153 lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 200 lakhs. We have drawn on our balance to the extent of about 120 lakhs. This I say is a very satisfactory feature of the budget. We have been trying to keep up the normal standards of expenditure. We have not been able to do so in the past. So many things had to be postponed for and it was not done for some reason or other especially during the war, and I need not say the statement for adoption is satisfactory. It has risen from 83 lakhs in 1917-18 to about 120 lakhs in the current year's budget. I can also thank the Finance Member for taking over the truck trade under Government control. Any proposal by which local bodies are relieved of their financial burdens will be welcome to us. Only a few proposals the Government have planned to embark on a policy of taking over the district headquarters hospitals, which has affected much to local bodies to a considerable extent and this measure of relief too will be equally welcome. This is a very welcome feature of the budget. I need not dwell any more on the merits of the budget and we cannot help striking a political note in view of the progress now depending upon it. Honourable Members are aware that for 1921-22 the revised funds will be abolished. We shall have local revenues and assets, which form the bulk of our resources and then I may say we shall be guided to the extent of about 5 crores. So we shall have 15 crores at our disposal in the budget for 1921-22 including other revenues to the extent of 5 crores."

"The only fear we have got is about the need for the contribution by the Local Government to the Government of India proposed in the Reforms Report; it was proposed that we should pay to cover up a deficit of the Government of India which was 12 crores and which has divided to six crores owing to some windfalls and I hope it will dwindle still further. This

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Polthar.)

[1st April 1930.]

means that we will have to pay much less as our contribution and money will be available for our expenditure in the country. And then I sincerely hope that before long we will have full Provincial financial autonomy. We shall be allowed to spend the local resources for ourselves in the best manner possible. I said at the outset that our standard of expenditure has been very low and must remain to be done in the way of extension of medical aid, sanitation, development of elementary education, and the development of education, and it is peculiarly fortunate that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves, especially when we have to embark on new schemes of enterprise that we have got these financial means.

"The burning question of the day, in connection with the budget is the question of the salaries. I propose to give a few remarks on it. There has been some discontent and widespread feeling in the country that the superior officers were very well paid for, while the subordinate servants were neglected and that feeling was quite justifiable in the beginning. When I read that in 1912 that the Government of India appointed the Public Service Commission to consider how best they could improve the prospects of superior officers the Local Government or the Government of India did not, at least for some years of course, the idea of a salary committee to go into the question of subordinate servants.

"I was one of those that have been suggesting it though I claim no credit for it. I have referred to this question and I have interpellated also whether the Government had any idea of a committee for the revision of salaries and allowances of these subordinate staff. I must say, Your Excellency, this has been, a very notable event of Your Excellency's regime. I think it is bound to have very good result by way of bringing contentment and peace to these most overworked subordinates. In regard to the salaries question the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has made some provision, first it was 13 lakhs. It is proposed that 42 lakhs should be added to it which will be in all 55 lakhs. The Finance Minister fully recognizes that this allotment of 55 lakhs is totally inadequate for the purpose. He realizes that and he suggests that much more will be necessary to meet the whole staff."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. THIRUVENKATACHARI:—What I suggested was that the Hon'ble the Minister was likely to ask for much more."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I thought the Hon'ble Member had moved the expenditure and I wanted to give him credit. Whatever that may be the Selects Committee may demand more and it is expected that roughly according to the estimation of the Finance Minister the expenditure under the head of 'Salaries' to subordinates is expected to take up about a half crore. There are several possible sources suggested from which this money could be drawn. As regards some lakhs more we heartily approve. We heartily approve also the various bills which have been floated for trunk roads. It is only after all in this year that we have to face the difficulty. Next year we will have two sources of revenue which will suffice to meet our requirements. One of this proposed by the Hon'ble Member makes it that we shall have again 'Unclassified' expenditure. Supposing it is 'Unclassified' it does not mean that it is unnecessary expenditure. It is the unclassified expenditure that the non-official Members have been most advocating for and when the necessity comes to cut out the whole of the unclassified, the Hon'ble Member will be pleased to scrutinize every bit of expenditure whether it is allowed or unclassified. It only seems unclassified by Government. In our view what is unclassified is unclassified. I propose that the provision in the budget for expenditure under the heading of New Works, may be cut out. There is no harm in postponing these works for another year.

"Now, Your Excellency, I have to refer to one matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ashwini, a Member of the Selects Committee, was telling us that the pay of the elementary school teachers should be raised to Rs. 30. I do not say anything about the class of elementary school teachers but we should seriously consider whether it does not cut on the side of over liberality. Most of this burden will fall on the poor local bodies. The Government decide this matter without having these bodies and unless these bodies are subordinated for the purpose they would not be able to meet this expenditure. The Government elementary institutions are only very few. I am seriously thinking that if the responsibility comes on us to increase how are we to meet it? That question seriously arises. The Government will seriously consider the desirability of subsidizing us. They have pledged themselves to subsidize us.

"This brings me to another question. There has been a revision of pay all round in all Government departments. What about the local services? What about the staff of municipalities in the local bodies and municipalities? I do not think we can work this staff on their present pay when the Government are paying decent wages to their servants. It is extremely difficult for me to ask local board members to work on the old rates. Now the question arises if we want to extend the same provision and benefits to our servants also how are we to meet it? Is the Government going to subsidize us for that also? I do not want to take that extreme step of asking the Government for subsidizing us for all these matters. Before long they have to appear, if they have not already appeared, a committee to consider the salaries of provincial and local officers. The extent it does the better. The Municipal Acts that we have just now passed do not solve the question. What has been done I do not see now we can also raise our standard of expenditure.

"Your Excellency, there is one other question with regard to the salaries. I think I shall reserve my remark when the report is published.

"Lastly, I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the very poor provision made in the budget under the head Major Irrigation Works. Amount of 1915-16

for Anna 1920.]

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Raja.)

showed an expenditure of 15 lakhs. In 1918-21 the estimate was reduced to 8. And this year it has again been reduced to 5 lakhs and it stands at that figure now. I strongly press this matter. Hitherto when we were undergoing a severe financial strain we could not come forward with any proposal for irrigation. Now our finances have considerably improved or will be improved at any rate by next year. The Government have not carried out any irrigation works. There are 5 projects in the air, the Kurna project, the Georvy project and the Tengebhadra project. The first two are said to be productive projects. The Tengebhadra project is said to be protective. Protective work is far important from my point of view. Protective works are those which try to minimise expenditure under the head of famine-relief in future. It may be said that the Tengebhadra project is expected to cost 12 or 13 crores but when we only take into account the amount spent on the head of famine-relief it comes to much more than 12 crores. In one year the total cost runs up to six crores. I lay stress on the miserable state in my district. The position has been described very clearly by the members of the Irrigation Commission. I do not want to make any irrelevant distinction between Georvy and Tengebhadra projects but when it is a question of choosing between the two schemes, I would rather prefer the protective scheme.

"The Irrigation Commission has stated the condition of my district thus :—

"The most severe droughts are those known as the Godav, districts, Karnal, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur which have suffered several times from famine. They cover a total area of about 27,500 square miles with a population of nearly 4 millions, the majority of whom depend upon agriculture. The country is broken up by hills and occupies largely of soil of poor productivity, though there is a very considerable stretch of black cotton soil. Owing to the general poverty of the soil, over half the cultivable area is assessed at rates not exceeding 5 annas an acre. More than two-thirds of the landholders pay less than Rs. 10 a year to the Government. The disastrous famine of 1916-17 which is known as having swept away nearly a third of the population was followed by a succession of unfavourable years, and the districts have not fully recovered. A very large portion of the cultivable area is still not cultivated. The population was still about 4½ per cent less than it was 20 years ago."

"This is exactly the condition of things. The Irrigation Commission's report is correct. And now there is this question of how best we are to face the shortage of food-stuffs in the country. The best means of increasing the production would be by the starting of irrigation schemes wherever possible. If only the Tengebhadra project is taken up, millions and millions of acres will be brought under cultivation."

"The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Raja :—Your Excellency, may I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency's Government and to Your Excellency personally the gratitude of my community for all that you have done for their advancement and for the kind and sympathetic attitude you have taken in regard to their future welfare."

"The new policy of recognising the existence of the depressed classes has another several millions, as a community having rights and claims upon the Government has been in operation only for a very short time and yet we the Adi Dravid community have every reason to congratulate ourselves that the spirit of that policy is reflected in the new measures they had taken themselves."

"Perhaps Your Excellency will permit me to state one or two more in which the action of Your Excellency's Government has been specially beneficial to us. No doubt the Protector of the interests of the Depressed classes now called the Commissioner of Labour was appointed by Your Excellency's Government and that in itself is an active manifestation of Your Excellency's practical sympathy with my community and during the short time that Mr. Paddana has held this office, he has shown in a variety of ways how we could help ourselves and how the Government could help us in this direction. But Mr. Paddana is backed with duties too numerous for one single official, however capable and sympathetic, to perform efficiently and in the satisfaction of all concerned. I do not know whether the Government themselves realise this fact and whether if they do, they mean to reduce Mr. Paddana's responsibilities to such an extent as to enable him to pay infinitely more attention to the material, social and moral uplift of these classes in whom he has naturally taken a keen interest."

"However that may be, after a careful examination of the situation, I have come to the conclusion that without the creation and maintenance of a separate department for looking after the welfare of the depressed classes, this question will not, I fear, be satisfactory."

"I would not remind Your Excellency's Government that these classes amount to 6 or 7 millions of the population of this Presidency. Most of whom are absorbed in productive occupation, and it is my firm conviction that justice, equity and common sense demand that these millions should not be allowed to drift for themselves in a country of mines without helpful direction from the Government. I have stated in this Council that what my community needs at present is education. I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government for setting apart a sum of 5 lakhs under the head & LARD BUDGET and 2 lakhs under the head & LARD BUDGET for opening elementary schools and I cherish the hope that this amount thus allotted will be actually spent during this year to the best advantage of my community."

"I need not remind the Government that the depressed classes are not only socially kept down but are economically the poorest in the country. But nobody can say that there are not among these classes young men of high intelligence who for want of cultivation and opportunity have been allowed to decline and decay without any advantage to the country or to the community. While elementary education is what the masses stand in need of, it ceases at the

(Mr. Raj ; Mr. Maitteys Chatterjee.)

[1st April 1925.]

are then be lost sight of that if a community should improve its position and its standard of life, it is highly essential that a proportion at least of its members should be allowed facilities for educating themselves so as to undertake the higher and more serious responsibilities of life. I am therefore anxious that as many as are available for this purpose should be encouraged to prosecute their studies beyond the elementary stage. But under present circumstances not one in a thousand of my community come with the best of intelligence to this to do so, without Government help and my humble request to the Government is to give such members of my community the help that they so richly deserve.

"I shall specify what I mean. In the first place there must be a liberal provision of scholarships for the members of my community who deserve encouragement to carry on their education in secondary schools. Secondly, as the conditions amidst which my people live are such that hardly one in a thousand is able to escape from obscurity and ignorance until he passes a certain age. Unlike other more fortunate communities the boys and girls of which begin their education early, the members of my community are handicapped by poverty and other causes to begin their education at a very late age and if in the face of this the age restriction for scholarships is rigidly maintained my people cannot enjoy the benefits of the scholarships. I hope, I shall not be asking too much of the Government if I venture also to suggest that parents of such of the boys and girls, as may have the good fortune to read in secondary schools may be helped with some allowance so that the loss of the fruits of the labour may not be heavily felt by them.

"In the Council on more than one occasion questions such as better housing for the poor, better sanitation and medical relief have been discussed. I need not remind Your Excellency's Government that in all these respects the greatest sufferers are members of my community. If any of you here would only be so kind as to visit the localities where the members of the depressed classes live, my statements would be fully borne out. Even in this City of Madras where we have as much talk about social service, sanitation and so forth, my people live under the most deplorable conditions. What are called slums are not merely an eye-sore to the city, but are the places where the rubbish of the city is piled up and made to rot and decompose without protest. Of late it has been the fashion in the city to fill up low-lying places, tanks and other spots with street rubbish and all gathered up from the underground drainage. I do not know whether this is in accordance with the street principles of sanitation. But I know for a fact that such a practice has constituted the outbreak of diseases, the victims in most cases being my own unfortunate brethren. If Your Excellency is pleased to pay a visit to some of the colonies my Yashwanthi in Rameswari and Coimbatore in Chingleput, Your Excellency will come back surprised that in spite of the sanitation and the rubbish being sent the over-spoiling, how the Ahi Shudras manage to live at all.

"Perhaps these poor helpless wretches may not be aware of their surroundings and the conditions in which they live, more and have their being when they are under godless constraints and this brings me to the drink problem.

"I know that the members of the Home Department in 'negligent revenue, with minimum consideration'. They may be all right though, I have my own doubt how it works out in practice. My own opinion is that every temptation of the kind should be removed from the hands of men, more especially from the poor and the ignorant and the uneducated such as my people are. I know the State itself does not like to tempt the temptation of drink shops. If I request Government to do the same in regard to the houses of drink shops. If today and such shops are reduced to their smallest number possible, probably there may be a fall in revenue in this sense. Against this much be at the improved health, morality and social and domestic felicity of those who on account of the facilities for drink sell, continue to do. I sincerely hope that a by-law will be made in Madras or rather Madras will follow the example set in this regard by Salem which, I understand, has removed all drink shops from within municipal limits.

"I have one word to say and that is with regard to drunken leads. I have already brought forward a resolution in the Council on this subject and Your Excellency's Government has given a sympathetic reply. May I ask Your Excellency's Government to translate this sympathy into action, so that my people in the villages may not be prevented from exploiting leads by artificial barriers caused by their being regarded as unsuitable by the high caste men, who are in charge of the machinery of Government in the villages.

"I must conclude as I have begun. I am profoundly grateful to the Government for the new policy of giving the depressed classes an opportunity to make themselves heard. This is the first time in the history of this Council, when a man of the community has been able to speak on their behalf, record their troubles and pray for redress. Your Excellency's Government have listened to me and my community with hope of a better time. For ourselves we, the Ahi Shudras community and others like us have been ignored by a social system founded on exclusive privilege and dominated by a spirit of classism. With the status of the depressed classes raised and their rights as citizens improved, they will be able along with the rest of the Indian community to labour for and promote the common interests of their motherland, irrespective of class, caste, creed, or race under the wise guidance of the British Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. MURTHA, CHIEF MINISTER.—Your Excellency, I congratulate Your Excellency's Government on the budget which promotes a local manufacturing and occupational survey of huts and farms, a prudent and liberal expenditure, a scheme of production and equitable taxation, a still further adjustment of resources to the ever-increasing needs of public education.

(Mr. Madhava Raja.)

[1st April 1920.]

and I believe that the Education Bill which has just seen the light of the day will be modified in a distinct Committee on liberal lines and will be soon passed into law. It will be a reproach to the Council if the matter should be further delayed. In this matter of elementary education, I trust at the same time thank the Government for their sympathetic attitude towards my attention moved in the Council on the desirability of attaching agricultural and industrial classes to higher grade elementary schools as an experimental measure.

"In regard to public works, my thanks are due to the Government for having accepted a resolution of mine moved in February last recommending that the maintenance of trunk roads in the Presidency be left in the hands of local bodies and the proposed expenditure of 15 lakhs for the purpose be given as grants to local bodies, also for accepting the resolution on the deepening of the Comally canal and on the preference to district boards in regard to the opening of new railways.

"Next I would advocate that in future years an annual minimum grant to local bodies be always guaranteed. This grant is to be utilized for all purposes for which aid is required or is usually given from Provincial revenues. The minimum should be based on the average of total grants during the preceding five years. The advantage will be that the local bodies can be sure of receiving not less than a certain amount of grant in a particular year and would be able to prepare their budgets accordingly. At present they have to prepare their budgets without the least idea as to what grants they are likely to get actually. Only the minimum need be fixed as above, and it should be left to local bodies to apply for more grants when there is a need.

"The case of the servants of local bodies in these days of high prices is very pitiable. They do not get even the usual wage allowances granted to Government servants drawing up to Rs. 15. I moved a resolution in this Council suggesting that Government might help local bodies with a contribution on this behalf, but the Government did not accept it. As the revenues of local bodies are too limited to meet any increased expenditure on this behalf without seriously affecting other heads of expenditure, I would request Government, if possible, to reconsider their attitude in the matter.

"I would like that the salary of travelling allowances paid to members should be carefully considered. At present they are paid only six rupees per day. This appears to me to be quite inadequate. In my opinion they should get Rs. 7 per day as is paid to assistant secretaries of salt. I do not see how the position and the duties of a legislator can be considered inferior to that of a salt assistant inspector.

"Next, I would also ask for a very early reconsideration of the order contained in G.O. No. 929, Revenue (Education), dated 26th August 1919. This Government Order deprives the local bodies of the discretion allowed in liquidation of elementary schools under their management in regard to collection of fees. Consequently fees have to be collected in the case of all students; and this is a great hardship, besides being a check on the spread of education. From the surveyor is a question asked by me, I told that the Government have consulted educational agencies and local bodies on the subject. I seriously repeat that the matter may be expedited and the Government Order withdrawn as soon as possible.

"I should thank the Government for the facilities afforded by them for the encouragement of research work in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore—especially in these days of high prices when it is desirable that we should take all possible steps to increase the agricultural production of the Presidency. Nevertheless it is seen that for the purpose of undertaking research work there is a real want of capable hands. I would suggest that at least one appointment in the higher grade be guaranteed every year for the student who passes out most creditably from the College—I mean something similar to what is now offered in the Engineering College. If this is done, the College will attract students of capacity and high educational qualifications who will be equipped in future years to undertake research work.

"I also venture to suggest that technical schools be established in selected district centres throughout the Presidency for the training of students in industries which are predominant in their respective districts.

"Coming now to my own place, I would urge the construction of the Polihatt-Dindigul Railway line at an early date as practicable. I am quite aware of the difficulties standing in the way; but all the same I would request Government to look ahead in the matter so that the line may become an accomplished fact at an early date.

"Another important matter for the people of my district is the raising of the Victoria College, Polihatt, to the first grade. I moved a resolution on the subject, and as a consequence the Government have instituted inquiries as to the best place in Malabar where a first-grade college might be located. I would repeat that very early steps may be taken in the matter. As I have already pointed out in February last in this Council, Polihatt is the place best suited for the purpose. It is the greatest educational centre in Malabar and deserves a first-grade college much more than any other locality in the district and I request Government to reconsider the question without delay.

"I would advocate that a certain percentage of students occupying in all the Provincial schools be filled by direct recruitment—more by examination and more by a system of higher order, especially in view of the coming new conditions under the Reform Bill. The object of the present system is that at present officers enter the cadre of the Provincial service at an advanced age when their potential activity is almost lost and when there are only a few years left before their retirement from service.

[1st APRIL 1920.] (Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

"Lastly I want to take this opportunity of thanking Government for giving the jamaas a seat on the Revenue Council. At the same time I cannot help expressing my disappointment at the Council's decision having been opposed to his wish and. Unless some of the present municipalities in the Presidency take a large bold stride it is worthy to deplore it if the seat is not allotted to it by the Executive Committee and in the previous proposal of the Government. The matter has created a great deal of trouble being in my district and I would therefore earnestly request the Government to reconsider the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the main feature of this year's budget is the great reduction in the closing balance for the year 1919-20. According to the budget of last year the closing balance for 1919-20 is Rs. 129.84 lakhs, but now according to the revised budget for the same period it is to be Rs. 156.19 lakhs and this increase is due to the increase in stamps, registration, assessment, excise, forest and this is followed by a reduction in expenditure under Education, Medical, Sanitation and Agriculture. Under each of these heads the budget figures for the year 1919-20 are reduced by more or less one lakh. As regards the budget for the year 1920-21 the closing balance is to be 44.78 lakhs. The year draft is expensive for the year is proposed to be 156.32 lakhs. One of the reasons for this year draft is stated to be 'in the unexpected growth of our future probable revenue'. The Government of India's deficit has steadily declined and this will also be the probable success of the province for the year 1921-22 from 9 crores to 21 crores. The increase in the provincial revenues from 4 crores a year fifteen years ago to 24 crores a year is the result of the heavy increase of rates of taxation up to the end of 1916 and also to the probable abolition of division of revenues under the heads land revenue, judicial, stamps, water and major irrigation works and leaving non-judicial stamps and income-tax entirely Imperial revenues."

"The Committee on Provincial Relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have concluded their report and this report is expected to be published very soon. The conclusions to which the committee will arrive are awaited with great interest and anxiety. The future development of the province greatly depends upon its realisation. The successful working of the Province depends upon the provincial resources. Almost all the subjects to be transferred are spending departments. Take for instance education, sanitation and medicine which require large amounts. The introduction of law and compulsory education, starting of a large number of better equipped secondary schools and colleges and at least one more University for which there has been increasing demand will certainly absorb a great portion of the revenue. To this is to be added the cost of technical institutions and industrial schools and professional colleges yet to be started to meet the great demand in all these directions. Medical schools, colleges and hospitals and dispensaries are to be started. The water-supply schemes and drainage schemes are to be introduced and pushed through in good many modelled areas. The demand for water-supply in rural areas is increasing and this by itself will absorb a large amount year after year for good number of years to come. In previous years great economy was used by our Local Government in all these directions when compared with other provinces. The standard of expenditure adopted by Bombay under these service heads is very high. Even in future I hope the Local Government will work with a free hand in all these directions when the provincial revenues are liberated from Imperial demands. I am sure that well planned and considered schemes will be launched in future to the great satisfaction of the people. In the case of individuals it is often to be noticed that when wealth suddenly gets into their hands by inheritance or otherwise they lose balance of their heads because social and thrifty they have been in their previous state. I hope the same will not be the case with the Government, though we doubt the ever draft issued in preparing the normal year's budget necessitates such a warning. We doubt the whole of the expenditure shown in the budget is of an obligatory nature concerning the increase of salaries in subordinate services. The recommendation on the part of the Government which was given expression to in the concluding paragraph of the Finance Member is by no means so demanding the budget for the year 1920-21 by saying that 'our difficulties in this connection are mainly difficulties for the year 1920-21' shows that we are to get large revenues in future. I believe that such a feeling should never prevail in preparing a budget by Government and it will not be wise in the case of individuals. The expected increase in wealth should never be the basis for fixing the present expenditure. Some people outside this Council seem to be under the impression that the large increase of the revenues of this province will lead to wasteful expenditure but those who have any acquaintance with the extent of this Province and the generally backward character of its administration will never take this view. The attention of the Government is to be drawn to the enormous growth of salaries revenue and the rate at which it is growing. If we compare the figures under this head for the year 1914-15 with those of the present year it is a matter for astonishment. In 1911-12 it was 159.33 lakhs and the estimated revenue for the year 1919-20 is 250.30 lakhs. In the course of some years the revenues under this head are almost doubled itself. With the attention of the Government was drawn to the rate of growth of revenue under this head from time to time by non-official Members of the Council by resolutions and interpellations, the remedy applied from the Government must be that the increase was due to the enhancement of rates which was being done with the object of reducing the consumption of liquor and toddy and that the increase was not at all due to the increase in the quantity consumed. But this year's Draft Financial Statement says that 'the progress of India's revenue indicates that the province will exceed the budget anticipations, the increase coming especially under money rates and toddy due to the former due to larger consumption. . . . The Government may be pleased to note that this revenue is mainly a tax on the poor lower classes and that the

(Mr. Narasimha Rao)

[1st April 1930.]

drunk habit is fast spreading among those inhabiting the increasing poverty of the masses and salubrious societies, respectable and respectable and respectable condition of their women and children and if the state of condition is to be allowed to continue it will be most ruinous to the nation. When such becomes a transferred subject as it is proposed to be, it will certainly for the expediency of the future minister to devise methods to reach the goal of absolute prohibition which is undoubtedly the ideal of every Indian.

The increasing revenue under this head which is mostly derived from the cesses may well be utilized to the main time for the amelioration of their condition. The growth of cesses under this head may well be utilized to realize this object for the expansion of elementary education and medical relief and for the sanitary improvement of their dwelling houses and drinking water sources. A comparison of the growth of expenditure from provincial revenues under these heads with the growth of cesses under Kamas will greatly disappoint us. In the year 1921-22 the total expenditure under these heads from provincial revenues was 79-16 lakhs while the proposed expenditure for the year 1930-31 is 1-47-58 lakhs. This shows that the increase in expenditure under these heads is only 7-42 lakhs while the increase in Kamas revenue during the same period is 130-18 lakhs.

I wish to congratulate the Government for the sincere and timely assistance given to the people of Ganjam district by opening famine-relief works. The thanks of the people of this district are most especially due to Mr. Colwell who was then their District Collector for the great sympathy he has shown towards them. My own district of Vinsagpuram also passed through a severe famine according to the non-official view but no famine-relief works were opened. After all the question whether famine-relief work may be opened mostly depend upon the individual views of District Collectors and this sympathy although they take towards the suffering poor. The liberal programme that was put into execution by the Government both for the opening out of works and for prohibition relief caused the lasting gratitude of the people living in the famine area of the Ganjam district.

In paragraph 14 of the memorandum presenting the budget reformer is made to the advancement of the salary of the trained and untrained teachers under public management. Any action on the line proposed by the Finance Committee must necessarily involve enormous expenditure on the part of local bodies. Unless the Local Government undertakes to discharge this liability, there is no scope for the local bodies and private managers to come in this direction having regard to their resources. The suggested figure of a minimum of Rs. 30 per month for a trained teacher of elementary schools appears to my humble mind rather to be too high. It cannot be justified on any ground. The present educational qualifications and his status in life do not at all require this minimum salary. There should always be a difference in pay between a trained teacher and an untrained teacher and the difference may be in my opinion three or four paise. The question is to what should be the minimum salary of trained and untrained teachers and how far this increased cost be met from their own resources should necessarily be referred to the local bodies for their opinion before any decision is arrived at by the Government as the local bodies will be the paymaster ultimately under the Elementary Education Bill. The recommendations of the Salaries Commission on this subject may also be sent to the local bodies for their information.

As it is proposed to allot a separate day for the expression of opinion on the Salaries Commission's report, I desire my remarks regarding the enhancement of salaries.

From the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Aiyar I am a dissent of the recommendations of the Salaries Commission and we have as I can gather it is interfering with the work of Kamas Ministers. He wants to go even further than the recommendations of the Committee if I understood him correctly, but we shall have to discuss the report of the Committee from the standpoint of the taxpayer and also we have to see how far the present year's budget will allow any further augmentation in this direction. A sum of 52 lakhs has been allotted of the time of the Financial Statement and a further sum of 42 lakhs has been now allotted with the permission of the Government of India by drawing it from the closing balances. This sum of Rs. 94 lakhs has already been allotted to meet this demand. Out of this amount a sum of 41 lakhs has already been proposed to be spent for the enhancement of the salaries to the various divisions. A sum of 41 lakhs was already sanctioned to be absorbed for the grain compensation allowance and a further sum of 3 lakhs is allotted to meet the enhancement of salaries at district level. Rs. 39 a month and a further sum of 15 lakhs is allotted to meet the new relief to the rural districts. Including the sum of 61 lakhs which has already been allotted, there is a balance of 33 lakhs for the salaries of other persons to whom benefit has not yet been given. It has been pointed out that we have got 7 lakhs under the head 'Maintenance' and 15 lakhs has already been allotted to give relief to district boards to keep the maintenance of trunk roads. I do not think it is desirable that any one of these heads should be disturbed. From the last year's budget we see that a sum of 7 lakhs is intended to be placed at the disposal of the Collectors under certain rules to meet emergency charges and a similar amount was allotted last year and that was spent and it ought to be reallocated. A sum of 15 lakhs has already been provided to the district boards to give relief and this has become a sort of obligatory charge on the part of Government and I do not see any sense why this should be disturbed. Of course the Finance Minister proposed that during the current year the district boards may meet this expenditure from their own resources and this may be allotted to the district boards next year is 1931-32. I do not think it is a sound principle that even a promise is made, and the money is allotted, it should be taken away from that source. When expenditure is made by district boards it is mostly made by adjustment in the accounts. I do not see any reason why district boards should be made to meet one more year before they receive

1st April 1920.]

(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Baling Rao Nayudu;
Mr. Marshall.)

this grant. We have to view the question from the point of view of the various district boards. The cost of labour and materials have increased enormously and the district boards are unable to maintain their own roads in an efficient condition. If the grant is made by the Government to take the amount which is saved in this direction by the district boards may be utilized for the maintenance of other roads and the public will be benefited thereby. I do not see any reason why this item should be disbursed, when the statement has been made and accepted by the Members of this Council. I reserve my remarks on the recommendations of the Finance Committee, whose report is expected to be placed in our hands before this evening."

The Hon'ble Rao Balaiah T. Salaru Rao Nayudu:—"Your Excellency, while thanking Your Excellency's Government and especially the Honourable Finance Member for the manner in which the budget for the coming year 1920-21 is drawn up, I beg to offer the following remarks:—

"The provision of large increase in the 'expenditure on Education', Medical, Sanitation, Agriculture, Industries and the increase of salaries of all the Government employees is a matter of gratification though it is disappointing that, under irrigation works, there is decrease of Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with the preceding year.

"I beg to suggest that in the actual working of the budget and in increasing expenditure, the Government will please strive to be as economical as possible with the recurring charges, so that the new Government under the Rameswaram scheme may not be handicapped and made propensely, by resorting to additional taxation soon after it is formed, for the purpose of making improvements required for the benefit of the masses and advancement of the country, in addition to meeting the extra expenditure imposed on them by the budget now sanctioned, for the coming year.

"The one item of expenditure which seems to be requiring special mention is the increase of salaries and allowances of Government servants of all grades and departments. There is no difference of opinion in any quarter and all agree in thinking that the Government servants do need some perceptible increase in their salaries and allowances and I do heartily support this measure.

"But in disposing of the question finally, it is not necessary to see what additions have been made to establishments of various departments, not so very far from during the last two years and to enquire if necessary what is found to be in excess. It may be said on the other hand that the work to be turned out has considerably increased. This is no doubt true, but the reason for it, seen to be intermediate references, incomplete reports, want of individuality in subordinate officers and too much driving by the superior authorities, who are not strong in making local inspection, look to common individuality, look into matters personally, instead of depending on the notes put up by their officers. If the system of doing work is changed, I am sure a good portion of scribbled work in all offices will be curtailed. It is suggested that the scheme originated by Mr. Tetrahams, I.C.S., is going to be examined and submitted for being introduced in all offices in the Presidency under the supervision of Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S. If this officer who well knows to be not only very capable, but also greatly inclined to increase the quantity and to increase the quality of work to be done, is placed on special duty for some time, I am sure he will organize a system which would reduce the work of each office by one-fourth at least.

"I therefore beg to suggest that in giving effect to the increase of salaries, the practice of possible reduction of establishment in all departments may be kept in view."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Marimannu:—"Your Excellency, it is a matter of gratification for those interested in education to find that a much larger sum is being given for educational purposes this year than in previous years. I wish to make a few remarks on one point in the budget is particular, namely in connection with aided institutions and especially aided colleges. I do not in the least grades in Your Excellency's scheme that the expenditure on Institutions. Only I should like to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the expenditure on Government Institutions has gone up from Rs. 4,51,000 in 1918-19 to Rs. 6,54,000 in the current budget. Now I am well aware that the Government has taken over three colleges and also that a large amount is being provided for various educational improvements and for the making of schools. But what I would like to bring to Your Excellency's notice is that the provision for aided education this year is Rs. 2,15,000 the same as the amount for last year. In 1917-18 only 1,93 lakhs were spent on aided colleges and I was thinking that the amount in the budget for the current year must have been set down. But what this all means is that while there is a provision for the provision made for Government colleges there is no similarly whatever in the provision made for aided colleges. I am not going into the details of expenditure. But you will notice that Rs. 2,15,000 is all that is given for 19 aided institutions. Now I am quite satisfied that it will be said to imply that the reason why we cannot get more is because of the other laid down in the Government's side. Cuts that the maximum of grant which may be given is one-half the net cost. It is a wrong principle and one that ought to be given up. Because that principle is being treated as if it were the law of the North and South there is no provision made for the benefit of aided education. If I may take my own college as an example during the past few years we have had a very large amount of expenditure on the establishment of Honours courses. For these Honours courses we have had to get into fit to establish of Honours courses. For these Honours courses we were getting an additional grant. I admit that during the last two years we have been better treated, but for a considerable period it

(Mr. Marshall; Mr. Sukka Rao; Mr. President)

[1st April 1920.]

seemed our grievance to be fixed at a low figure. The only means we could see for it was that in the British-India Code half of the net cost is laid down as the maximum that could be given in certain cases. When that principle was originally put into the British-India Code, it was never the intention to treat first grade colleges in the same way as second grade colleges and secondary schools were treated. It is not a principle that has always been in the Code. It was a recent addition. If I am not mistaken it was Dr. Bovey who laid down that principle. During the last year we have been treated with much more consideration. Eight years ago when the question was raised in this House it was stated that the principle that a grant should not exceed half the net cost was recommended by the Education Commission of 1884. What I want the Government to do is to study the part of the Report of the Education Commission of 1884 which deals with the question of Grants-in-aid and the idea of half the net cost. What they will find is that the Commission says that a suitable grant is to be given to an aided school or college would be half the net which would be expended upon it if it were under Government management, but the principle that only one-half the net cost should be given as a grant was never recommended at all. If the Honorable Member will study the Education Commission report I think he will find that I am right. At the time when this idea was being put forward there was a strong desire on the part of the Honorable Member in charge of Education to reduce expenditure on higher education very much. Now I have great sympathy with those gentlemen who say that the persons who wish a higher form of education ought to pay for it. It is important that we should spend more on elementary education. I agree with that. At the same time it is absolutely essential, as seems to have been thought by some Members of this Council 10 years ago, for higher education, especially University education to be self-supporting. I remember that the Educational Member in this House actually got up and said that in most other countries it was self-supporting. All that I plead for is that under present conditions the Government should carefully consider whether it is absolutely necessary for it to retain this principle of half the net cost or if there was something in the eternal fitness of things that it should be adopted. Formerly we felt that the Government was under no obligation to look upon aided institutions as competitors who ought to be discouraged, if not crushed. Now we do feel that Government does recognize that we are fellow workers and they are willing to encourage us. What I submit is that the Government should encourage those who are trying to help them in this great work of educating the country by treating them a little more liberally than they have sometimes done in the past.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahadur N. Soora, Rao:—“ Your Excellency, I will not join in the chorus of praise and congratulations to the Finance Minister, not that he does not deserve it, for I know that he is rightly deserving it, but in order that he might not go far back thinking that everything is all right, that there is nothing that might be changed, or that his budget would not be improved. After seeing that there has been so many demands for more provision in the budget from every office of Government, from every person drawing salary not only from Government but from local boards—there has been such a howl of hungry lions—I do not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Tufvander would have done if he had not taken away 125 lakhs from the spring balance and put down from other items. The matter of the Salaries Committee will no doubt be discussed the day after tomorrow and I believe that Honorable Members have not exhausted all their arguments in the matter of the Salaries Committee's recommendations. So I will not say much on this subject now but I will reserve all my power for Saturday.

* The Hon'ble Mr. Tufvander in his memorandum has said that this is an occasion when we are allowed the privilege of long winded speeches. The occasion is rather unimportant or otherwise devoted to general questions connected with the budget ranging over the whole sphere of the administration.

His Excellency the Governor:—“ I cannot allow the Honorable Member to say that my honorable colleague has suggested in any way that Honorable Members may make long-winded speeches.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahadur N. Soora, Rao:—“ I did not mean that. Not we the Members of this Council have that privilege from some years past. In the matter of salaries I only want to make two observations and that is unless we reduce the establishment to a minimum scale and pay the rest in the best way possible or cut down expenses from the several heads which we find on the 2nd page, it will not be possible for us to come to any conclusion as to the increase of the salaries. No doubt we are all sympathizing with these low paid officers. I doubt whether we will be able to satisfactorily discuss this question at all if we are given the Salaries Committee's report by this evening and do not finish on Saturday. But at any rate we shall try to give the non-official side of this question for Your Excellency's consideration. Now going through the pages 8 and 9 of the Budget of the Government of Madras we find that out of 1,145 lakhs, only 265 lakhs is the amount spent for some beneficial departments, that is to say, for—

	lakhs
Education	139
Medical and Sanitation	79
Agriculture including forestry	20
Impetuous	22
Total	265

(Mr. Subba Rao; the President; Mr. Devanar.)

[1st April 1920.]

"I have a few words to say as regards irrigation projects. Under irrigation works something like 75 lakhs has been allotted. I submit that more works have not been given the same attention as major works. In South Kanara where we are blessed with plenty of rainfall, we don't require any aid from Government for our first crop, neither much for our second crop as it is grown only on 25 per cent of lands. But most of the water flowing in our rivers is not collected and harnessed up but allowed to go into the sea. There are many big tanks which are letted up. We want Government to try to improve these tanks and to conserve the water. Our district is a sloping district."

His Excellency the Governor:— "Who is to pay?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Suresh Rao:— "We are ready to pay at least 2½ per cent or even 4 per cent on the amount spent by Government."

"I am without fear of contradiction, make a statement that we are prepared to pay some sort of tax in order to secure the interest on the amount that may be spent."

"There are great possibilities in South Kanara as well as in Malabar. If we have a good portion of the water of the rivers conserved we can irrigate the area of lands irrigated for the second crop as well as our garden lands. We are paying at present an assessment on the second crop without any sort of irrigation works in our district."

"I have a few words as to legislation. We are thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the Municipal Act that has been passed and the Town Planning Bill and the Electricity Bill that will be shortly passed. I only expect that the Government will push also the Local Boards Act. Coming nearer home, the Malabar Bill about which my Hon'ble friend Khua Sahi Abdulah has spoken is also on the card. I hope that the Government will see that the Malabar Bill also is passed shortly."

"I have only one remark on a local matter and that also has been referred by the Hon'ble Mr. Haji Quasim Sahib. That is about the Mysore-Mangalore line. I do not want to discuss the policy of the Mysore Government. When I met His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore last month, I noticed His Highness is keen over South Kanara and to see for himself the possibilities of our scheme. I also saw him say that if the Mysore Government was going to push the Kothallu line the District Board was willing to construct the Mysore-Mangalore line. What we ask now is that if Your Excellency is minded that our Railway should have precedence over the Kothallu line, then our hands should be pushed through. The Railway Board and the Government of India should be satisfied of Your Excellency's intention. I know as a matter of fact that the Railway Board upheld the claims of our line and my only request is that, if at all the Kothallu line is going to be extended and if the Mysore Government is going to be given concessions in the British territory, the Government might get the same kind of concessions in Mysore for the District Road to run its line."

"It may not be said that I have been prejudiced in my observations and I submit that I am gladly echoing the same sentiments which have been set forth by the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetty and the Hon'ble Mr. Nambudam Chetty as to the cleaning and bettering of the Cooult river and of the Buckingham canal. I was myself a sufferer from mosquito-biting and from the want of the bed situation of the canal, while I was staying one night with my son in the Victoria Hotel. I pray Your Excellency's Government to see that the Buckingham canal and the Cooult river are rendered sanitary."

"In conclusion I beg to submit that the Reformed Council has got a great opportunity to do good. If we only co-operate with the Government and seek to get rid of our differences in the betterment of our country, we will be doing a great service. There may be some differences between the several parties that have sprung up and warring with each other at present, but we have got our common aim and that is the good of the country. That is why I say that we must set aside our personal differences and work for the country in co-operation with Government. If we do so, I have no doubt that Your Excellency's engine will be acquainted with great success. With more financial and economic liberty I am sure the Reformed Council will achieve great success than we the Members of this Council or any other Council might have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar:— "I have only a few remarks to make. I feel in the budget that no provision is made for any works of productive irrigation. Your Excellency is aware that the Madras Presidency is entirely an agricultural Province. No doubt here and there we find new works undertaken but no work of any very great importance has been undertaken during the past 20 or 30 years. I have in mind a scheme as told me Mr. Pothu. After that Mr. Pothu may be aware that about 20 or 40 years ago Mr. Pothu was a Collector of the District of Tanjore. He proposed a scheme for the purpose of decreasing the Tanjore canal now so that not only the irrigation under the Tanjore canal but also the whole line the Narsapur and parts of Anthonnam may be benefited. No doubt the Government may say that as there is no scheme ready, they could not do anything. But I would now urge Your Excellency's Government that in order to save the Presidency from famine and consequent distress, the best thing that could be done is to conserve all the water that now flows to the sea."

"The Tanjore canal river brings down a large volume of water during the seasons. No doubt a good portion of it is utilized for irrigating lands under the various estates. But a large portion of it certainly runs to waste and I would ask Your Excellency's Government to frame a scheme for the purpose of arranging not only the Tanjore canal valley but those of other rivers as well in the Presidency."

[1st April 1920.]

(Mr. Devanah's *Mr. Anantashah Pillai*.)

"I have to make one or two remarks in regard to educational institutions. The Government have laid down a hard and fast rule that they will assist only half the cost of educational institutions, and I beg to submit that this rule will hit hard those institutions which are under the management of the masses. Most miscellaneous men of great learning and culture. They come here for a nominal salary. And if the Government pay only half the cost of the voluntary institutions it means that the Government are taking advantage of the fact that those gentlemen are prepared to work for a nominal sum in the interests of education and in a self-sacrificing spirit. The Government ought to give these men of the highest order, that is, at the rate at which Government pay their own men of similar qualifications and that because at the low salaries of these men these institutions are not losers. The voluntary institutions should be treated more liberally and not be made to conform to the hard and fast rule which was introduced some time ago. I pass this first upon the present Government for we look that under the new regime education will be a controversial subject and I don't know how we shall find at the hands of a Minister. No doubt it may be said that we are consistent in our views and that we are treating voluntary appreciation, but we have a good appreciation that voluntary institutions may suffer at the hands of a Minister, who may not take a view which we would like him to take in the sense that there persons are working in a self-sacrificing spirit in the interests of the country. As the Hon'ble Mr. Trevelyan is aware, some of the missionary societies have been compelled to close down their institutions by reason of want of funds. Is it fair that we should allow those institutions which are working in the interests of the country to be closed for want of money? Of course, I do not want preferential treatment for these institutions. I would request the same treatment for any body of individuals or associations working for the good of the country without any hope of reward or profit. If any such institutions are agreed with such laudable motives and where the trustees are willing to work on a nominal pay, Government ought not to stick to the hard and fast rule they have laid down but should make an exception in their case so that the cause of education may not suffer."

The Council rose for lunch at 2-00 p.m.

The Council met after lunch at 3-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANTASHAH PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I beg to make one or two observations. In the first place, on behalf of the system holders, I submit that the tax should be levied in future only after it is sanctioned by the Legislative Council and the institutions themselves which will come into force from 1923 should not be begun after to without placing the whole system on a statutory basis. The income from other years is due in the settlement rates that are being introduced into the various taxes. It is a admitted fact that the land revenue, so far as regional lands are concerned, in this Presidency is not based upon any legislative sanction. It is purely an executive action, which does not receive support and which does not come up for consideration before the legislative of the country. It is a subject that we have discussed before the joint committee and the conclusion was to be that a joint committee whether land tax should be imposed only after the Land Tax Bill has been passed or legislative sanction for the most part been obtained. Taking our attention to the land does not produce any material benefit to the landholders themselves. In this way, by large taxation, our resources are being impaired and we are only paying a larger share to the Imperial Government. I would therefore submit that Your Excellency's Government should see whether it is not possible for your Government to postpone that, at least all the settlement proposals which are to come into force from the year 1923 from being brought into force till the whole system of system settlement is placed upon a legislative basis. That will be our submission which I would make upon this budget."

"I heartily endorse what my Honourable friend Mr. Devanah said about the anxiety which prevails amongst my community on behalf of the educational institutions in the over future. I am sorry to make this statement. But, I may say it is not a vague fear. It is a genuine apprehension and I sincerely hope that that provision does would prove groundless. But I would not be discharging my duty towards my constituency and the Council if I did not bring this apprehension to the notice of Your Excellency's Government and also bring to your notice the recommendations contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford report as to the duty laid upon Your Excellency to see that those institutions which have been the pioneers of education, of education and of other things as well, do not suffer."

"Another thing I would like to bring to Your Excellency's notice is the question of recognition in relation to education. Every municipal area in this Presidency is largely neglected. Your Excellency's Government have been pleased to place on the legislative agenda the Town Planning Bill and I hope it will pass through the Council in a short time and be brought into force and action as well. We hope also that Your Excellency's Government will be able to find time to carry on that legislation. It is a very large scheme and I would say submit that money should not be spent on that very necessary scheme. Money spent on that would save something saved from expenditure on education and other such matters. That would be a scheme which ought to engage Your Excellency's Government's attention immediately and in preference to any other item in the budget."

"As far as the salaries of the schoolmasters are concerned, I don't believe I would be justified in saying anything upon it without looking into the Salaries Committee's report which we might be able to get in the course of the day. We might discuss it on Saturday."

(Mr. Aramian to the President; Mr. Joseph Henry; [for APRIL 1939, the President])

* As for the Mixed Brigade, I trust bring to Your Excellency's notice that my district the Chaguanito Barrick, is very much in want of funds to launch upon any large scheme which would serve to relieve the suffer of the rivers which are now being wasted into the sea. I do not want to address upon that subject, now, but I hope to place my scheme about one or two editions in my district before this General shortly when I hope it would meet with Your Excellency's approval and assistance.

¹¹ The only disappointing feature about the budget is that the Honorable the Finance Member has not given us any chance of criticising it, because it is such a very wonderful budget."

The Hon'ble TANCJ HANU SAKIN Baburaj:—“The question of salary has a very prominent part in the year's budget and so it has naturally attracted our first attention. My Hon'ble Member has had doubt on this question and some others have said that because they will be offered another opportunity to do so, with this question at present stage. When in February last we were discussing the Financial Statement, the Council would not give attention to this question because the report of the Finance Committee was not before us. The Financial Committee also was unable to give, for some reason or other and to the Finance Committee only 22 votes were given for making the head of 1 War allowances and other allowances. It was proposed that this allowance should be converted into a permanent grant. Out of 22 votes 4 was supposed to be already consumed under this head. Now, this question of the Committee made an interim report and so that the Government gave some increase of allowances to the very lowest paid services; that is to say, the services were divided into three main groups, Rs. 10 to 15 a month, 15 to 25 and up to 20. Those who are getting above Rs. 25 are usually called post-graduate officers. Nothing was done for them at all and they are the least privileged in the field. Now for these three divisions Government have given some increase which will consume 8 lakhs of rupees.

"The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Rajwade, Secretary, has pointed out that this portion of my resolution which drew out the lowest subcommittee is given effect to, it will mean an extra expenditure of 11 lakhs. I submit that 11 lakhs is not a very big sum and Government would do well to take that into consideration and go with it. Then another which I have stressed after very little from the members when the Government are prepared to give, e.g., the Government are prepared to give Rs. 10 for medical and Rs. 15 for Maternity, to point, otherwise, I have pointed out in my speech the other day that the Government may also in any body in Rs. 15 in the body of Maternity. In the case of higher Government grants, Government proposed to give Rs. 25 for the maternal place, but I have added Rs. 10. Coming to the other portion of the resolution, of course when the report comes before us on Saturday next we will thoroughly go into the question, but as pointed out by the Finance Member himself, as well as when for compensation can be carried through in a day or two or a week or a month. That portion of permanent establishment is very important one. I want the Government and the public to be consciously left to. In the resolutions asked of Government should be given to these establishments and I am glad that by the course of the debate Your Excellency hinted that some temporary allowance will be given and I am glad to hear that."

His Excellency the President:—"I should like to inform the Honourable Member that it was no hind, but it was a difficult communication."

* The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan Minister:—“I was glad of that assurance. So often all my suggestions would be accepted though the only difference will be that the proportion which I have asked for may not be adhered to, and some other proportion of interests will be chosen.”

"I understand that the Helsinki Committee has made recommendations which they considered reasonable without lack of demand or of its own initiative. They thought that certain serious defects existed in the area, and that should I should in principle the acceptance of the Helsinki Committee's recommendations. It is quite possible that with the help of this action, we could get the Government to carry out these reforms fully. I hope that the same serious defects will be taken up by the other groups of officers who will carry out the reforms for the time being. The Helsinki Committee has taken much trouble in pointing out the defects and means of dealing with these defects and we had to admit to them in a general and verbal of meeting such a large number of 42000 at this very last stage of the Helsinki, and having 42000 of the Government of Helsinki's promises were taken by another 42000 of Helsinki and led to the end of the Helsinki. It was also pointed out that some matter could be managed from some other department. On the whole 10 years will be available for this purpose. I hope that with time, facts that are available we should be able to give such increase in the standards that would be to people. I am afraid we will have to find this question again at a later date, if these pre-proposed reforms do not result in the reorganization of the army and defense or their present recommendations. I and the other members have received information from the Helsinki, in one case 15 per cent of the Helsinki 15 per cent. If the pre-proposed reforms do give a lower percentage in that it will be a very good development."

² I do not wish to traverse the whole ground and deal with every subject in my budget speech. I am interested in many subjects e.g. in forestry that I think the adorning question is as very important that this year I wish to confer myself to this alone and I know that in the kind budget, the Council will give you a notice the performance that it does on its hands.

(Mr. Lancelotti.)

[1st April 1920.]

worth Rs. 60 per annum but I might say that I should be extremely glad to have Rs. 20 per annum fixed in the minimum pay if we by that means obtain a higher class of staff as teachers then we have at present. But it appears to me that to bring this suggestion into force at once is a question that is probably outside the range of practical politics.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raja has discussed the question of education for Pandhara boys. He asks for additional scholarships for higher education to Pandhara students. I might say that Government have recently sanctioned a large number of scholarships for Pandhara for higher education. I have also asked the Inspector of schools to bring to my notice all cases where the existing provision is not sufficient for scholarships to the pupils who are qualified for higher education and any request for additional scholarships for Pandhara will be considered by me. If provision does not come in the budget I shall come up to Government with a request for additional scholarships and I have no doubt such requests will be favourably considered by Your Excellency's Government. He desires the removal of age restriction in the case of Pandhara. As a matter of fact the backward classes are permitted the award of scholarships up to an age of twenty-two in cases of that in force for persons who do not belong to backward classes. The Hon'ble Member desires a higher age should be brought in. It is a matter for consideration and I shall have the question looked into in connection with the scholarships which are now being awarded under the scheme which have already been sanctioned by Government. He desires Government to give an allowance to parents of Pandhara boys. I am unable to advise Government to accept this suggestion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhav Raja brings to notice the case of the Vishwak College, Palghat, once more. I asked the advice of the Syndicate of the University of Madras on this matter and I received an answer only yesterday from the Syndicate to the effect that since the question involved is one on which the policy of the University is under consideration it would rather defer giving an answer to the question of raising of the college to a first-grade until one of its constitutions which is now being done so as a constitution. I fear that we cannot reach an early decision as full consideration has to be given to the views of responsible bodies which are entitled to give an opinion on this matter.

Finally there is the question of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Someone who has studied the question of the Grant-in-Aid Code of educational institutions will be concerned that no system which is in vogue in the various parts of the world—United States of America, England, etc.—is perfect. We can not forward a system and endeavour to give it as a classic a meaning as possible but we must have rules framed for its working. I should like the Hon'ble Member who have spoken on this matter to recognize that the half art and half principle of Grant-in-Aid is one which the Government has not laid down in regard to first-grade colleges. The rule is rigid in treating grants in colleges such as follows:—

"The amount of grant given on behalf of a college or a college department providing instruction up to the standard required for university degree will be determined by the Director after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case."

With regard to non-teaching grants the principle is generally accepted but here the Government have quite recently accepted a proposal that in the case of buildings intended for academic purposes and of apparatus intended for teaching science subjects, they will be prepared to pay not more than half of the cost but two-thirds. So I do not think that it can be said that Government have an inflexible policy as regards grants to educational institutions. Furthermore at the last meeting of the Council the Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance was good enough to promise an additional provision of one lakh of rupees for increasing the pay of teachers in secondary schools. That will be given in such a manner as will not be restricted by the half and cost principle. In addition to that we have seasonal budget provision for the grant of apparatus to schools in which the non-teaching is not called on to bear any portion of the cost and it is within the memory of many members of this Council that very frequently in the past especially in the case of provision for books, playgrounds, etc., the managers were not called upon to pay half the cost when exceptional circumstances arise. These exceptional circumstances are taken into consideration and the elasticity of the code is such that it is always possible for Government to make grants which are not strictly according to the half of the cost and principle.

There is only one other point, Your Excellency, and that is with reference to the recommendation of the Government Order dated August last, 1917, which the Hon'ble Member ministerial was not in the advocacy of elementary education. The Hon'ble Member from South Kanara mentioned that teachers had in view to resign their service. Well, Your Excellency, the position was that at a conference held some time ago it was decided for various reasons, one of them being the fact that resignation device might be resorted to and were resorted to by teachers, that capitulation allowance should be abolished. Another recommendation was that all schools should be placed on the same basis and that appropriate of fees should not be allowed. It was a large and representative conference comprising a large number of non-official members some of whom are present here. Government accepted the proposals of the conference and in view of those recommendations the fees that are levied in elementary schools under local boards are now collected by the local boards and credited into the treasury instead of being appropriated by localities. The actual rate of increase in fees is six pice per month in the first standard and six pice per annum in the fourth standard. In the second and third standards there is no increase. Moreover it is within the competence of the local body after consultation with the officers of the Department of Public Instruction to modify the rates of fees. The Hon'ble Member representing the Mahatma movement, members of the West Coast brought to Your Excellency's notice the improper device adopted. An Inspector of Schools recently

1st APRIL 1920.]

(Mr. Lütjehuis; Mr. Housley.)

seven years ago I turned over South Kooma and Malabar with an assistant and the result of my tour was that it brought in my active a large number of irregularities. I visited in the main only elementary schools and, as the speech of the Honorable Member has indicated, the irregularities have now been brought before the members of the local bodies. I am extremely glad that these defects are brought to the notice of local bodies and I trust that local bodies will take efforts to abolish them irregularities so far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Housley:—There have been a number of points raised in regard to irrigation in this debate. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar is the first person referred to in the Buckingham Canal. I am afraid that I cannot explain that this canal is in my entirely different condition and not subject to frequent interruptions of traffic. The nature of the canal is such that such interruptions are unavoidable. The canal was originally merely a series of cuts connecting the natural backwaters along the coast. It runs the most of its length through sandy soil close to the sea, across a number of rivers—the Pannar and others—and takes in a quantity of drainage flowing down the natural slope of the country towards the Bay of Bengal. Whenever these rivers are in flood there is difficulty in crossing them from one side to the other, owing to the danger of the boats being swept out to sea, so most of the crossings are only a short distance above the open mouths of the rivers. When there is heavy rainfall along the coast, which often happens during the north-east monsoon, a great deal of drainage enters the canal and brings with it heavy deposits of silt. These deposits are brought in quite suddenly, and the result often is that silt brought in a single night requires perhaps a week or more to clear it out. This is quite unavoidable. The canal as it is is at about the ordinary level of the country, and it is therefore impossible to carry the drainage across by water-routes. The most difficult a work required is the maintenance of a working depth in the backwaters on each side of the canal. At the ends of these reaches there are locks the gates of which open towards the canal. When the backwaters close, as happens so often at later parts of the year, there is an extraordinary accumulation for the canal, which is not fed from any permanent stream as are the Godavari and Krishna rivers. There is constant evaporation and percolation going on. All that can be done in these circumstances is to let the tank, in order to admit a fresh supply of sea water. That is done according to regular rules laid down. It is, however, no use cutting the tank off there is a considerable difference of water level between high spring tide and the level in the backwaters, so it is found that if the cut is made before there is a serious difference of level, a close at once, before there is time for the backwater to fill up to the required level. The canal north of Madurai is obliged to be kept at a minimum depth of three feet, and the instructions are that three inches should, as far as possible be strictly attended to. I have recently issued further orders that wherever this depth is not maintained at any point, action should be sent to me immediately by the officer in charge of the reach, stating why the depth has been allowed to fall below the standard, what steps have been taken to restore the proper depth and what period is likely to elapse till the normal depth is restored. I hope that in this way it will be possible to get all obstructions pushed through more quickly than is sometimes the case. There is a great shortage of labour along this canal; there are not many villages, and although sufficiently high rates are paid, there is great difficulty in getting people to come and work in two or three feet depth of water and clear outside by hand, which is what has to be done. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar referred to a dredger. This dredger was only a make-shift arrangement proposed during the war consisting of an ordinary centrifugal pump mounted on a barge. It has since been completed but has not been found satisfactory, and we do not propose to proceed further with it. The plant will be dismantled and used for other purposes. I may add that in about 1912 a special dredger was obtained from England at a cost of some Rs. 40,000, after a couple of years of correspondence with dredging experts. It was however found to be of little use and very easily in working. It was eventually dismantled after attempts to sell it had been fruitless.

"I cannot, however, at all admit that the canal has been deteriorating rapidly, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar. I find there has been in the past few years a steady increase under all heads, including tonnage of goods, value of goods, navigation receipts, number of passengers and number of boats plying. For example, from 1915 to 1919 the tonnage of goods carried has increased from 128,662 tons to 195,000 tons, the value of goods from 15 lakhs to 21½ lakhs, the navigational receipts from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 87,500 the passengers carried from 82,400 to 128,000 and the number of boats from 997 to 1,614.

"In connection with the canal has been examined. I find that the average monthly tonnage of freewheel brought in by the Buckingham Canal during the two years 1918 and 1919 is far above the quantity brought in during any of the previous eight years. The average monthly tonnage in 1918 was 4,526 tons, and in 1919, 8,282 tons; whereas in 1910, it was only 4,222 tons, in 1911, 4,301 tons, and in 1912, 5,647 tons. It has thus more than doubled in the past ten years.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar and also the Hon'ble Mr. Nambiar Chettiar referred to the question of improving the Cooum river. This is a very old reference dating back to 1778 and since then have been a number of schemes proposed. There is really no difficulty whatsoever about the matter except the financial one, though it is not possible to state with certainty what the full effect of any particular scheme would be. The original proposal made in 1900 by Mr. Housley and Mr. Chettiar was to connect the Cooum with the Pannar, entering the existing mouth near the Nagier bridge on an outlet for flood water. Mr. Chettiar in addition proposed that the outlet should be provided with movable shutters which would be opened when

[1st April 1920.]

(Mr. Hensley; Mr. Knapp.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sabha Rao referred to minor irrigation works in South Kanara and Malabar. We have got up such works at all in South Kanara, but if the Hon'ble Member will bring to my notice any particular schemes, I can assure him they will be looked into at once. He mentioned that the ryots would be prepared to pay additional tax if we took up some of these schemes; but quite recently there was a small scheme for an arseri across a river, which had to be abandoned because the ryots who would have been benefited had refused to pay any tax on whatever in their water-lands. There are only two small projects in Malabar for which discharge certificates are being received. These will be taken up in due season."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson referred to some scheme for covering the water of the Tumbhachur river. I am afraid I cannot give him any information just now about it, but I will make inquiries. It may be remembered that after the late Senator Mr. H. K. Clerk was placed on special duty for a considerable time with a view to examine all irrigation possibilities in the Presidency and he has written a very complete and valuable report on the subject."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Anantaramaiah Pillai was anxious about improvements in the Chingleput district. I can assure him that any proposals brought forward will receive every attention."

"The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. K. Narayana—"It is always a great relief to a Member of Government when at the termination of this annual debate to find that his department has been comparatively unscathed out of the flood of criticisms which covers the whole lot of the administration. That is the fortunate position in which I find myself and consequently I do not think I shall have to detain the Council very many minutes in the few remarks that I propose to make. I would first touch on what is usually a most controversial subject in this Council, viz. the police. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Pantulu both referred to the subject. Mr. Venkateswari Rao, following the precedent which he set himself in the corresponding debate last year, complained that the cost of the police was increasing to an enormous extent. Now at this time last year when the same remark was made my predecessor the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, dealt with it and satisfied the position. He referred to a debate of March 1914 in which the whole question of the increasing cost of the police had been discussed. In that debate the figures had been very carefully gone into and the expenditure as it then stood was justified and explained. Mr. Davidson in his turn was able to show in detail that the increase since 1913 was quite capable of explanation and there had been no unreasonable expenditure. This year I have in a similar way to expiate only a sum of 18 lakhs which represents the difference between the cost last year and the estimated cost in the coming year. When we analyse this Rs. 18 lakhs we find that very nearly 5 lakhs of the increase relates to the railway police and is attributable so far as I am understood to a difference in adjustment. Formerly the Government paid a share; now the Government pays for the whole police under "Law and Order," the railway companies meeting the charges under "Watch and Ward." I understand therefore that this expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs is a normal expenditure. At any rate the arrangement is made by the Government of India with the railway companies for the whole of India and we cannot be held strictly responsible for it."

"Next a sum of 275 lakhs is allotted for meeting quarters for sub-inspectors and other police officers. We have not been able to carry out our promise to equate quarters; the best end of centurions is situated at something very near a state of repair and obviously we are unable to face anything like that at present. We have therefore mounted to the assistance of providing a certain amount of money for restoring houses. That of course practically amounts to an increase in the allowances of the officers concerned and in the present circumstances I do not think that Hon'ble Member of this Council will seriously consider that extravagant. The other items are Rs. 42,500 owing to enhanced postage and telegram charges, a similar sum which we have no control; Rs. 25,000 for reorganisation of the pay of Provincial Service officers; Rs. 1 lakh for the reorganisation of the pay of Imperial Service officers under a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and Rs. 60,000 for village police. Total accounts for the whole of the 18 lakhs and I think I may say with confidence that there is no item which can be regarded as extravagant; in other words the increase is normal."

"Turning to the special question of the Criminal Investigation Department which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari moved the figures he quoted were an increase from Rs. 33,500 to Rs. 1,50,000 since 1906. A good deal of this increase represents of course the natural increase in pay, allowances, war allowances and so on. Also there is the fact that a good deal of the work which is done at the present moment by this branch was being done by the general police force in 1906. Work was transferred from the general police force to this new department and that naturally means a decrease in the work and consequently in the cost of the general police; in other words some accounts which in 1906 were being debited to the general police force are now debited to the Criminal Investigation Department. Miscellaneous Members also so would recognise that during the war a good deal of extra activity and work was necessarily required of the Criminal Investigation Department. We had to maintain and we still maintain a special establishment at Dharwadah to keep superintendence over foreign agents. All that necessarily means an increase in the total cost."

"In passing I may be allowed to refer to the rather disturbing remark of the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. G. D. Babu in regard to postulated events under the Act recently passed in this Council. He said, if I understood him, that we should be in a hurry to bring it into force because he was rather optimistic that these events might be met for the operations of the villagers. I sincerely trust that his pessimistic attitude is not justified. But in any case I am afraid it is a little too late, because owing to the extreme anxiety on the part of a good many

[1st APRIL 1930.] (*Sir Rajagopal Acheriyar; Mr. Tuckwell.*)

"I will now proceed to the question of trunk roads which has been raised. I quite understand the disappointment of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dasika Acheriyar in finding suddenly that he is not going to get immediately a share of the 16 lakhs of rupees. But let me say it is not our intention to whittle down the provision in any way. It is only a change of procedure made in the best interests of the district boards themselves. What we have decided is to tell every district board that from the 1st April we assumed responsibility for the maintenance of certain trunk roads. We shall ask the board at the end of every year to render an account, within, say, a month after the end of the year, of the actual expenditure in regard to those roads subject to a maximum which we shall fix down at so many rupees per mile, and we will pay that amount. The reason why we will put it like that is to save ourselves the trouble of referring into correspondence afterwards as to how the grant has been spent. How often has it been brought to the notice of Honourable Members that district boards and municipalities have had huge unspent Provincial grants? We do not want to add to these unspent Provincial grants. We want every district board to realize that, if it does not spend the full amount at the end of the year, it will not get the whole money, but we will give it only the money actually spent. The liability is assumed here to-day and no district board need have any apprehension on that ground. I am aware Honourable Members think that, when I put forward this proposal, it was not so much to help my honourable colleagues with the 16 lakhs as to derive a system by which district boards would have sufficient endowment to spend as much of the allotments as possible every year, to derive a system which would work satisfactorily.

"I will now proceed to the general question of help to local bodies which has been raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dasika Acheriyar and one or two other members. Honourable Members are aware that at present the provision is that for certain definite works the Government pay grants, generally about a moiety of the cost, such as for water works, drainage schemes, buildings, bridges, and so on. It is true there are some local authorities which district boards are getting from what is known as the 15 lakhs grant, but everything that and the special grants to certain particularly poor boards, the help we are now giving to local bodies is for definite work or for definite services, such as the employment of health officers or the maintenance of certain trunk roads. That is the position.

"Well, there has been some amount of dissatisfaction with the present. Local bodies ask for more and more money of the general tax-payers and, as the Government have got increasingly yielded to this pressure and given titles in the past, there has been a certain amount of satisfaction brought about. I do not think local bodies so much as ever before got their having had a more rigid system. Honourable Members are aware that we are going to appoint a Committee to deal with the whole question of the relations between Provincial and local taxation and I do not want to say anything which would prejudice the discharge that Committee. It would be a Committee on which local bodies will be fully represented. Having said all that, let me put it squarely to Honourable Members and through them to local bodies all over, that in the long run a local body must learn to rely upon itself for the satisfaction of local wants. It is within the power of the general tax-payer to contribute to local services. Whenever may be the help the central authority may give to a municipality or a district board, the fact will remain that no local body could satisfy all its needs by taking care not to let itself and by continually asking for money from provincial funds. In the Bills we have passed and are going to pass we have taken care to add what I may call the maximum limits of taxation. In the Madras City Municipality Act there is now no limit. Not only have we given the Corporation fresh sources of revenue but we have raised the old limits on the property tax. In the Madras District Municipalities Bill which we have passed and which I hope would soon receive the assent of His Majesty, we have also raised the limits on the property tax. So also when you come to the District Boards Bill, it will be found that we are empowering all local boards to work up to 2 annas in the shape of the land revenue, and also with the permission of the Government. It is not the intention of the Government to interfere with the details of municipal or local board administration. Honourable Members know what position we took in dealing with the District Municipalities Bill, provided a municipality maintains a certain balance and provided it makes provision for its debts, we do not want to interfere with it. But, for certain I want local bodies to recognize that, when they are left as much to themselves, they should subject themselves to such general rules as we may lay down later on in consequence of the recommendations of the Committee I have referred to in the help which they should ask from the Government. They should recognize that satisfaction of their needs must come mainly from the revenue derived by themselves. The way is open to them to make such revenue as they may need. Further, all these matters proceeded on what I may call a lively basis, that certain resources were laid hold of and then local bodies were told to spend up to that. Hereafter that would not be the case, it will be open to every local body to take stock of its needs, and then, after making allowance for such help as under the rules it could get from the Government, it should face its responsibilities and raise the necessary funds locally. Otherwise rebuke will be severely deserved. That is a point which I want to make clear and I am glad I have had this opportunity of making it clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TAYLOR said:—"Your Hon'bleness, this is an occasion on which the Finance Member seems prepared to be rid of all criticisms from every quarter, but as the present occasion there have been, as every complimentary mind with the criticism that I am quite endeavored to know how to deal with them, I am indeed and truly most grateful on behalf of the Government to the Honourable Members for the appreciative way in which they have

(Mr. Tollymore.)

[1st April 1936.]

received the first post-war prosperity budget. I shall in a few minutes ask them to distribute the supplements where they are really due. In the meanwhile, I will endeavour to deal with the difficulties first.

The main criticism has been very properly directed to the very large draft upon balances which we have made in the budget. This draft upon balances, I fully admit, needs the fullest explanation, and if the reasons for it are not clearly understood it is liable to give rise to such misapprehensions as have been expressed. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raju led the attack by an eloquent appeal to us for retrenchments and reform which he followed with a still more eloquent appeal for increased expenditure under sundry heads including six crores a year for education and many more for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Rao backed him with the suggestion that we must not let our heads swing to the seductive siren of wealth which might lead us to bankruptcy and ruin, well represented as not the excessive incomes of the tax-payers, but to loans the non-alive with some remedy for their spending dyspepsia. The Hon'ble Mr. Marayya Chetty, who we do not find the new stock exchange in his mind, said as it is to take such a speculative view of the future and asked why we do not this year for increasing our expenditure under every head. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Balaji Rao Nayudu in supporting these Hon'ble Members again begged us not to invite the new Government in popularity by increasing expenditure which would have it to impose new taxation at the outset of its career in order to meet its needs. I can assure Hon'ble Members that we are fully conscious of the undeniability of doing anything that would endanger the position of the reformed Government and hope I shall be able to reassure them completely in three or four days.

Before going into the general position, however, I should like to take out or two detailed criticisms first. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raju pointed out that Bengal and Bombay have kept very big balances standing while ours is reduced to the level of Assam. The reason is that Bengal and Bombay are going to get only a comparatively small addition to their present revenue and therefore need a balance to come and go upon. On the other hand we are going to get a large addition to our present revenue and therefore we can safely spend what we have accumulated. He then commented upon the huge increase in our expenditure under the head of general administration. The comment so far as the figures are justified, but if he had been aware of the facts underlying them and if he only realised the reason for it, I do not think he would have made the comment. The reason is simply that a great bulk of the increase is which he referred to under the head of the services and, while we have dropped this to general administration Bengal and Bombay have put their increases at the cost of the services and other heads of account. His own case on the other expenditure is also clearly borne out, with, by my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Knappe. Next I should like to deal with a suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. B. Barretto who is Minister of his place of economy, urged that we should put an officer on special duty to go round the offices and at the same time to introduce the reforms necessitated by Mr. Tollymore and to make proposals for the reduction of establishment, which would follow upon a better method of doing work. I am glad to be able to assure him that Your Excellency has already anticipated his wishes and that the Hon'ble Mr. Knappe will take up this duty in addition to the duties of Revenue Commissioner as soon as he is released of his present office.

What will really reassure Hon'ble Members, however, is the division of our revenues on the basis indicated by the reform. If we take the revenues of the current year and the expenditure of the current year, and distribute them according to the basis of the reform, we shall find that our income would be fifteen crores and sixty-eight lakhs, and our expenditure eleven crores and seventy-three lakhs. This would leave us a gross surplus of 390 lakhs, which even if we were to pay a sum of two crores to the Government of India we should still have a surplus of 180 lakhs in hand at the close of the year. That, I think, is quite a sufficient justification for the current year's draft upon balances. I hope that this will satisfy Hon'ble Members that there is no reason to fear that the new order and steady Government of Madras is risking heading into bankruptcy.

I now come to the question of salaries and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of the whole Council in saying that we are all most grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyangar, who I expect will not be here to help us on Saturday, for the hard application he has given us of the proposals made in the report of the Commission. These proposals, I may tell the Council, or if they take a great part of them, are as new to me as they are to the rest of the Council. Therefore I think it is hardly worth while to discuss them in detail at present. What I intend to do will be to follow the example of the Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao and keep our heads down for Saturday. I hope that in the interim the Government will be able to supply copies of the report which I have been expecting every minute, though it was agreed and sent to the Press only at 8-15 last night. As soon as we get them, we shall send copies to Hon'ble Members. I hope that Hon'ble Members will study the question and that those who are not fully informed as to them will make inquiries as to the question of certain notes upon which we are told so much depends. Upon this point I should like to invite the attention of the Council to two advertisements in recent issues of the *Statesman*. One note is as follows:—

"Wanted immediately six shorthand writers and typists—salary ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications and experience." Then again we have in another: "wanted six stenographers—pay Rs. 25, and two dispatching clerks—pay Rs. 15." If we are to pay our Government clerks on the basis of market value, I hope Hon'ble Members will be able to tell us whether there are true indications of general value or not."

1st APRIL 1929.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : Mr. Toddhunter ;
Mr. Aravamudan Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. SARASWATHI AYYAR :—Have they succeeded in getting rice ?

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. TONKOWRA :—I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he should send some one to apply and find out.

"Meanwhile, I should like to add one explanation. Honourable Members have shown a tendency to assume that, when in my note introducing the Budget I referred to new methods by which it was possible to find funds to meet what I anticipated would be the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, I was making proposals in behalf of the Government. I am aware from them that I was doing nothing of the sort. I was simply trying to find out whether it was possible to meet them at all and if so what kinds of budget we should have to attack first. I think we had better be prepared to consider that question also when we meet on Saturday. I would comment this point particularly in the Hon'ble Mr. Tynagone Chetti and the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tumbi Maankkayar. I am not quite sure that under the plan suggested they have fully realised that the adoption of the proposals which the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Sarawathi Ayyar outlined would involve the taking over of the whole of the money raised under 'unallocated' in the Draft Financial Statement. That now includes the Rs. 9 lakh allowed in the Government, for which the Hon'ble Mr. Tynagone Chetti gave us his thanks. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tumbi Maankkayar also thanked us for the money allotted for the Kodavayy Bridge and the Vellamany Hospital at Negapatnam. I hope he will also keep his powder dry in order to fight for the grants that he has got and to make sure that they are not paid from him by the Members of the Salaries Commission or by the Hon'ble Mr. Tynagone Chetti."

"The object of the Committee's proposals that has attracted the most attention is the proposal to pay the elementary school teachers in 30 months. One Honourable Member has remarked that there is too much of the work of house-keepers in the Salaries Commission's report. The Hon'ble Mr. Desika Acharyar has further suggested that it is really not possible to meet the charges by the money proposed, viz. the obligation by local bodies of exempt because of Government grants. We fully realise that this is a grave question both for Government and for local bodies. That is another question which will have to be fully discussed at Saturday's meeting."

"There are one or two minor points which fall within the scope of the department's work which I am concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Aravamudan Pillai asked us to postpone all experiments that are now in progress. I would ask him to consider what would be the effect of that. In the first place there is an enormous amount of work going on, largely work preparatory to settlement, and if we stop this in the middle we should only be increasing the taxpayer's unnecessary expense."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARAMUDAN PILLAI :—I do not want the settlements for which extra work has been done to be stopped. I only wish that the trouble need not be brought before them in 1921."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. TONKOWRA :—I will take it from that point of view. A district which had its last settlement 20 or more years ago is not to have a new settlement when it falls due. Is that fair to the other districts ? Supposing a settlement has been made in any district in 1919 and is due for another district in 1920, and you do not go on in the second district, or if you do the tax-payers of the first district who have already had their settlements to let the second continue to benefit by a lower scale of taxation ? I think that as far as this matter is concerned, we must carry on until we receive definite orders as to any new principles that it may be decided to enforce."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Hagi Quam Sahib has made some criticisms as to the Wynand Settlement which I was prepared to answer at length, but the Honourable Member is not present, so I will not proceed further with the matter on the present occasion."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sahib Bhai is anxious that the Malagud East Enhancement Bill should come before the Council in July. I can assure him we are doing our best to meet his wishes. The same Honourable Member dilated at some length upon his favourite topics of wine and women, or as he put it 'liquor and the ladies'. The latter is a definite question, which I will not touch upon. With reference to the former question, I would ask him to bear in mind the proper figures for revenue are not those of revenue but those of consumption. The most reliable figures of consumption of country spirit in Bombay were 125 pail gallons per 1,000 of the population as against 45 in Malaga. So our position is not such a drunken one as students of the figures of revenue only are apt to suppose."

"Having dealt with the criticism, I will now deal with the amendments and will ask the Council to give the credit to those to whom it is due. Motion is due in the first instance to the Hon'ble members of the Finance Report. The returns have opened up a new era for India, as a whole in every respect, but for Madras in particular a new era of prosperity which those of us who were brought up in the hard-boiled ways of the past can hardly realise which those of us who know the circumstances had almost ceased to hope for. Many of us were aware as a rule of the less creditable side of the irregulars indicated as Madras under the Provisional settlement. But our friends had been in view and it was left to His Excellency Lord Chalmers and to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Montagu to prohibit the irregulars and to declare their intention of putting an end to it. It and when it is right it means an enhancement of the amount allotted for expenditure in this province by something over 50 per cent on enhancement which opens up

(Mr. Tuckman : the President.)

Dec. Ann. 1920

visions to dream about. From the year the reforms take effect the beaghted Presidency will have the means to forge ahead in a way that will enrich her office, and under Your Excellency's guidance she will forge ahead and she will enrich them.

"Hence it is not in an unusual place to You, Kinsmen, is that you have seated, upon the altars of the interests of the settlement, and granted it home in water and out of water, as well you brought it from the Conference of Heads of Provinces at Delhi, you brought it as a gesture of wisdom. I do believe that giving us hopes of a settlement far more favorable than we could ever have expected under the proposals of the report. We might have expected Your Kinsmen to look back with sympathy to the promise with which you have been so intimately associated, which has now to pay a part of what Madras has heretofore paid for it. But to recall the description which the first Sir H. St. John's revealed us of last night, Your Kinsmen have the description, which a lingering look of sympathy took to your old love the 'Rajal and Dover-Natal' never even come to a halting look of sympathy taken to your heart the 'withheld before' of Madras who is already beginning to 'broad' 'out upon' 'amusement' but upon the grounds that we two come to the new city that will arise when the Government house and grounds are given over to public use and the King's Tank and its surround and the whole road to Quarry are fixed with simple houses and as the houses 'crowded' these Queens' again.

²² Honor is due to the third place to the Members of the Finance Committee without whose unanimous support I could not have put forward so bold a draft on balances and who have encouraged us so willingly in all the financial discussions of this important cold weather.

[illegible]

— However, it was in the last piece to the Chief Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Superintendents and Chiefs of the Prison Department. We talk about the budget, but they use the term that really makes it. I am aware the Council that we were there all at enormous state of gratitude for the month achieved, and if I may quote a couple which is perhaps highlighted, but seems to me to be singularly appropriate the budget is not made.

* In brilliant fits or by a happy quirk,
But by dice, vulgar, cast, unobtrusive

His Excellency the President.—Very few remarks are necessary from me after the speeches that we have listened during the last few minutes. But before entering up the record I should like to make one preliminary observation. It seems—I do not know whether it will be a question in this Council that some of the Honorable Members, who, on ordinary occasions, are perfectly well able to discuss affairs with acuteness or extemporaneously arrive here with large sheets of paper from which they deliver very excellent and occasionally quite original speeches. I am sure Honorable Members will never get rid of this habit in whole; they are made. I suggest that as far as possible they may get rid of three sheets of paper. To do so is scarcely tedious, as you can see by looking at such a sheet as this. The ordinary accident, and therefore the danger, does not arise from the possession of a mass of papers, but from carrying them very ready in ordinary debate will prevent from bringing such sheets of paper and delivering them in this Council.

"After this long and very exhaustive debate which we have had on the budget, I would like to tell you that it was truly a very good opportunity for me to hear the Members' suggestions and I think diversely programming, very reasonable collaboration, on the part of the budget which has shown a growth of vision and courage for which I deserve a very positive credit. He realised, as I think all would realise, that there was a thing that is necessary to make in development in every department of our administration.

"During the last 10 years of the administration of the Government, I should like to give a very low mark, to express my view as to the failure, requirements of this Presidency. It all centres in one word 'development'. But I realize very fully that development needs money and that development disorders, for this year development, must be very fast. But, I have been impressed upon me more and more painfully as I go to my house that wherever I come to a municipality at most a District or local board, the address has always become essential appeal for more money for the development of educational, medical, sanitary and other needs, that go for the health and welfare of the people. I want to underline very thoroughly what my humble colleagues the Rajawade Acharyas has said with regard to self-help with regard to municipal, District and local board administration. District Municipalities will, in future, have opportunities of showing whether they mean to assist self-help in order to basic their administration. With regard to the matter of grants from Government, I am not going to comment myself, although I may perhaps go so far as to say to Honourable Members that I think the system of doing it may be a very unsatisfactory system between my Government and the District Municipalities. As my humble colleagues has said, there is a sentiment that is going thoroughly into the whole of this country, and I sincerely hope that we shall achieve some method by which we shall be able to assist the municipalities and District and local boards, particularly if we find that they are willing to tax themselves for the benefit of their own people.

²²So far with regard to local boards and municipalities. But development is really just as important in these particular departments with which I am more particularly concerned; I refer to Agriculture, Forests and Industries. For these three departments, I would say the same

1st APRIL 1929.]

(The President.)

as a matter of policy, that the more money you put into those three departments, the more revenue will you get out of them which will increase the prosperity of the country and of the people. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao made certain remarks with regard to forests in Madhar and South Kanara. I think, he said, that these forests were the best preserved forests in the Madras Presidency, or possibly in India. Now I am afraid I cannot agree with him in regard to that. That they are the finest forests and the most possible production forests I do most ardently agree, and the development of these forests should be as far as possible put in hand at once. But the difficulty that I do see having been raised in those particular parts of the Presidency, is this. A very large number of these forests belong to those landlords. I do not think that they have taken much trouble in the way of conservation of forests up to the present day. It is my hope—and I do not know whether my Hon'ble friend Mr. Coo will be able to achieve it—that we shall before long be able to come to some agreement between Government and the great forest owners of Madhar and South Kanara, by which we shall secure satisfactory felling of these enormous tracts of country, which ought to produce a great resource for the benefit of the province.

"With regard to industries, I would say exactly the same. Some Honorable Members have, I am glad to say, during last session given much encouragement by expressing their views on the development of industry. I do not quite agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao who suggested that there was no enterprise in the Indian and that all these things must be started first and built up by Government. I am glad to say that I am already—and I think it is going to be even more and more in the future—of enterprise, signs of co-operation between British men and Indians with regard to development of particular industries which I do believe is probably going to be the most satisfactory development that we can possibly achieve in this country in the future. It is perfectly true that Indians do not, and cannot as yet, have the technical knowledge with regard to many matters of industrial concern. It is perfectly true that in England we have got people, who are very highly specialized in these matters. If they can be brought out here we can join together for this great purpose of developing our industries and instead of exporting our raw products manufacturing them here which will give much benefit to the country.

"But as I said, my honorable colleague's budget has kept that absolutely in view. The one plan, and I think I am speaking on behalf of Government, we have as our main object is the assistance for the development of the province in order to produce the happiness, welfare and prosperity of the people. It has been a matter of real regret to us that among the circumstances of which Honorable Members are aware, we have had to adopt to a large extent the policy of standing fast. But, I think my honorable colleague has shown Honorable Members that the position we have taken up is a perfectly sound one financially and that, when next year the Imperial Council comes in, if they go forward on the lines that we have adopted this year they will have a balance of 150 lakhs which is a very large sum of money. I should therefore wish personally to thank my honorable colleague for the care and attention which he has given to preparing a budget of development as an example for the future.

"Before I conclude, I should like to say to Honorable Members that I propose to have the discussion in regard to the Finance Committee's report informally in the Executive Council tomorrow the same way as we have had our discussion during the last few weeks with regard to reforms. My hope is that as a result of our discussion Government will be able to come to some definite conclusions. I may also tell Honorable Members that we propose to have an Executive Council meeting on Tuesday next when we hope to settle what temporary allowances we shall decide on and therefore I hope even my Hon'ble friend Mr. Tappu Aiyang will be satisfied that the Government are really taking active measures to look after the interests of their own subjects.

"The Council will now adjourn."

The Council then adjourned and sat at 5.25 p.m.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., E. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
BUDGET FOR 1920-1921

CONTENTS

MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTING THE BUDGET FOR 1920-1921	1169-1180
---	-----------

PART I

BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1920-1921, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVENUE AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1919-1920 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1918-1919	1181-1189
---	-----------

PART II

MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLANATORY
OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE HEAD
AND UNDER EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF
ACCOUNT.

INTRODUCTION	1179
I. & 2. LAND REVENUE	1171-1172
IV. & 5. STAMPS	1173-1174
V. & 7. KNOW	1175-1176
VIII. & 10. INCOME-TAX	1177-1178
IX. & 11. FARMY	1179-1179
X. & 12. REGISTRATION	1179-1180
1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS	1180-1181
2. DISBURSEMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	1181
XII. & 13. INTEREST	1181-1182
13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1182-1183
* XVI.-A. & 19-A. LAW AND JUDICATURE—COURTS OF LAW	1183-1184
XV.-B. & 18-B. LAW AND JUDICATURE—JAILS	1184-1185
XVII. & 20. PRISON	1185-1186
XVIII. & 21. POSTS AND MESSENGERS	1186
XIX. & 22. EDUCATION	1186-1187
XX.-A. & 24-A. MEDICAL	1187-1188
XX.-B. & 24-B. SANITATION	1188-1189
25. POLICE	1189
XXI.-A. & 25-A. AGRICULTURE	1189-1190
XXI.-B. & 25-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS	1190-1191
XXII. & 26. SUPERINTENDENCE	1191
XXIII. & 27. SEAWARDEN AND PORTERS	1191
XXV. & 29. MISCELLANEOUS	1191-1192
30. PUBLIC RELIEF	1192
XXIX. & 31. LITERATURE—MAJOR WORKS	1192-1193
XXX. & 32. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	1193-1194
XXXI. & 33. CIVIL WORKS	1194-1195

	PAGE
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TREASURES ..	1213-1225
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT	1216-1220
ANNUAL SHOWING CONTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT OF 17-25 LAKHS TO CURRENT EXPENSE IN AID OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	1221

PART III

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE VARIATIONS BETWEEN
THE FIGURES IN THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL
STATEMENT AND THOSE IN THE PRESENT BUDGET .. 1222-1235

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM PRESENTING THE BUDGET FOR 1920-1921.

With reference to rule 23 (1) of the Rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, I present the Budget of this Presidency for the year 1920-1921 as finally sanctioned by the Government of India.

2. Ordinarily, the presentation of the Budget at this stage is more or less a formality and the debate upon it, which is taken on a later day, is devoted to general questions connected with the Budget ranging over the whole sphere of the administration.

The year 1920-1921, however, is going to be a special one in several ways and it seems likely that the budget debate this year will concern itself largely with one important matter, namely, the question of salaries. As was promised at the last meeting of the Council, there will be laid upon the table a copy of the Report of the Salaries Committee if it is received in time, and though the report has not reached the Government at the time of writing, I propose in this memorandum to endeavour to show the ground for the debate upon it by certain preliminary remarks which seem to be necessary.

3. It will be well in the first place to give the explanations, required by the rules, of the changes which have been made in the preliminary estimates given in the Amended Draft Financial Statement which was presented to the Council on the 5th February 1920. The Chief Secretary's memorandum which was printed as Part III of that statement has been brought up to date and forms Part II of this pamphlet. Details by major heads of the alterations which have been made in the Statement are given in Part III.

The broad results as regards the revised estimate for 1919-1920 and the budget estimate for 1920-1921 will be seen from the following table:—

	Revised estimate 1919-1920.			Budget estimate, 1920-1921.		
	As in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.	As final Budget.	Difference Rs. Rs. P.	As in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.	As final Budget.	Difference Rs. Rs. P.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance ..	222 38	210 38	NIL.	220 35	182 10	— 38 25
Receipts ..	852 53	858 53	— 11 29	873 67	925 27	— 51 60
Charges ..	970 75	975 65	— 4 90	1,000 00	1,153 19	— 153 19
Deficit (—) ..	4 23	— 19 35	— 19 35	— 110 33	— 250 84	— 140 51
Closing balance ..	218 05	220 23	— 13 95	93 33	47 78	— 45 55

Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.

4. The fall of 11-00 lakhs under Receipts occurs under the following heads:—

	LAKHS.
IV. Stamps ..	— 2 40
VIII. Transfers ..	— 2 80
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial ..	— 7 80
Total ..	— 13 00

These alterations have been made with reference to later actuals, and the only variation which I need explain is the decrease of 7 lakhs under the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial.' This is due to an increase in the assignment from Provincial funds to Imperial under the heading 'Compensation payment on

account of the Provincial share of the extra excise revenue and income-tax revenue accruing from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India from 1916-1917, which is explained in paragraph 168 of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum. The corresponding assignment from Provincial funds for the year 1919-1920, which was estimated at 21'63 lakhs on the 5th February 1920, has now been raised to 29'66 lakhs, which sum includes an arrear adjustment relating to the previous year.

Charges.—The small decrease of 35 lakh is under '13. Interest on Ordinary Debt.'

The closing balance for 1919-1920, which is the opening balance for 1920-1921 and which stood at 206'03 lakhs in the Amended Draft Financial Statement, has, in consequence of the alterations mentioned above, been reduced by 10'96 lakhs to 195'07 lakhs.

Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.

5. The following alterations have now been made in the preliminary figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement presented to the Council on the 5th February:—

		Receipts.			LAKHS
V. Excise	7'90
IX. Forest	1'90
X. Registration	1'00
				+	8'80
					—
		Charges.			LAKHS
2. Land Revenue	49'60
12. Interest on Ordinary Debt	10
16-B. Sanitation and Miscellaneous Departments	7'90
22. Miscellaneous	2'00
45. Civil Works—Civil	10'00
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department	10'00
				+	40'50
					—

The increases in Receipts have been made in the light of later information.

On the expenditure side, the budget provision of 13'30 lakhs entered under the head 3. LAND REVENUE for revision of pay of subordinate services has been raised by 42 lakhs to 55'30 lakhs. The increase under 22. MISCELLANEOUS is for the reserve, which after the addition, stands at 1 lakh as against 9'83 lakhs entered in the budget estimate for the current year. The following variations have been made as a result of the discussion at the meeting of the 5th and 6th February last:—

Head of account.	Item.	Amount.	LAKHS
(9) 25-B. REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	Grants for public libraries (Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkataswamy Sastri).	.. .. .	+ 20
(14) 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.	Maintenance of Zoonk Roads .. .. .	.. .. .	+ 16'90
(15) 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	The amount to be given to local bodies instead of the Government taking over the roads for maintenance. (Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja).	.. .. .	— 10'00

6. It remains to explain the very large increase made under the head 3. LAND REVENUE, and I am sure the Council will desire a full explanation of the insertion of so large a provision at this the very last stage of the budget. Stated in a sentence, the reason is first in the unexpected growth of our future probable revenue,

secondly in the altogether unprecedented rise in prices, thirdly in the impossibility of making any estimate of what this would cost in increased salaries in advance of the report of the special committee which has been appointed to advise upon the whole subject.

7. It is perhaps only those who have been consistently watching the situation who are able to realise how rapidly the revenue deficit has expanded in the past two years. Only fifteen years ago, our budget stood at four crores a year; the highest budget we have ever been able to make without a deficit stood at 8½ crores. The reforms from the outset opened up a new life to us in this respect. But even under the Salvoort Report the amount made available for expenditure in the Presidency was only 9 crores. Since then the revenue has expanded and the Government of India's deficit has steadily declined from 13½ crores to 12, then to 11, and finally to 6, and now there is a promise of its further diminution and ultimate extinction. This has raised the possible revenue of the province for the year 1931-32 from 9 crores to nearly 14 crores. It will be seen from these figures that proposals which would have been ridiculous in 1905, impossible in 1915, possible only with a heavy increase of taxation up to the end of 1919, will come within the range of complete practicability with effect from April 1921.

8. Meanwhile, the level of prices, which some had hoped would fall after the close of the war, has for various reasons gone on rising in a way that I think hardly any one ever expected. To take one instance, the price of opium for a pound of 40 seers, which stood at Rs. 1-65 in 1904, rose to Rs. 3-25 in 1908, to Rs. 9-11 in 1913, to Rs. 4-50 in 1918 and to Rs. 6-77 in 1919.

9. During these changes, the Government have not been unmindful of the position of the officers of the subordinate services. And in explaining the action that has been taken they think it desirable in the first instance to refer very briefly to the allegations that have been made in some quarters that they have favoured the superior services while ignoring those on the lower scales of salaries. This statement is far from being correct as the cases are quite distinct. The Public Services Commission was appointed so long ago as 1912, and their recommendations were not primarily concerned with prices at all. They expressly declared that the criterion which they set before themselves was that Government should pay so much and so much only to their employees as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as would shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service. Their report was delivered in August 1916, was not published till the beginning of 1917, and no action was taken on it till the end of that year. No effect was given to the recommendations till 1919, or seven years after the appointment of the Commission and a year after the close of the war. Meanwhile, revision of the establishments of the subordinate services has been going on continuously and the total bill on account of their salaries in 1920-1921 is 293 lakhs against 249 lakhs in 1919-1921, thus showing an increase of 44 lakhs. In addition to this, grant-in-aid allowance was given in 1908, and in 1915 a conference was held with a view to altering that in salary. It was only the difficulty of disposal of a question that was common to the whole of India and the war that prevented the receipt of orders on the proposals then made until the middle of 1919. Meanwhile again a war allowance varying from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 was given in addition in 1918 and these two allowances were replaced in 1919 by consolidated allowances of Rs. 4, 5 and 6 for different grades of officers on a salary of Rs. 50 and less. These consolidated allowances involve an expenditure of 41 lakhs, so that the total increase in nine years to the salary bill of 289 lakhs in 1919-1921 is 80 lakhs, or 28 per cent. The total increase in ten years in the salaries of the superior services, including the increase of 24 lakhs mentioned in the Report of the Public Services Commission, amounts to 50 lakhs, or 31 per cent of their salary bill. This is of course a very rough method of calculation, but it serves to indicate that, so far from the interests of the subordinate services being postponed to those of the others, they had already a year ago received an increase of salaries 5 per cent larger than that now given to the superior services as a result of the long-delayed orders of the Public Services Commission Report.

It is not intended to suggest that a further increase in the case of the subordinate services is not due, but the necessity for it arises almost entirely out of the rise in prices, a great part of which has occurred since the report of the Public Services Commission was taken into consideration. The Government were so sensible of the necessity for an increase on this account and of the desirability of substituting a permanent revision of salaries for the system of temporary allowances that it was barely six months after the issue of the orders consolidating the allowances before the subject was taken into consideration again, the result of which was the appointment to examine the whole question of the Salaries Commission, the members of which are all non-official except the President and for the most part non-official members of this Council.

10. This was the condition of affairs under which the preliminary budget for 1920-1921 had to be prepared. It was impossible to state with any certainty what the revenue of the province would be under the Reforms. It was impossible even to prophesy what would be the course of prices. A provision of 37-70 lakhs for war allowances had been made in the budget for 1919-1920 as one for temporary expenditure only; in practice the amount involved had been exceeded by three lakhs; and the Salaries Commission, though they had begun their sittings, were unprepared even with their preliminary recommendations. After discussion with the Finance Committee, a total provision was made in the preliminary budget of 53 lakhs for the increase of salaries, this sum including a provision of 41 lakhs for converting into a permanent grant all the temporary war allowances. The Salaries Commission's preliminary report dealing with the case of officers on Rs. 35 and below was received in January 1920 and orders were issued in February dealing with all the classes of officers referred to, except supernumeraries and village mohals. The reason why the case of these two classes was allowed to stand over will be found in the answer to a question in the paper. The carrying out of the Salaries Commission's recommendations in regard to the rest involves an expenditure of about nine lakhs. Lastly, on the urgent representation of the Inspector-General and Commissioner of Police that some intermediate action in the case of constables and head constables was necessary, orders were issued in March granting a temporary increase of Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem in the City and Rs. 3 per mensem in the mofussil to these subordinates. The cost of this amounts to about 11 lakhs per annum.

11. This brings the history of the case up to date. To summarise, the preliminary budget contained a provision of 53 lakhs for increasing the salaries of subordinates, against which has already been debited 41 lakhs, the cost of carrying temporary war allowances in pay, plus 3 lakhs, the cost of the temporary relief given to officers on Rs. 30 and less, plus 11 lakhs, the cost of the temporary provision made for the police. These three give a total of 61 lakhs. In other words, we have already committed ourselves to an expenditure amounting to 8 lakhs more than the sum provided in the preliminary budget. It was in these circumstances and in view of the practical certainty that the report of the Salaries Commission when received will involve a further very large charge that the Government made urgent representation to the Government of India requesting that they might be allowed to make a further provision, mainly out of balances, of 42 lakhs, and I am thankful to say that the Government of India have acceded to this request. This gives us a total provision of 95 lakhs in the final budget against the commitments already made of 61 lakhs, leaving us a net sum of 34 lakhs with which to meet our proposals.

12. It is likely that Honourable Members will consider this sum quite inadequate for the purpose and it seems therefore desirable to indicate to them very briefly the sources from which further money can be, if it must be, found. In the first place, there is the reserve of 7 lakhs in the budget under the head "Miscellaneous," of which part at least may be appropriated. Next, I would mention a proposal which has very kindly been put forward by my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Local and Municipal Department to the effect that the payments to be made to local bodies on account of the maintenance of trunk roads should be made on instalments after the close of the year. This would not only be a sound principle to follow from the point of view of administration, but would also give us the use of the sum of 16 lakhs during the intervening year, which is to be our year of difficulty. For any further

provision it will be necessary to make deductions from items already provided in the budget; and under this head therefore comes for consideration first the provision of 55 lakhs which represents the 'undisbursed' amount (after excluding 5 lakhs for grant to the Coimbatore municipality for water-works) which was distributed by the Finance Committee. These sums would give the Council an amount of about 90 lakhs to be added to the sum of 51 lakhs in respect of which commitments have already been made, or a total of about 141 lakhs. If more money yet is required, it will be necessary to attack the obligatory items in the budget and I need hardly say that a relaxation of these would be a very serious question.

13. To turn now to the other side of the picture, I think it may be useful to give Honorable Members a few estimates as to what will be the cost of such of the proposals as have at the time of writing taken shape. The first of these is the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's proposal for a percentage increase, about which it seems desirable to make one or two remarks in passing. If we were satisfied that the present grading was as good as it could be, there would be the difficulty about a plan of this sort. But one of the points referred to the Salaries Committee was how to correct inequalities as between different departments that had arisen out of increases in the past. If we give a percentage increase all round, instead of rectifying the inequalities we shall be increasing them. Moreover, the grant of such an increase as a temporary measure would be apt to prejudice the final grading, since in any such grading it is inevitable that the scale of increase for the higher appointments should be lower than that for the lower ones, while in some cases it is probable that there will be no case for an increase at all. Finally, what is really needed in a temporary scheme is to secure an increase corresponding to the increase in prices for certain groups of persons who adopt a more or less common standard of living. This is the plan that was applied in the case of the grain compensation allowances and in the earlier provisions for temporary allowances to the English police. In other words, it may be found better for a temporary scheme to give a fixed sum to all the officers in certain groups rather than a percentage increase based upon their present salaries. Whether the one plan or the other is adopted, the cost of the proposal, if it were applied to all the subordinates in the regular Government service, would be from 40 to 45 lakhs of rupees. In the next place, there fall to be considered the proposals of the Salaries Committee for providing an increase for village officers. No estimate of cost is available at the time of writing, but it is understood that 30 lakhs is likely to be the maximum amount involved. This sum, together with the 42 lakhs involved in the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's proposals will, therefore, it will be seen, suffice to swallow up the whole of the amount that could be made available by means of the changes in the budget suggested in paragraph 12 above.

14. There remains the question of the teachers. The only estimate we have made so far of this is for the case of teachers in schools under public management. If we consider only trained teachers, only those employed in schools under public management and only the cost of raising the minimum pay to the suggested figure of Rs. 30 per month, the bill will amount to about 15 lakhs per annum, of which 5 lakhs pertains to schools under Government management and 10 to schools managed by local bodies. No suggestion has reached the Government at the time of writing as to the treatment proposed for untrained teachers in schools under the management of local bodies or for the granting of a percentage increase to trained teachers drawing more than Rs. 30 such as has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan in the case of officers in Government service, or for the subsidizing of private managers to enable them to increase the pay of teachers under their control. But it will be obvious that any action on these lines must involve a further revenue liability. This, of course, is not a liability which it falls to the Provincial Government to discharge. But it is one which the local bodies will obviously have great difficulty in meeting, and the Government therefore seek the advice of the Council as to the action to be taken. It involves in the first instance the whole question of the relations of provincial to local finance which, as was announced in the last meeting of the Council, is to be referred to a committee. It seems likely to involve in the next place an increase of local taxation, for which legislation now is hard to give outline. But

It will also probably involve some immediate action, in regard to which the only course that at present suggests itself is a draft by the local bodies upon unspent balances of grants given by Government in the past, to tide them over the year 1920-21. By the year 1921-22 it is to be hoped that provincial revenues will have largely increased, that a scheme for the subsidizing of local activities, such as schools and hospitals, out of provincial funds, will have been worked out and that the local bodies themselves will have enlarged the scope of their taxation. The problem for the year 1920-21 is, however, a very grave one, in which the advice of the Council is especially sought.

On the further questions of allowances and the like which were referred to the Salaries Committee, no proposals are yet before the Government and no comments can therefore usefully be made.

15. There then we roughly the two sides of the account. The sums already provided in the final budget, including the overdraft on balances just sanctioned by the Government of India, and the reserve would suffice to meet the cost of a general temporary increase in the salaries of men now in regular Government service. To meet the case of the village officers, it would be necessary to cut out among other things the whole of the provision entered under "Unsettled" in the preliminary Draft Financial Statement in addition to postponing the payment of the sum of 16 lakhs for trunk roads. The question of the teachers is one primarily for local bodies and the only source which can be suggested for meeting their case in the current year is the utilization of unspent balances of grants given by the Government in the past.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize again the fact that our difficulties in this connexion are mainly difficulties only for the year 1920-21. With effect from the advent of the *Uniforms*, it is hoped that the Government will have a revenue adequate to meet the felicitous proposals that this Council is likely to accept. Another important consideration is that no final scheme for reorganization can be carried through in a day, or a week or even a month. There is an immense amount of inquiry and readjustment to be done before anything but a temporary scheme can be arrived at. In these circumstances, the Government hope that, in making their proposals, with reference to the report of the Salaries Committee, the Council will confine themselves to such as will suffice to meet the difficulties during the one intervening year that remains and will not, by asking for immediate reconstruction of all or any of the services, place upon the Government the responsibility of either rejecting their advice or of cutting out of the budget provisions which everybody will agree to be essential.

28th March 1920.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

PART I.

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1909-1911, embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1910-1920 and the Accounts for 1910-1912.

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1920-1921,
and the Accounts

Source of Revenue	Actual, 1919-1920	Budget provision, 1920-1921	Revised estimate, 1920-1921	Budget and actual, 1919-1920
1	2	3	4	5
	LAUREL	LAUREL	LAUREL	LAUREL
I. Land Revenue	369.85	355.17	363.27	369.84
IV. Taxes	82.40	83.52	83.03	86.00
V. Excise	232.23	234.14	236.49	236.03
VIII. Income-tax	49.15	52.95	55.49	54.03
IX. Ferry	47.91	48.26	41.94	50.10
X. Registration	27.38	27.10	32.69	24.03
XII. Excise	4.90	5.25	5.15	5.01
XVI. Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	10.94	16.91	11.00	10.81
B. Fails	10.97	1.08	4.60	6.89
XVII. Police	5.51	5.46	4.03	5.91
XVIII. Ports and Pilgrimage .. .. .		.01	.01	.01
XIX. Education	3.54	5.00	4.05	4.23
XX-A. Medical	3.34	2.71	2.19	2.11
XX-B. Sanitation .. .. .	.46	.15	.40	.13
XXI-A. Agriculture	10.00	3.34	3.34	3.73
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	10.00	34.16	17.99	30.13
XXII. Revenue in aid of Superannuation	1.00	1.47	1.45	1.51
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	1.08	1.42	1.49	1.43
XXV. Miscellaneous	2.04	2.04	2.01	2.76
XXIX. Loans—Maid's Works—				
Bonds Receipts	1.49	1.01	1.71	1.48
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	52.74	53.41	55.12	55.12
XXX. Roads, Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Offices .. .. .	.13	.25	.43	.05
" of Public Works Offices	2.70	2.90	2.90	4.13
XXXI. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Offices .. .. .	.49	.13	.17	.18
" of Public Works Offices	1.20	4.25	5.97	4.23
Total Receipts	548.32	665.61	686.91	664.01
Transfer from Imperial and Provincial Revenue	+ 53.83	+ 36.17	+ 14.05	+ 38.02
Total	602.15	701.78	700.96	702.03
Opening Balance	0.00	14.00	210.28	136.10
Grand Total	1,073.13	1,031.77	1,166.76	1,174.27

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1919-1920 for 1918-1919.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1919-1921.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS	4.09	5.10	7.94	3.79
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	19.89	5.10	3.15	3.55
3. LAND REVENUE	179.59	134.24	134.23	128.87
4. STAMPS	3.15	5.01	3.00	3.75
5. EXCISE	10.53	11.25	11.11	11.52
6. LICENSURE TAX	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
7. SUGAR TAX	39.50	37.25	39.43	47.37
8. ENTERTAINMENT	18.10	18.29	18.41	18.04
9. EXCESS OF ORDINARY DUTY	3.70	4.27	4.18	4.32
10. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIONS	16.71	17.00	19.32	19.32
11. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	33.45	34.75	39.03	133.77
B. Jails	21.54	18.23	23.82	23.45
12. POLICE	121.15	130.54	141.20	146.89
13. POSTS AND POSTAGE	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.6
14. ENTERTAINMENT	119.31	123.98	125.56	129.46
15-A. MEDICAL	20.81	20.87	20.00	44.04
15-B. SANITARY	15.42	24.25	25.19	24.32
16. POLITICAL	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
17-A. AGRICULTURE	15.54	20.87	19.12	26.25
17-B. SURVEYS AND MISCELLANEOUS	17.74	22.00	19.20	20.71
18. DEPARTMENTS—				
A. SUPERINTENDENT ALLOWANCES AND PERQUISITES	35.10	37.00	36.75	37.35
19. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	13.00	14.84	14.74	14.68
20. MISCELLANEOUS	4.91	24.46	7.47	12.58
21. FARMER RELIEF	2.3	5.8	3.84	..
22. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS—				
Working Expenses	10.38	9.81	9.59	8.59
Interest on Debt	15.93	15.09	15.75	15.91
23. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers	7.53	8.05	7.65	7.28
" of Public Works Officers	28.04	26.20	24.44	25.07
24. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	45.61	28.74	27.09	48.61
" of Public Works Officers	14.08	63.47	78.05	60.90
Total Expenditure	555.45	566.43	673.62	1,137.18
Closing Balance	210.25	129.84	125.18	44.76
Grand Total	1,375.73	1,461.77	1,168.78	1,177.97
Surplus	9.23	..	..	..
Deficit .. ..	..	75.25	15.18	153.22

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

23d March 1920

PART II.

Memoranda explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial Finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government and known as the Provincial Settlement. The revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 this Provincial Settlement, which had hitherto been subject to change, was made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) It shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commutating fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial resources will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their own revenue or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in salable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial resources in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had hitherto been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The present statement does not deal with the heads which are wholly Imperial. The following table shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure, which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. LAND REVENUE ..	One-half	One-half	1. REVENUE UNAPPORTIONED.	Asp	The share in the Revenue heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.
IV. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half	2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.		
V. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half	6. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half.
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half	7. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half.
XXIX. MAJOR LAND REVENUE WORKS	One-half	One-half	10. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half.
			23. FARMING REVENUE ..	Three-fourths.	One-fourth.
			42. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

L & S. Land Revenue.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Period estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Ordinary revenue	680-18	684-51	686-05	710-10	707-90	711-17
Balance-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	2-55	2-75	1-75	2-55	2-31	2-25
Miscellaneous	4-47	4-36	6-35	6-08	4-75	4-81
Total shared ..	700-17	709-33	691-45	717-53	714-85	718-23
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	170-08	169-33	165-47	167-08	112-42	119-36
Net total shared ..	529-00	539-00	525-75	550-45	602-43	607-87
Provincial share ..	399-64	397-41	392-56	385-37	300-27	303-83

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Period estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Charges of District Administration.	47-06	60-11	58-88	31-87	51-73	57-89
Survey and Settlement	30-63	14-28	14-77	13-56	14-45	17-73
Land Revenue	20-53	20-61	25-76	20-53	23-24	20-88
Income Commissioners	4-28	4-87	4-47	4-17	4-85	4-56
Allowances to District and Village officers.	54-82	54-44	54-41	50-26	45-12	35-65
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	1-00	..	..
Long provision for arrears of pay of subordinate services.	..	..	..	..	4-50	54-90
Long provision for promoting the welfare of depressed classes.	..	..	..	..	..	5-90
Total ..	120-76	124-31	122-83	124-24	124-93	191-57

Revenue.

1. Ordinary Revenue.—The budget estimate for the current year was framed on the basis of normal conditions. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to smaller collections of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue and larger remissions than were anticipated on account of the unfavourable conditions of last year in the districts of Coimbatore, Giddalur, Gunder, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem. This has, however, been partly counter-balanced by collection of arrears outstanding from the previous year. The budget for 1920-1921 has been fixed on the assumption that the seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will be normal. The budget also takes credit for a small increase on account of the introduction of settlement rates in two taluks of the South Arcot district and the Vengalpet district.

BUDGET OF THE

4. *Self-provide of waste lands and reduction of land-tax and Miscellaneous.*—The figures under these two minor heads are fluctuating and are based on actuals. Special receipts from the sale of waste lands in the Vingshapur and Kistur districts which were not anticipated at the time of framing the budget account for the increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 under the former minor head. The receipts from 'fees charged for the time and labour of the Land Records staff' which were hitherto shown under 'Miscellaneous' are with effect from the current year being taken in reduction of charges under 3. *Land Revenue—Land Records.*

Expenditure.

5. *Changes of district administration.*—The increase in the revised estimate occurs mainly under 'Allowances' and 'Contingencies'. The excess under the former item is due partly to the increasing of larger expenditure on travelling allowances mainly as a consequence of the enhancement of the daily allowance of inferior servants from two to four annas and partly to the transfer to this minor head of a portion of the lump provision entered in the budget in the major head summary for enhanced war allowances; while the increase under the latter item, viz. Contingencies, is chiefly the result of larger postage and telegram charges, enhanced remuneration to copyists and stenographers and increased charges on account of the Legislative and Amritsar Divisions. The above excess has, however, been counterbalanced to some extent by savings in 'Salaries' attributable to the absence on long leave of a large number of officers in the higher grades.

The budget for 1920-1921 contains the following lump provisions (of which three-tenths are transferable to 19-A. Courts of Law):—

(a) Revision of pay of Indian Civil Service officers in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.	5-97
(b) Revision of pay of Provincial Civil Service officers.	87
(c) Addition to the contract contingent grant owing to increased postal and telegraph rates.	33

The above additions, partly counterbalanced by a smaller provision under taluk establishments, account for the increase over the revised estimate for 1919-1920.

6. *Survey and settlement.*—As in 1918-1919, the budget for the current year provided for one party for estate surveys the cost of which is recoverable from the estates concerned.

The increase in the revised estimate is due mainly to the grant of enhanced war allowances provision for which appeared in the budget in the major head summary, and to smaller recoveries on account of estate surveys. The budget for 1920-1921 includes larger provision for temporary establishment in the Survey Controlling Office, for Settlement parties and also a lump provision of 10 for the reorganization of the Survey Department in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

7. *Land Records.*—In the budget for 1919-1920 credit was taken under the receipt head 1. *Land Revenue* for the 'fees charged for the time and labour of the Land Records staff'; but, as already stated, it has been decided that these receipts should hereafter be exhibited in the accounts as a deduction from charges. As a consequence of this change, the revised estimate for 1919-1920 shows a decrease as compared with the budget, but it has been reduced as a result of an increase under war allowances for the reasons already alluded to.

The budget for 1920-1921, besides allowing for larger expenditure on establishments for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics and for smaller recoveries from fees charged for the time and labour of the Land Records staff, includes a lump provision of 77 for increasing the number of revenue inspectors in this Presidency.

8. *Allowances to district and village officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than barmanas and assistant barmanas. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for that year occurs under payments on account of both ryotwari

and proprietary village service establishments and under petty construction and repair. The budget for next year besides allowing for larger expenditure on the above items includes lump provisions aggregating '31 for the revision of village establishments.

D. The following lump sums have been provided in the budget for 1920-1921:—

(i) 54-50 for revision of pay of the subordinate services; and

(ii) 5-08 for promoting the welfare of the depressed classes.

*Item (i).—*The situation created by the increase in the prices of the necessities of life which has been a marked feature since 1918 has, during the greater part of 1919-1920, been met by a system of special war allowances to subordinates drawing Rs. 50 and less. This has cost 42-75 which is the revised estimate as distributed among the several service heads affected. A Salaries Committee has been appointed however, and it is anticipated that of its recommendations are to be carried out provision will have to be made for much greater expenditure. On an interim report of the Committee, the minimum salaries of several classes of subordinates have been raised with effect from the 1st February 1920 at a cost which works out to 5-88 per annum and on the representations of the Inspector-General of Police all constables and head-constables have, with effect from the 1st March 1920, been given extra allowances which will cost 11-40 per annum. To meet these and the further recommendations of the Salaries Committee, a provision of 54-50 has been entered for the present in the budget estimate for 1920-1921.

*Item (ii).—*With a view to improving the condition of the depressed classes throughout this Presidency, a Special Officer has been appointed for the purpose of dealing with problems connected with the education of those classes and with the best means of raising their standard of living by providing them with benefits and wells, by encouraging co-operation among them and by improving their labour conditions. It is also proposed that the Special Officer who will be known as the Commissioner of Labour should take up the creation of a Department of Labour to deal with emigration, wage-cases, co-operative housing, Factories Act, criminal settlements, organisation of labour, Payers' Labour Act and Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The charges on account of educational facilities to be given to the depressed classes have been shown under 22. Moreover, while a lump provision of 5-40 to meet the other items of expenditure has been entered under the present major head.

IV & C.—Stamps.

* *Revised.*

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Sale of general stamps	52-79	52-83	58-48	58-03	71-00	50-00
Sale of revenue stamps	101-26	99-00	104-23	105-03	112-62	113-75
Duty on improving documents ..	1-08	03	05	1-12	1-02	1-02
Fines and penalties	48	77	83	80	1-00	00
Miscellaneous *	97	85	97	98	00	00
Total ..	155-59	154-53	166-45	165-00	184-60	164-60
Provisional share (one-half) ..	77-94	77-12	82-22	82-50	92-00	82-25

* This head is not open for discussion.

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

	Estimate			Budget and estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate for 1919-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Superintendence	40	50	48	51	55	55
Charges for the sale of general stamps	231	223	245	228	218	249
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps ..	50	41	41	52	100	94
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	105	104	95	108	100	123
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	04	..	..
Total ..	446	448	431	463	503	541
Provisional share (one-half) ..	223	224	215	231	251	270

Revenue.

10. The receipts represent the share, credited to this major head, of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps, and of stamped paper for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the fees levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of documents brought for adjudication and documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act as insufficiently stamped instruments.

11. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head Post OFFICE. Out of this revenue, the Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head Stamps of a sum of 5.50 per annum, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps*.

12. The budget for the current year provided for the normal growth of revenue under this head. The latest estimate however indicates that this anticipation will be largely exceeded as a result mainly of the revival of trade and litigation after the cessation of the war. The budget for the coming year allows for a further increase of 10.00.

Expenditure.

13. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp Office, and to charges connected with the sale of general and court-fee stamps, and to the cost of stamp paper.

14. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationary and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list, and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 8. STAMPS and 30 STATIONERY and PRINTING in the proportion of 10 to 17 up to the 1st March 1915. Since then, owing to the revision of the establishment, the proportion has been altered to 18 to 25.

The revised estimate for 1919-1920 includes freight charges on supplies of post-cards indicated for in 1918-1919 but received from the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta, and paid for in 1919-1920.

15. *Charges for sale of general stamps.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget under this head is chiefly due to larger expenditure anticipated on account of discount on the sale of general stamps.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1930-1931

1115 Release in year
in the Civil Budget
Revenue.

V. & T. Excise.

Revenue

	Actuals			Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Revised estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1920-1921
	1918-1919	1917-1918	1916-1917			
Licence and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ..	351 00	331 22	449 25	459 71	500 53	569 79
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	12 02	14 06	14 02	14 09	18 22	18 75
Duty on opium	5 41	5 70	6 75	6 38	7 83	7 87
Fines, confiscations and school- interests	3 27	1 51	2 30	2 76	3 59	3 59
Total ..	372 03	402 52	464 45	476 17	523 40	579 80
Provincial share (one-half) ..	186 01	201 26	232 22	238 08	261 70	289 90

Expenditure.

	Actuals			Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Revised estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1920-1921
	1918-1919	1917-1918	1916-1917			
District Excise establishment ..	45	40	42	43	42	43
Porters of the combined Salt and Excise establishments ..	18 10	18 03	21 34	21 30	22 30	23 02
Additional provision for enhanced wage allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	5 4	..	..
Total ..	63 10	58 03	63 76	69 77	64 72	66 45
Provincial share (one-half) ..	31 55	29 01	31 88	34 88	32 36	33 22

Revenue

15. *Excise and distillery fees, etc.*—Previous to the year 1914-1915 there was a steady increase in the revenue under this minor head consequent upon successive enhancements of the rates of excise duty on country spirits, larger collections under trevnty, an increase in consumption of country spirits— notwithstanding a serious reduction in the number of shops sold—and increased rentals from toddy, uruck and opium shops. This increase received a check in the year 1914-1915 from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war, and the actuals for that year showed a decline of '74. The year 1915-1916 witnessed a further decline of 15.50. Since 1916-1917, however, there has been a marked recovery and the actuals for that year and the years following show advances of 21.53, 50.21 and 59.06, respectively, over those of the previous years. The budget estimate for the current year was framed on a conservative basis after taking into account the unfavourable agricultural situation in certain districts. The progress of actuals however indicates that the revenue will exceed budget anticipations, the increase occurring especially under 'Country spirits' and 'Toddy' due in the former case to larger consumption on account of high wages and in the latter to speculative dealings at native sales of toddy shops.

The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised from 1st April 1918 by 10 annas per proof gallon in most of the districts by the 1-4-0 in the Ceded Districts, Kurnool, Guntur, Vengaloor, Madras and South Kanara and by Rs. 4-8-0 in Malabar. With effect from the 1st April 1920, the rates will be raised still

further by 10 asses per good gallon in the Ganjam and Vingachand districts, Madras City and Saldapet taluk, by Rs. 2-3-0 in the South Kanara district and by 15 asses in the rest of the Presidency. The rates of tree-tax were enhanced from 1st October 1918 by 25 per cent in the districts of Ganjam, Vingachand, South Kanara and Malabar, by 33½ per cent in the Coled Districts and Karikal and by 20 per cent in the rest of the Presidency except Samsal and Thanjavur.

The consumption of country spirits was actually smaller in 1916-1917 than in 1914-1915 and much lower than in 1913-1914 and 1912-1913. There was a trifling increase in consumption in 1917-1918, as compared with the previous year, but it still remained far below that of 1913-1914 and 1912-1913. There was a further increase in consumption in 1918-1919 though comparatively small, but the figures for 1918-1919 so far as they are available indicate that there will be an abnormal increase which can only be attributed to an abnormal increase in the earnings of the consuming classes.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921 takes into account the high rentals realized at the auction sales of shops, and the increase in revenue that may be expected as a result of the enforcement of the excise duty on country spirits referred to above.

17. *Gross sale-proceeds of excise opium.*—This Presidency is supplied with Chingpur opium, free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at a fixed rate representing the estimated cost of production is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium, and the balance to the Madras head V. Revenue—*Gross sale-proceeds of excise opium.* The results derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the minor head *Licence and distillery fee, etc.* The cost price of opium was raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1918. The issue price of opium, which before stood at Rs. 45 per seer was, with effect from the 1st April 1919, raised to Rs. 50 per seer.

The revised estimate for the current year is based on the latest returns available, and the budget estimate for the ensuing year practically follows the current year's revised estimate.

18. *The duty on gunja* which then stood at Rs. 5 per seer was raised to Rs. 7½ from 1st April 1918, to Rs. 10 from the 1st April 1919, to Rs. 12½ from the 1st April 1920, to Rs. 15 from the 1st April 1921, and to Rs. 17½ from the 1st April 1922.

The receipts from this source are credited to the minor head, viz., *Duty on gunja*, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *Licence and distillery fee, etc.*

Expenses.

19. Under the head *District Executive establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of tenure of small areas, and of holders of independent shops the actual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

20. *Parties of the central salt and excise establishment.*—The expenditure on the regional establishments, which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of salt works licences' works, and salt purchases and freight, from the total cost of the combined departments of salt and excise, is apportioned between the heads 5, Salt (Imperial) and 7, Revenue (divided equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the salt revenues bore to the excise revenue in 1907-1908. The increase in the estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with those of the preceding year, is chiefly due to (1) the revision of the scale of pay of subordinates of the Salt and Excise Department which was introduced from 1st April 1918; (2) the grant of war allowances and (3) increased expenditure on the construction of quarters and buildings in connection with the new salt extensions.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a lump provision of Rs. 18 debitable to this head on account of the revision of the pay of the officers of the Salt and Excise Department as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission and contains larger provision under "petty construction and repairs" for the opening of new salt extensions.

VIII. & 10. Income-tax.

* Revenue.

9-12

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget, estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Revenue (a)	55-03	70-31	55-54	7-34	114-30	112-06
Provincial share (one-half) ..	27-03	35-31	27-55	36-70	55-53	56-03

(a) The figure includes collection of income tax from Public Works Office in Corp., which are in

* This head is not open to demands.

Expenditure.

10-12

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Collection of income-tax	94	93	90	1-36	1-43	2-01
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	-24	..	..
Lump provision in account of the employment of a special staff of income-tax officers.	..	..	..	..	..	50
Total	94	93	90	1-36	1-43	2-51
Provincial share (one-half) ..	47	46	45	55	-72	1-25

Revenue.

9-19

21. With effect from the 1st April 1918, the Government of India have imposed additional taxation to meet Imperial needs. As the head VIII. Income-tax is shared equally between Imperial and Provincial, an assignment equal to one-half of the receipts arising from the additional taxation is being made from Provincial to Imperial as explained in paragraph 153 infra.

22. The proceeds of the super-tax imposed under Act VIII of 1917 and of the excess profits duty which the Government of India have decided to levy during 1917-1920 are credited wholly to Imperial needs and are consequently not included in the figures given above which relate to the divided head Income tax.

23. With effect from 1919-1920 the Government of India have exempted incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum from assessment to income-tax and have given a compensatory assignment to Provincial funds for the loss entailed by such exemption as explained in paragraph 155 infra.

24. The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for the year is attributed to the collection of arrears outstanding from the previous year. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for smaller arrears collections, but takes account of the increase which may be expected as a result of the extension of time and of the better administration of the tax.

Expenditure.

9-40

25. In order to cope with the increased work arising out of the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1915, a special income-tax officer was appointed for the town of Madras separately for a period of two years from August 1918. The staff of inspectors and accountants employed in the city for income-tax work has also been enlarged, and their pay revised. These causes account mainly for the increase since 1919-1918. Additional income-tax establishments have also been sanctioned for

BUDGET OF THE

municipal districts in the current year. The budget estimate for the ensuing year, besides including provision for the above, contains a lump provision of 50 for the employment of special income-tax officers to improve the methods of assessment and investigation.

IX. & 11, Forest.

Receipts.

	Receipts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Timber and other produce received from the forests by Government agency	8-23	13-00	14-40	15-00	19-48	19-4
Timber and other produce received from the forests by consumers or purchasers	21-55	22-09	28-81	29-82	36-20	33-59
Consolidated drift and waste wood	18	19	19	17	23	15
Firewood	5-85	5-18	4-61	3-77	5-30	4-17
Total	45-63	54-56	47-81	48-59	61-29	56-19

Expenditure.

	Expenditure.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Conservancy and works	11-54	12-28	14-23	16-42	15-48	18-79
Establishment	16-89	17-42	17-63	20-05	20-52	20-81
Additional provision for tobacco and allowances .. .. .	..	6	..	75	..	..
Total	28-43	30-25	31-86	37-22	36-00	40-32

Revenue.

26. *Timber, etc., received by Government agency.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1917-1918 as compared with the budget estimate occurs mainly under 'Timber' and 'Firewood', due in the latter case to the anticipated sale of the large stock of mahoe and k-k. wood in 1915-1916, to the extraction of a larger quantity in the current year and to arrear collections on account of last year. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for more annual transactions.

27. *Timber, etc., received by consumers or purchasers.*—The revised estimate for 1919-1920 shows an increase of 6-53 as compared with the budget for this year under 'Firewood and charcoal,' 'Grass and fodder grass' and 'Other minor produce'. The bulk of this increase, which occurs under the last head, is due to the withdrawal of control over tanning materials by the Indian Munitions Board resulting in the realization of higher prices for them in the open market. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1920-1921 occurs mainly under—

(i) 'Firewood and charcoal' owing mainly to the discontinuance of the sale of fuel ropes in the Cleant Naper Forest which will be worked departmentally for timber; and

(ii) 'Other minor produce' owing to the expectation that the prices of tanning materials will not remain at their present level in the ensuing year.

28. *Firewood.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget estimate occurs mainly under 'Other sources' and is due to the arrear collections of the purchase money in respect of carina crates on the Annamalai. The decrease in the budget for next year is due chiefly to the absence of this special item of receipt.

Expenditure.

41-42

29. To the minor head *Conservancy and Works* are debited (a) the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, (b) the outlay on communications and buildings under charge of the Forest Department, (c) the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally, (d) the cost of supervision of the removal of similar produce by private agency, (e) charges for the survey and demarcation of forests and (f) the cost of entile, stores, tools and plant. The increase in the outlay for 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 is chiefly on account of charges for the preparation of maps for the Munitions Board. Timber operations also contribute to the increase in 1918-1919. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due mainly to a lapse in the provision for 'communications and buildings.' The increase in the current year's budget is due almost wholly to the inclusion of lump provisions for two schemes, expected to be remunerative, for the exploitation of the Goomsur and the Chelvan Nagar forests.

30. *Establishment*.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1920-1921, as compared with the current year's revised estimate, is due to the following causes:—

(i) Inclusion of a lump provision on account of the revision of the pay of Provincial service officers in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission;

(ii) Employment of a Forest Utilization Officer and staff, and of a special officer for the organization of forest panchayats;

(iii) Revision of the scale of pay of Imperial Forest Service officers. (The scheme took effect in the course of the current year, but the revised estimate contains changes for a portion of the year only while the budget for 1920-1921 contains a full year's provision);

(iv) Re-organization of the subordinate executive and protective staff. (The scheme is being introduced gradually);

(v) Larger provision under 'travelling allowances' and 'contingencies.'

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1920-1921.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Fees for registering documents	20-24	20-29	22-47	22-65	23-00	23-00
Fees for copies of registered documents	43	43	46	48	48	48
Miscellaneous	3-58	3-79	4-23	3-93	5-20	5-16
Total	24-70	24-71	27-16	27-56	28-68	24-26

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1920-1921.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Expenses	54	50	53	55	60	57
Direct charges	12-06	12-00	14-57	15-00	16-40	17-01
Additional provision for enhanced way allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	..
Additional provision for grant-in-aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total	22-12	22-00	26-10	26-25	29-41	29-26

BUDGET OF THE

Revenue.

31. The large increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for the year is attributed to the prevailing high prices and the investment in land and in speculations due to the abnormal profits earned during the war. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for a small growth of revenue.

Expenditure.

32. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registrars, his office establishment and contingencies, while *District charges* represent the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishment, and contingent charges.

33. *District charges*.—The figures from 1918-1919 include expenditure on account of (a) the grant of war allowances and (b) the introduction from the 1st April 1918, of a scheme for the reorganisation of the clerical establishments in Registration offices.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 included a lump provision of £12 for the revision of pay of district registrars in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The revised scale of pay was given effect to from the 2nd April 1919, and the present incumbents were permitted to count their service as district registrars for increments in the new scale of pay. The budget provision will accordingly be exceeded. Larger expenditure is also anticipated on stationery and copying owing to an increase in the number of applications for encumbrance certificates, the production of which has been made compulsory in the case of sales of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and over against the former limit of Rs. 500.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921 besides providing for a further increase of £1 under stationery and copying, larger expenditure on travelling allowances, and for the revision of the codes of sub-registrars includes lump provisions for the following objects:—

(a) Opening new offices	11
(b) Probationary clerks	43
(c) Revision of the pay of sub-registrars	50
(d) Reorganisation of the registration districts of Bangalore and Mysore	14

* I. Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Land Revenue	80	89	1 63	90	86	75
Stamps	85	87	88	88	1 95	90
Excise	25	27	28	28	29	35
Income-tax	12	27	29	26	4 59	1 25
Tax	57	58	57	56	55	57
Registration	91	95	97	95	90	98
Total	260	271	4 60	3 90	7 44	3 70

* Partly Imperial and partly local which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
* Drawbacks were under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

34. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenue under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. The charges

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1181 In figures in paise
in the Civil Budget
Table.

under the head of a *forecasting character* and are not subject to any departmental control. Large refunds of income-tax collections of the year 1919-1920 mainly account for the increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920.

"B. Assignments and Compensations."

Expenditure.

11-19

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Landlords and other grantees ..	45	45	45	45	45	45
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ..	243	137	245	245	245	124
Misfitments ..	297	294	243	240	240	243
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent compensations ..	193	173	146	146	146	178
Total ..	595	596	489	486	486	491
Provincial share (one-half) ..	298	298	244	243	243	245

* Fully Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† This head is not open to discussion.

35. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial, or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders in compensation for lands resumed by Government, misfitment allowances and other special compensations. *Rent compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of *shikari* and *opium* privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are an annual payment to the Nawab of Banganpalle for the lease to Government of the *shikari* and *opium* revenues of that State, a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of *guzra* cultivation, and an annual refund to the French Government of the duty on *opium* and *guzra* supplied to French rectors. The payment to the Banganpalle State which was hitherto a fixed amount will hereafter be made on the basis of the *net* collections of the revenue derived in the State.

XII. & 13. Interest.

Revenue.

11-19

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Revenue ..	463	457	498	528	515	524

† Fully Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of the Government have been left out.

Expenditure.

11-19

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Interest ..	298	300	270	420	418	461

† This head is not open to discussion.

BUDGET OF THE

Revenue.

11-12

36. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital instalments of which are added to the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The moneys required for the loans are furnished by the Government of India. The Local Government pay interest thereon and bear losses on account of bad debts. In order to clear risks and out of management, the Local Government charge a higher rate of interest than that which they have to pay to the Government of India.

The revenue under this head also includes interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government, along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. In spite of the subventions which are retired below the rate of interest charged by the Government of India to this Government as shown has up to date been made in the rate charged by this Government on loans to agriculturists. The rate of interest charged on loans to local bodies made after the advanced rates charged by the Government of India came into force has, however, been raised to 6 per cent.

12-13

Expenditure.

37. The interest which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. The rate of interest charged to the Local Government was 3½ per cent per annum, but with effect from the 1st October 1916 this rate was raised to 4½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned by them on or after that date, and again with effect from 1st April 1917, to 5½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned on or after that date.

* 18. General Administration.

13-14

† Expenditure.

	Actual.			Budget provision, 1913-1914	Revised estimate, 1913-1914	Budget estimate, 1914-1915
	1913-1913	1913-1913	1913-1913	1913-1913	1913-1913	1913-1913
Salary of the Governor	130	130	130	130	130	130
Staff and household of the Governor	108	108	108	108	108	108
Expenditure from central stores	89	89	89	89	89	89
Aides	87	87	87	87	87	87
Executive officers	32	32	32	32	32	32
Executive Council	88	88	88	88	88	88
Legislative Council	80	80	80	80	80	80
Civil Secretaries	607	607	607	607	607	607
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioners and establishments	122	122	122	122	122	122
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	114	114	114	114	114	114
Additional provision for enhanced wages .. ..	..	..	..	50	..	..
Lump provision for expenditure in connection with the elections under the Deference Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Total	1515	1515	1515	1708	1802	1802

* Partly Imperial service loans which are not under the financial control of the Government and are repaid by the Government.
† Standard charges under this head are not open to revision.

38. *Staff and household of the Governor.*—The expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of furniture, carpets, and other equipment for Government houses, is shown under this minor head. The increase in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget figure is mainly under 'Government House furniture' and is due to the payment of unpaid balances of the war years and of the inauguration grant due on a change of Governors.

39. *Executive Council.*—The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a lump provision of £50 on account of Members and Ministers under the Reform Scheme.

40. *Civil Secretariat.*—The increase since 1918-1919 is chiefly due to the formation of the Revenue (Special) Department for dealing with matters connected with the war and the development departments. The question of converting it into a development Secretariat to deal with the branches of administration concerned with the development of industries, agriculture, fisheries, forests and other resources of the Presidency is under consideration. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget for the current year, is due to the employment of officers on special duty in the Civil Secretariat.

41. The budget estimate for the ensuing year includes a lump provision of £50 to meet the cost of elections under the Reform Scheme.

XVI-A & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

* Income.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Sale-proceeds of expropriated and escheated property	84	78	95	74	73	95
Court fees realized in cash	38	38	37	32	37	39
General fees, fines and forfeitures ..	9 8½	9 8½	9 13	9 67	10 18	9 33
Wardship, Guardianship fees ..	14	14	11	14	11	12
Marriage, Divorce fees and fines ..	16	16	16	17	16	16
Miscellaneous	43	49	42	40	49	46
Total	11 28	11 34	10 34	10 91	11 60	10 81

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure †

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
High Court	11 88	11 16	11 00	12 02	11 98	12 34
Law Officers	2 09	2 02	2 09	2 09	2 81	2 79
Administrative General	45	45	41	47	57	49
Presidency Magistrates' Courts ..	32	74	74	76	87	84
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	49 46	49 98	48 12	47 97	49 33	50 42
Court of Small Causes	1 01	1 33	1 20	1 33	1 33	1 45
Criminal Courts	27 43	27 62	29 31	29 83	31 78	33 04
Wardship Guardianship charges ..	16	16	16	16	17	19
Refunds	1 40	1 45	1 45	1 33	1 07	1 19
Additional provision for expropriated and escheated property .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump provision for the revision of pay of the Permanent Judicial Service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 61
Lump provision for increased expenditure under 'Service Pay and Telegrams' (contract). ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 19
Total	83 47	85 13	80 23	89 76	90 83	100 77

† Provisionary charges under this head are not open to discussion.

BUDGET OF THE

Revenue.

42. The principal source of revenue is *General fees, fines and forfeitures*. The revenue under this minor head is, however, liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fees collected. The receipts under the minor head *Plunder-shipping examination fees* are also liable to fluctuations, as they depend upon the number of candidates appearing.

Expenditure.

43. *High Court*.—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditure.

The budget for 1922-1923 includes provision for the permanent retention of all the twelve Judges. The increase as compared with the revised estimate occurs mainly under 'Printing and Translation Charges' where an addition of 50 per cent over the old rates has been allowed for.

44. *Law Officers*.—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mofussil, and the appointment of a separate Public Prosecutor in Madras to discharge duties formerly devolving on the Government Pleader. It also includes the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases.

45. *Civil and Sessions Courts*.—To this minor head are debited the charges in connexion with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Magistrate, the judicial establishments of the Government Agents in districts, Villagepattam and Gaddis, and process-serving and supply establishments. The gradual increase in expenditure is due mainly to the additional temporary courts which it has been found necessary to open in various districts.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due chiefly to the grant of enhanced war allowances, provision for which was originally entered as a lump provision under the major head. The budget for 1920-1921 includes provision for the permanent retention of 11 temporary Sub-Courts and 15 temporary District Magistrate's Courts. Lump provision aggregating 1-00 have also been entered for the creation of District and Sessions Courts at Anantapur (40), Tanjore (42) and Vellore (20).

46. *Criminal Courts*.—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the major head S-A. *Lump Expenses—Charges of District Administration*, a portion of which is transferred to this head. The provision in the budget for 1919-1920 for 'Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates' is expected to be exceeded owing to larger expenditure under establishment and dist. and road money to prosecutors and witnesses. The expenditure on account of local allowances for high prices also shows an increase in consequence of the transfer to this minor head of a portion of the lump provision for enhanced war allowances entered in the budget in the summary.

47. The following lump provisions have been entered in the budget for 1920-1921:—

1-64 for the revision of the pay of the officers of the Provincial Judicial Service in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission; and 1-19 for increased contract contingent expenditure on service postage and telegrams as a consequence of the enhancement of postal and telegraph rates.

XVII & 15-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

Revenue.

	Amount.			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.			
Jails...	47	20	11	48	10	30
Jail municipalities ..	562	761	1046	760	840	1000
Total ..	529	779	1057	798	850	1030

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Jails	11.41	10.00	12.94	12.78	20.91	18.83
Jail men/veterans	4.22	3.80	7.78	8.34	4.91	5.00
Additional provision for exchanged war prisoners .. .. .	..	..	..	14	..	..
Lump provision on account of the Tubercular Jail, Madraspetta. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
Total	15.63	13.80	20.72	21.12	25.82	23.83

Revenue.

48. The main source of receipts under the major head Law and Justice—Jails is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in Jails and supplied to public departments.

49. Jail manufactures.—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 is due to smaller orders from the Military department owing to the cessation of hostilities. The budget for the ensuing year allows for a further fall.

Expenditure.

50. Under this head are shown (a) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (b) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (c) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (b) and (c) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on demands for jail instruction. Variations in the prices of food-grains, and outbreaks of epidemic disease in jails also affect the charges for maintenance of prisoners.

51. Jails.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for that year comes mainly under 'Dietary Charges'. Against the current year's budget estimate of 5.50 for this item, the revised estimate for 1919-1920 and the budget for 1920-1921 are placed at 11.83 and 10.17, respectively, owing to a rise in the price population and the high prices of foodstuffs.

52. Jail manufactures.—The estimates have as usual been framed with reference to the probable demands for jail manufactures next year. The decrease in the estimates for 1919-1920 and 1920-1921 is due to a fall in the orders from the Military department owing to the cessation of hostilities.

XVII. & 50. Police.*Revenue.*

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Police supplied to public depart- ments, private companies and persons	55	53	52	52	58	1.02
Provisionary Police	57	46	43	45	72	72
Tees, fines and forfeitures	2.70	3.87	3.04	5.52	4.22	4.34
Supervision receipts	53	54	54	54	54	55
Miscellaneous	41	59	53	53	59	21
Total	210	219	206	206	245	154

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

+	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1928-29.	Revised estimate, 1928-29.	Budget estimate, 1927-28.
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1928-29.			
Presidency Police	4,548	5,065	5,022	5,460	7,734	7,732
Superintendence	2,228	2,224	2,228	2,228	2,228	2,225
District Executive Force	24,491	25,770	25,140	26,422	109,730	104,440
Village Police	10,473	11,445	10,922	11,544	15,990	16,822
Criminal Investigation Department	1,443	1,422	1,555	1,428	2,007	2,113
Railway Police	1,158	1,149	1,156	1,149	1,118	1,118
Catch pounds	2,827	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829
Miscellaneous	1,100	1,107	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104
Refunds	41	41	40	40	41	41
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	10,400	..	..
Lump provision for the revision of pay of Provincial Service officers in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Service Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25
Lump provision for the rental of houses for subordinate police officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,75
Lump provision for increased expenditure under 'Service Portage and Telegraphs' .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total	114,728	117,833	117,115	130,571	141,203	138,823

Note.—The figures for 1927-28 do not include the special allowances mentioned in schedules and local resolutions from the 1st of each month, were being made 2 years.

Revenue.

53. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (a) fines and fees levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, (b) the recovery of the cost of the police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (c) fees levied under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

Expenditure.

54. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle-pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police Department. The charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are also recorded under the minor head Miscellaneous. The settlements for the reception of prisoners have, however, been abolished as such since July 1917 and have been re-constituted as voluntary settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act.

55. *Presidency Police*.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1920 as compared with the budget is due to the revision of pay of Imperial Police officers and to enhanced war allowances, the provision for which appeared in the budget under the major head summary. The budget for 1920-1921 allows for an increase under 'Town and Suburban Police' and a lump provision of 55 for the revision of pay of European Sub-Inspectors. It also includes the usual lump grant of 22 for the rental of quarters for subordinate police officers in the Madras City. All subordinate officers of the City Police are entitled to free quarters, and residences are being constructed for them as funds are available. In the meanwhile the Inspector-General of Police has been empowered to rent houses for each of these officers as have not yet been provided with Government quarters.

56. *Superintendence*.—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspector-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. Both the revised estimate for 1918-1920 and the budget for 1920-1921

include provision for the revised rates of pay ancillary for officers of the Imperial Police Service. The revised estimate contains in addition larger provision on account of the leave allowances of officers.

57. *District Revenue Force*.—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, and the cost of the District Police Force, the Physical Training School at Yellam and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head.

The larger expenditure in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 is accounted for partly by the revision of pay of the Imperial Police Service officers and partly by an increase under 'Allowances'. The latter increase covers (i) under 'Local allowances for high prices' provision for which appeared in the budget as a lump sum in the summary and (ii) under 'travelling allowance' due to the increased rate of daily allowance and the grant of 'weekly travelling allowance' to constables for journeys on transfer. There is also an increase under 'Supplies and Services' in connexion with clothing and uniforms and service postage and telegram charges. The lump provision of 75 entered in the budget for 1919-1920 for the renting of quarters for the additional constabulary has been repeated in the coming year's budget.

58. The expenditure in connection with police telegraphy appears under the minor head *Police*.

The small increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 over the budget for that year is due to the transfer to this minor head of a portion of the lump provision entered originally in the major head *summary* for enhanced war allowances counterbalanced by savings anticipated in the provision for the pay of telegraphy. The budget for 1920-1921 includes larger provision for telegraphy.

59. The changes of the *Criminal Investigation Department*, including the fingerprint establishment, which forms part of this branch, are shown under the fifth minor head. The department is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the *Railway Police*.

The revised estimate for 1919-1920 exceeds the budget for the year chiefly under 'Salaries'. This is due to leave allowances, to the discontinuance of the practice of deducting one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General to 'Railway Police' in accordance with the revised system of classifying *Railway Police* charges referred to in paragraph 50 infra and to the revision of the scale of pay of officers of the Imperial Police Service. The increase in the budget for 1920-1921 is attributable to the revision of pay of clerks in the Fingerprint Bureau and the formation of a staff of 24 shorthand reporters with an allowance of Rs. 60 each per annum, partly counterbalanced by savings under 'Salaries'.

60. *Railway Police*.—Prior to the year 1919-1920, this minor head included the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation and Railways, and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff was distributed among the railway companies concerned in proportion to mileage. Sixty-fourths of the aggregate cost was recovered from the companies, the recovery being shown as deductions from charges. The budget for 1919-1920 was framed on this basis. During the year, however, a change was introduced in the system of apportioning the cost between railway companies and Government. Under the revised system, the Government will meet the entire cost of the crime and order police, while the railway companies will bear that of the watch and ward police and pay to the Government of India in addition a fixed contribution to meet the obligation imposed on them by their contracts. This accounts for the increase in the revised estimate over the budget for 1919-1920. The budget for the coming year follows the current year's revised estimate.

61. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of *outfits* provided in the criminal, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Provision Police*.

62. *Miscellaneous*.—The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for 1919-1920 occurs mainly in regard to the criminal settlements at Kallakudi, Nanganur, Bettampudi and Pillewaram, partly counterbalanced by savings in the provision referred to the *Boonamangudi* settlement and by the lapse of the amount

BUDGET OF THE

provided for the Madras Dept for the sale of goods manufactured in criminal settlements. The budget for 1929-1931 contains smaller provisions especially in respect of the Bellary settlement and the industrial home for the children of criminals, but the reduction is to some extent set off by an increase in the charges of the Pollavarum settlement on account of the construction of additional huts.

63. The budget includes the following leap provisions:—

(i) Rs 25 towards the extra cost on account of the revision of pay of Presidential Service officers in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

(ii) 40 for additional constant contingent expenditure on account of exchanged postage and telegram charges; and

(iii) 575 for the renting of houses for all Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables in the mofussil for whom houses have not yet been built or rented.

XVIII. & XI. Ports and Pilgrage.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate 1928-1929.	Revised estimate 1928-1929.	Budget estimate 1929-1931.
	1928-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.			
Revenue	04	044	001	01	01	01

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate 1928-1929.	Revised estimate 1928-1929.	Budget estimate 1929-1931.
	1928-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.			
Maintenance	27	51	44	08	08	08

Revenue.

64. The amounts for 1918-1919 (Rs. 121) represent partly the uncollected pay of seamen, and partly fines and penalties collected from crews by masters of steamships.

Expenditure.

65. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Commissions.

XIX. & XX. Education.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate 1928-1929.	Revised estimate 1928-1929.	Budget estimate 1929-1931.
	1928-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.			
Fees—Government Colleges—General	147	143	143	1 60	1 00	1 51
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	122	123	147	1 40	1 07	1 43
Fees—Schools—General	47	63	20	1 16	1 20	1 18
Fees—Schools—Special	14	14	14	04	06	07
Income from Endowments	61					
Contributions		04	00		45	00
Miscellaneous	47	02	04	34	1 19	45
Total	384	350	330	5 39	5 38	5 33

Expenditure.

120-121

	<i>Appropriations.</i>			<i>Actual outlay in 1919-20.</i>	<i>Revised estimate, 1919-20.</i>	<i>Budget estimate, 1920-21.</i>
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
University	1 35	45	4 10	5 60	2 40	99
Director	1 02	0 1	1 02	87	92	1 10
Inspection	8 67	8 71	0 09	1 84	9 32	11 22
Government Colleges—General ..	4 41	4 44	4 51	5 47	6 11	6 85
Government Colleges—Professional ..	2 40	2 29	3 54	3 08	5 02	4 51
Government Schools—General ..	22 34	21 51	41 05	46 57	46 68	50 78
Government Schools—Special ..	8 19	8 73	8 43	15 84	20 45	14 85
Grants-in-aid	32 81	34 53	26 03	45 16	47 40	43 25
Salaries	1 55	1 37	1 74	1 34	1 10	2 54
Miscellaneous	40	33	44	54	51	48
Refunds	34	88	92	92	94	92
Grant-in-aid for taking over the management of four secondary schools ..	..	..	..	1 03	..	..
Grant-in-aid for opening additional Government secondary schools by gift and for the salaries of the scale of salaries of teachers in Government Secondary and Training schools for students ..	..	..	..	10	..	94
Grant-in-aid for the working of group 1 of the intermediate grade in the College for Mohammedans, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Grant-in-aid for the medical inspection of schools ..	..	..	..	16	..	29
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances ..	..	..	..	29	..	..
Grant-in-aid for increase in one-third contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Grant-in-aid for the salaries of pay of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total ..	8317	9485	11021	12748	12356	13094

Revenue.

34-35

66. *Fees—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The figures under these two minor heads depend upon the strength of the Government Arts Colleges and the Law College. The revised estimate for 1919-20 and the budget estimate for 1920-21 under 'Government Colleges—General' include the fee income from the Victoria College, Palghat, Brown College, Tellicherry, and Coimbatore College which were recently taken over by Government.

67. *Fees—Schools—General.*—The figures from 1918-1920 take credit for the fee income from the secondary schools at Tiruchirappalli and Chittoor taken under Government management.

68. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-20 as compared with the budget estimate for the year is due to the refund of the unexpended amounts of Provincial contributions received in previous years by certain private institutions.

Expenditure.

35-118

69. *University.*—The figures for 1919-20 include 1 00, being the last instalment of the proposed grant of 5 00 for expenditure on the construction of the University library buildings.

118

The budget estimate of '99 for 1920-1921 is made up of (a) Rs 65 being the recurring Imperial grant, (b) Rs 60 for expenses in connection with the travelling allowances to Fellows, (c) Rs 12 as a grant towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon thus completing the promised grant of 1 '99, and (d) \$105 for the maintenance of the Johnson of Cincinnati scholarship.

70. *Director.*—A lump provision of 90 is included in the budget for next year for the appointment of an Additional Deputy Director and a Deputy Director to cope with the increasing work of the department.

71. *Inspectors.*—The budget for 1919-1920 included a total provision of '60 for (i) the appointment of an additional Inspector of schools ('35), (ii) addition of four inspectors' niches ('12) and (iii) the appointment of twelve additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors ('24). The decrease in the revised estimate is due mainly to the anticipated lapse of a portion of this sum.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921, besides providing for all the above schemes for a full year, includes lump provisions aggregating 7'99 for further augmenting the inspecting staff by the appointment of (a) six additional Inspectors of schools ('11), (b) eight additional Inspectors ('37), and (c) ten additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors and four additional Sub-Assistant Inspectresses ('41).

72. *Government Colleges—General.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due to the taking over Government management of the Greenes College, Tellicherry, and the Combarua College, for which a sum of 64 was included in the lump provision of 1'32 entered in the budget in the summary under the major head. Larger allotments have been made in the budget for 1920-1921 under 'Supplies and services' and 'Contingencies' for the improvement of the colleges recently taken over by Government.

73. *Government Colleges—Professorial.*—The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a lump provision of '33 for the appointment of two additional Professors in the Indian Mathematical Service and for strengthening the subordinate staff in the College of Engineering.

74. *Government Schools—General.*—The details of the figures under this minor head are—

	Amounts, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Revised, 1920-1921.	Budget, 1920-1921.
(a) Government Schools, proper (secondary and elementary schools for boys and girls.)	5'39	5'37 + 32*	5'32	5'38
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools (secondary, elementary and vocational)	50'33	41'34	50'65	44'35
Total ..	42'02	46'67 + 32*	49'83	50'73

* For opening additional Secondary Schools for girls.

75. *Government Schools—Proper.*—The revised estimate for 1919-1920 includes expenditure on the Board Secondary Schools at Tirunelveli and Coimbatore which were taken over Government management and for which provision was included in the lump allotment of 1'32 entered in the budget in the summary under the major head. The budget for 1920-1921 contains larger provisions under 'Salaries' and a lump provision of 46 for the employment of more teachers in Government girls' schools.

76. *Payments in support of local board and municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head and under the minor head 'Grants-in-aid,' that the bulk of the expenditure in connexion with the expansion and improvement of elementary education occurs. The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head:—

	Actual, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1921.	Revised, 1919-1921.	Budget, 1920-1921.
<i>Recurring.</i>				
(i) Elementary schools	22-43	22-94	28-54	26-91
(ii) For opening new elementary schools and increased pay to teachers consequent on the abolition of the capitation allowance .. .. .	..	9-58		
(iii) For raising the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools .. .. .	..	1-27	25	25
(iv) Night schools	54	12	12	12
(v) Secondary and secondary schools	3-59	2-55	2-54	2-53
(vi) New Board High and middle schools .. .. .	..	2-29	2-29	2-29
(vii) Navigation schools .. .. .	..	..	..	10
Total ..	27-06	32-53	55-35	58-78
<i>Non-recurring.</i>				
(viii) Elementary schools	5-92	2-85	2-80	2-50
(ix) Secondary schools	7-0	2-68	2-60	2-50
Total ..	12-92	5-53	5-40	5-00
Grand Total ..	39-98	38-06	60-75	63-78

Item (i).—Of the provision of 2-50 in the budget estimate for 1920-1921, a sum of 50 is intended for the opening of schools for the depressed classes in sites to be selected by Collectors in consultation with Mr. G. V. Padmanabha, I.C.S., who is an special duty for promoting their welfare. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a further sum of 1-50 has been entered in the budget towards the buildings and equipment required for these schools—vide item (vii) infra.

Item (iv).—Out of the lump provision of 1-27 entered in the budget for the current year in order to raise the minimum pay of teachers to Rs. 12 in the case of boys' schools and to Rs. 13 in the case of girls' schools, a sum of 53 represented the expenditure on account of Government schools, while 54 was disbursed as subsidies to local bodies. These amounts appear under the appropriate heads both in the revised estimate for the current year and in the budget for next year. The balance of 25 is entered as a lump provision to meet demands from local bodies with reference to the actual expenditure incurred by them.

Item (v).—An additional provision of 22 has been entered in the budget for next year for the opening of 100 night and continuation schools.

Item (vi).—With the object of providing additional facilities for secondary education and of relieving congestion in the existing secondary schools, it was decided in 1918-1919 to raise 12 of the incomplete secondary schools managed by local bodies to the grade of complete secondary schools by opening an additional form in each year and to start 49 new middle schools under the management of local bodies.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921 contains an allotment of 2-53 for the schools recently started and for opening additional schools.

Item (viii).—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a sum of 4-00 has been entered for grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings. The balance of 1-50 has been explained under item (ii) above.

77. *Government Schools, Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is due in part to the lapse of sums entered in the budget for various objects, such as the opening of additional training schools

for masters (1-67) and mistresses (12), manual training centres (23), and agricultural middle schools (25). Smaller expenditure on contingencies in training schools and schools of arts and other technical schools, also contributes towards the decrease.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921, besides containing larger provision under 'Salaries' and 'stipends' of training schools, includes lump allotments for opening additional training schools (204), employment of additional teachers in women's training schools (11), and opening manual training centres (14), agricultural middle schools (25), a civil engineering school at Technopoly (25), a laboratory school for girls (14) and an industrial school for boys (21).

73. Grants-in-aid.—The total figures under this minor head may be broadly classified as follows:—

	Revenue			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
A. Recurring.						
(1) Teaching grants—elementary schools	17 40	19 15	20 48	22 50	22 50	22 50
(2) Teaching grants—other schools	9 28	10 31	11 77	12 52	12 58	12 80
Total (recurring) ..	26 78	29 56	32 25	35 42	35 47	35 30
B. Special.						
(3) Grants for buildings, furniture, apparatus, hotels, etc. ..	0 13	2 88	3 59	5 28	6 31	6 19
Grand total ..	26 91	32 45	36 84	40 70	41 78	41 49

Item (2).—Larger provision has been made in the budget for 1920-1921 for stipendiary grants in training schools and teaching grants in secondary schools.

Item (3).—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is due mainly to the lapse of the greater portion of the provision for play grounds and for building grants in European schools.

74. Lump allotment for the medical inspection of schools.—Against the provision of 14 entered for this item in the budget estimate for 1919-1920, a sum of 0.6 is expected to be utilized in the current year and it is shown in the revised estimate under Government schools—General. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 contains a provision of 10 for the purpose.

80. The budget figure under the Major head for 1919-1920 stood at 128 48, or excluding special grants for buildings and equipment amounting to 10 85, at 117 63. Excluding special items aggregating 3 50 entered on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the budget estimate for 1920-1921 is placed at 133 54, or 14 91 over the current year's budget. Of this excess, a sum of 7 05 represents recurring charges for the improvement and expansion of elementary education, made up of 3 50 for subsidies to local bodies for opening new elementary schools, 2 06 for opening additional training schools and 1 50 for increased teaching grants in elementary schools and stipendiary grants in training schools.

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

Revenue.

	Revenue			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Medical School and College, free ..	45	45	45	45	45	45
Hospital, receipts	40	44	45	45	45	45
Lancet Apoplexy receipts	22	25	25	25	25	25
Contributions	29	38	40	40	40	40
Miscellaneous	97	64	14	12	12	12
Total ..	142	157	148	147	147	147

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1195

 Estimates for 1920-1921
 14 (A) Civil Budget
 Madras
 120-121

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1920-1921.	Revised estimate, 1920-1921.	Budget estimate, 1921-1922.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.			
Medical establishment	455	442	453	522	576	622
Hospitals and dispensaries	829	1275	1541	3345	2022	2566
Grants for medical purposes	0	62	127	15	27	10
Medical Colleges and schools	323	355	452	521	559	675
Lunatic Asylums	169	165	190	219	244	268
Chemical Examiner	23	22	20	42	35	24
Refunds	41	46	53	52	44	35
Constitution of a women's subordi- nate medical service.	..	..	..	13	..	..
Post-graduate course for Civil Assist- ant Surgeons.	..	..	..	45	..	..
Medical School for Women at Madras.	..	..	..	52	..	..
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	33	..	..
Introduction of a six months' course in dental surgery for Civil Assist- ant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	31
Revision of pay of the Provincial Medical Bureau.	..	..	..	..	..	342
Creation of five new Civil Surgeon- cies.	..	..	..	..	..	17
Levy provided for increased expendi- ture under 'Service postage and telegrams' (continued).	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total ..	1729	2173	2921	3657	3935	4154

Explanations.

81. *Medical School and College fees.*—The increase from 1917-1918 is due to the increased rate of fees levied from private pupils and students coming from other provinces and Native States, to the opening of additional medical schools at Calicut and Madras and to increases in the number of pupils.

82. *Hospital receipts.*—The actuals for 1918-1919 include a special credit of 48 being the balance of the Vengalpetam hospital fund and of the fund of the King George's hospital at Madras which were transferred to Provincial revenues on the transfer of those hospitals to Government management.

83. The minor head *Lunatic Asylums* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of lunatics, and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums.

84. *Contributions.*—The figures from 1918-1919 under this minor head include (i) the contributions from local bodies in consequence of the transfer of headquarters hospitals to Government, and (ii) the contribution of 29 from the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city (20) and of the Georgetown dispensary (40).

The increase in the revised estimate for 1920-1920 as compared with the budget is accounted for by the refund of a contribution of 20 originally made to the Mangalore Municipal Council towards the construction of an out-patient dispensary for the Wenlock Hospital, which has since been taken over by Government. The budget for 1920-1921 excludes this special item, but takes credit for a total contribution of 13 on account of the hospitals at Calicut and Trichinopoly which are to be taken under Government management with effect from 1920-1921.

Expenditure.

191-192

191-192

191-192

191

191

191 and 192

191

191

191-192

191

191

191

191-192

191

35. *Medical establishment.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under 'Superintendence' and 'Reserve medical establishment.' The rates of pay of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ have been revised with effect from the 1st December 1918. The budget for 1920-1921 contains provision for the revised scale of pay and allows also for the return of officers from military duty.

36. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The increase in the estimate for 1917-1918 as compared with the previous year represents mainly large non-recurring grants given to local bodies for medical buildings. The figures from 1918-1919, besides including provision for similar grants to local and private bodies, take account of changes in connexion with the transfer of the management of headquarter hospitals to Government.

The fall in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due to the transfer to the new 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department of the provision entered towards the cost of the buildings and site of the Rajaputha Hospital which has been taken under Government management with effect from the 1st October 1919. The saving is set off to some extent by the recurring expenditure on this hospital and increased charges under diet of patients in the various Government hospitals.

The increase in the budget for 1920-1921 is due mainly to the following causes:—

(a) Additions to the nursing staff in the General Hospital, Madras (50) and reorganisation of the staff of nurses in the Presidency and municipal headquarter hospitals (25).

(b) Increased provision for 'Supplies and services' and 'Contingencies', including the purchase of X-ray apparatus for the Rajaputha Hospital.

(c) Full year's provision on account of the maintenance of the Rajaputha Hospital.

(d) Increase under municipal hospitals and dispensaries on account of additional provision for headquarter hospitals taken over by Government from local bodies.

(e) Lump provision for (i) the transfer of headquarter hospitals to Government (100); (ii) the reorganisation of the establishments of municipal headquarter hospitals and Presidency medical institutions (32); (iii) purchase of an electrotypewriter for the use of State hospitals in Madras (40); (iv) special equipment for headquarter hospitals taken over by Government (50); (v) establishment of a tuberculosis hospital at Madras (20); (vi) taking over the Caste and leprosy hospital under Government management (50); and (vii) opening an X-ray Institute in Madras (20).

Item (vi).—The hospital at Bellary was taken under Government management from the 1st December 1917 and the headquarter hospitals at Coimbatore, Amritpur, Bertaampur, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Guntur, Madras, Maralpet, Namal, Tanjore and Vellore were taken under Government management with effect from the 1st April 1918. The hospitals at Cuddalore and Vinayakam were taken over by Government with effect from 1st July 1918 and those at Kurnool and Mangalore from the 1st April 1918. It has been decided to take the hospitals at Tiruchirappalli and Chittoor under Government management with effect from the 1st April 1920.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a special provision of 100 has been entered for grants to local bodies for medical buildings. A provision of 50 has also been included for petty improvements and repairs to Government district headquarter hospitals.

37. *Grants for medical purposes.*—The figures from 1918-1919 include expenditure on account of the investigation of indigenous drugs.

38. *Medical College and Schools.*—The revised estimate for 1919-1920 shows an excess over the budget for that year under 'Medical College, Madras,' mainly under 'Salaries' as a result of the revision of pay of the Indian Medical Service officers and of the debit to the College instead of to the respective hospitals of the pay of

eleven Assistant Professors. The increase is partly set off by a drop in the expenditure relating to medical schools. The larger expenditure anticipated in the budget for 1920-1921 occurs partly under 'Medical Schools' and is also partly attributable to the lump provisions entered for the following objects:—

Equipment in medical schools	10
Increasing the subordinate teaching staff in the Medical School, Bangalore	15
Reorganisation of the medical establishment in medical schools	94
Revision of the teaching staff in the Vinyasayam, Tanjore and Calicut medical schools	30
Total	59

89. *Luxaria Asylum*.—The increase in the revised estimate over the budget for 1919-1920 occurs mainly under 'Diet of patients'. In the budget for 1920-1921 enhanced provision has been made under Contingencies to meet charges for the supply of water to the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

90. *Chemical Examiner*.—The saving in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due chiefly to the absence of the permanent Chemical Examiner on leave, the officiating incumbent having drawn pay only as First Assistant Chemical Examiner with an acting allowance.

91. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contained the following lump provisions:—

(i) Constitution of a women's subordinate medical service	35
(ii) Post-graduate course for Civil Assistant Surgeons	23
(iii) Medical school for women at Madras	50

These amounts are not expected to be utilized during the current year and no provision has been entered for the ensuing year as the schemes have not yet materialized.

XX-B. & 24-B. Sanitation.

Revenue.

	Amounts			Budget estimate	Revised estimate	Budget estimate
	1919-1921	1920-1921	1921-1922	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Sanitation and Vaccination receipts.	18	16	16	16	20	23

Expenditure.

	Amounts			Budget estimate	Revised estimate	Budget estimate
	1919-1921	1920-1921	1921-1922	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Sanitation and Vaccination establishments.	194	194	243	272	272	372
Grants for sanitary purposes.	13-55	12-00	9-91	15-43	15-47	20-93
Expenditure in connection with cholera plague, malaria and epidemics.	120	153	205	1-53	2-05	2-45
Bacteriological laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institute.	96	96	1-17	1-27	1-74	1-58
Refunds	91	91	91	91	91	91
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	95	..	..
Lump provision for addition to the contract entomologist grant on account of enhancement of postal and telegraph rates.	..	..	..	..	..	92
Total	17-46	16-63	15-82	24-35	23-19	24-54

BUDGET OF THE

Revenue.

92. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute, and the sale-proceeds of sales, are credited to this major head.

93. The estimate for 1918-1919 includes a special credit of '30 being unspent balances of Provincial contributions to the Karrood municipality for water-works, which were refunded.

Expenditure.

94. Sanitation and Vaccination establishment.—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of deputy inspectors of vaccination and the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments.

The slight fall in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the current year's budget is the net result of savings in the provision for 'Salaries' in the General branch due chiefly to the appointment of one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners being vacant and the lapse of the provision of '11 for public health lectures, counterbalanced to some extent by larger expenditure in the Vaccination branch. The budget for 1920-1921, besides providing for the above items, contains in addition a lump sum of '50 for the appointment of three additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

95. Grants for sanitary purposes.—The main item of expenditure under this minor head is 'Contributions for sanitary purposes.' The details are—

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1921.			
(1) Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	8-13	8-55	7-16	7-00	7-03	6-59
(2) Grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes.	7-27	2-95	2-50	5-09	4-08	11-00
(3) Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works.	..	1-50	..	5-48	5-53	5-00
(4) Grants to municipalities on account of health officers.	..	..	57-	51-	51-	51-
(5) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Grants to district boards for the acquisition of houses for the depressed classes	..	..	..	1-03	..	..
Total ..	12-45	12-57	9-74	18-33	16-31	20-73

96. Item (1).—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a special provision of 8-55 has been entered for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in 1920-1921.

Item (2).—The short expenditure in recent years was due to the heavy rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and to the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under war conditions. Now that the war is over it is expected that some of the orders already sent up will be completed with in the next year and it is also intended to send some further orders shortly.

The statement below shows approximately the distribution of the allotments of 4-00 in the revised estimates for 1919-1920 and of 11-00 in the budget for 1920-1921:—

	Revised estimate (1919-1920)	Budget estimate (1920-1921)
Vinayakam water-works improvements	42	..
Narasimhapur water-supply	15	42
Asanapur water-supply	27	9-00
Cuddalore water-works improvements	27	40
Chingleput water-supply	34	1-10
Tattavur water-supply (full project)	75	13
Do (partial scheme)	1-22	48
Do (from the Tamilnadu)	40	15
Tanjore water-works improvements	20	..
Madurai drainage	42	4-50
Madurai water-works improvements .. ..	..	15
Cuddalore water-works improvements	40	20
Adyar water-works improvements .. ..	..	48
Narasimhapur water-supply .. ..	..	12
Cuddalore water-supply .. ..	..	20
Chennai (Kilasaivaram) water-supply	10	1-12
Other minor items .. ..	..	45
Reserve .. ..	..	20
Total ..	5-85	11-00

*Item (1).—*Towards the cost of water-supply and drainage works in the Madras City estimated at 134-04, grants to the extent of 75-50 were made by Government prior to the year 1919-1920. A sum of 19-00 is required to complete the restricted programme of works and of this the Corporation have undertaken to meet 7-00, the balance of 12-00 being met from Provincial grants. A sum of 5-00 representing the first instalment of the above grant of 12-00 was accordingly paid to the Corporation in 1919-1920.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a provision of 4-00 has been entered in the budget for 1920-1921 as a grant to the Madras Corporation for the above object. A further sum of 5-00 has also been included to meet the cost of extra filter-beds for the Madras water-works.

*Item (2).—*The provision has been transferred to the head '45. Civil Works—in charge of Civil Officers.'

97. *Expenditure in connection with febrile plagues, etc.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 over the budget for that year is mainly due to the employment in the course of the year of two cholera parties in addition to the six parties for which the budget provided. The budget for 1920-1921 besides containing a full year's provision for all the eight parties allows also for increased plague charges.

98. *Bacteriological laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institute.*—The expenditure on the vaccine and the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute of Calcutta are shown under this minor head.

Larger expenditure was incurred during 1919-1920 on account of the manufacture of anti-influenza vaccine in the Serum and Bacteriological sections of the King Institute, but this was to some extent set off by a fall in the charges relating to the vaccine section due to the absence of the permanent Assistant Director on military duty and to larger recoveries from local bodies towards the working expenses of the institute. The budget for 1920-1921 provides for the pay of the permanent Assistant Director, but does not contain the special item of expenditure referred to above.

BUDGET OF THE

26. Political.

* <http://www.merck.com>

Activity	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1949-1950	Period estimate, 1949-1950	Budget estimate, 1950-1951
	1949-1950	1951-1952	1952-1953			
Political Agents	-92	-59	-92	94	-65	-94
Additional provisions for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	-61	..	..
Total ..	-92	-59	-92	-67	-65	-94

* Fully insured alien lands which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

These results are not a cause for alarm.

99. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments, and also a variety of the out of the Colonel at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Sircars, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay office, Karaikal and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkottai and Sankar is recovered together with pecuniary contributions from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in settlement of charges. The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 occurs mainly under 'Resident, Travancore and Cochin.'

KKT-A. 和 25-A. Agriculture.

Discussion

C	Agriculture			Transport	Handicrafts	Industry
	1910-1911	1912-1913	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918
Agricultural receipts	170	168	203	342	287	342
Yearly receipts	19	20	18	20	18	23
Total	189	188	221	362	305	365

Experiments 1 and 2

	Income			Output million 1911-1913	Retail volume 1912-1913	Foreign volume 1913-1914
	1904-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909			
Agencies	7-93	8-97	10-06	14-77	12-01	17-27
Freight charges	3-64	2-52	2-75	3-62	1-15	3-82
Compassionate credit	1-00	1-85	2-16	2-42	2-29	2-61
Refunds	-03	-33	05	05	-04	-95
Additional proceeds for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	07	21	..	..
Total ..	12-01	12-67	15-04	20-87	15-12	26-15

Revenue.

18

100. *Agricultural receipts* are made up mainly of sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm or Coimbatore and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department.

The increase in the receipts for 1918-1919 as compared with those of previous years occurs mainly under 'farms' and 'farms and other receipts' of the 'Central Teaching and Research Institute'. The figures from 1919-1920 take credit also for the sale-proceeds of murens in the Tanjore district and of fish murens from the depot opened at the West Coast.

101. The *Veterinary receipts* consist mainly of the fees levied for the treatment of horses and cattle at veterinary institutions under Government management.

Expenditure.

110-127

102. The Agricultural Department is one which is being largely expanded and at the same time reorganised under a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1915. At present the senior staff consists of the following principal officers:— (a) a Director of Agriculture, (b) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (c) an Assistant Principal, (d) an Agricultural Chemist, (e) an Economic Botanist, (f) an Entomologist, (g) a Mycologist, (h) a Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, (i) a Sugarcane Expert, (j) three qualified assistants in Science, (k) seven Deputy Directors (including the officers appointed to charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations) and six Assistant Directors, (l) a Deputy Director for the Planting districts, (m) an Agricultural Engineer and two Assistant Agricultural Engineers.

A scheme for the development of the planting industries involving the establishment of four—to be raised ultimately to six—experimental stations, the appointment of a Mycologist and the continued employment of the Deputy Director, Planting districts, has been recently sanctioned. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the scheme are obtained from the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States, the Administration of Ceylon and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The appointment of Sugarcane Expert was originally sanctioned for a period of five years, and has been continued for a further period of five years from October 1917. In order to meet the cost of the sugarcane-breeding station, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the payment from Imperial funds of a recurring assignment of 44 per annum with effect from the 28th October 1917, instead of a non-recurring grant for the total expenditure as formerly.

It is proposed to appoint another Mycologist for the investigation of diseases affecting rubber, but the expenditure on account of this officer and his staff will be sanctioned from the United Planters' Association, Southern India. Section has also been sought for the appointment of two additional Deputy Directors, one for the proposed English Circle and the other for the 'Northwest' Cotton work as recommended by the Cotton Committee, of a second Assistant Principal and of seven expert officers, viz., a second Chemist, an expert each for cotton, rubber and palm, an Agrostologist, a Bacteriologist and a Soil Physiologist.

103. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contained lump provisions for the following schemes:—

(1) Cottonseed farm at Kandival	88	185
(2) Fish murens depot on the West Coast	70	
(3) Development of silk industry	30	
(4) Kangayam cattle farm	30	
(5) Improvement of milch-cows—Mature breeding scheme (1917) and experiments at the Military dairy farms in Bangalore (1918) and milk transport experiments (1919)	20	
(6) Development of the planting colonies of Southern India	27	
	234	

110
110-120

110
110-120
110-120
110-120
110-120

110-120

110

110

110

110-120

110-120

110

110-120

110

110

110

110

110-120

110

110

The provision for items (1) and (4) is expected to lapse while the amounts entered for items (3), (5) and (6) are not likely to be fully utilized. Savings also occur in the provision for Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Experimental Farms and Cultivation, and improvement of cotton cultivation, but they are set off by larger expenditure on 'College and Central Farm' and District Experimental Cultivation, the latter due to the departmental sale of moths to ryas. The budget for next year provides for the Experimentation, Additional Deputy Director, Assistant Principal, and the Myrologist already referred to, and also for increased expenditure on account of a larger number of farm managers, the purchase of additional live-stock and duck-stock for experimental farms and improvement of cotton cultivation.

The following lump provisions have been entered in the budget:—

(1) <i>Ameliora</i> Gamble's Cotton farm	15
(2) <i>Ameliora</i> Cotton-breeding farm	27
(3) Improvement of milk supply—Moths breeding scheme (1915)	20
expenditure at the Military dairy farms in Bangalore (1915)	14
(4) Purchase of food-farm paddy	10
(5) Development of silk industry	10
(6) Improvement of Botanical and other public gardens	10
(7) Services of pay of Agricultural officers in possession of the	10
recommendations of the Public Service Commission	176
Total	176

104 Veterinary charges.—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915-1920 as compared with the budget occurs partly under 'Superintendence' and 'Veterinary Instruction,' due to the appointments of a second superintendent and a second officer respectively being vacant, and partly under 'Hospitals and Dispensaries' as a consequence of the lapse of the lump provision of 12 months for Veterinary hospitals to be opened during the year and of savings in the lump provision for Government contributions towards the maintenance of district board or private veterinary institutions. The budget for 1920-1921, besides providing for the two officers mentioned above, includes six months' charges on account of a third superintendent, and a larger provision for veterinary assistants together with the following lump provisions:—

- 12 for additional veterinary assistants.
- 20 for Government contribution towards the maintenance of District Board, or private veterinary institutions already in existence, and
- 12 for veterinary hospitals likely to be opened during the year.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee a lump provision of 10 has also been entered in the budget for 1920-1921 for a Veterinary hospital at Nagpur.

105 Co-operative credit.—The increase of expenditure under this head is due to the growth of the operations of the department. The budget for 1920-1921 contains the following lump provisions:—

- 15 on account of additional Honorary Assistant Registrars; and
- 100 on account of strengthening the staff of the department so as to provide for the employment of additional Assistant Registrars and Inspectors for the more rapid development of co-operation, the object being to provide a sufficient number of societies in every taluk in this Presidency so as to prevent all local crises being feared.

XXI-X. & XX-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

Science.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1920.	Revised estimate, 1915-1920.	Budget estimate, 1915-1920.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Cybernetic plantations	892	11 61	7 42	7 85	7 85	7 85
Registration fees	140 56	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Budgets from industrial operations. (A) 1 90 (B) 3 65	1 90	3 65	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41
Examination fees	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12
Fees for inspection of heliostats	40	42	44	44	44	44
Miscellaneous	45	45	45	45	45	45
Total	12 55	18 72	15 80	15 84	17 89	18 12

(A) Decisions regarding fees. (B) Fees—Registration interest.
(C) Fees from industrial operations. (D) Fees from

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget 1919-1920	Revised estimate 1919-1920	Budget estimate 1920-1921
	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919			
Archaeological department	40	41	46	45	45	51
Provincial museums	45	42	48	43	45	45
Imperial Museum .. ..	..	61	..	61	..	..
Stone-holier inspection establishments	31	36	40	43	39	47
Dendrology to scientific societies	35	35	35	35	35	35
Cinchona plantations	322	416	505	477	544	387
Emigration	10	15	16	14	13	13
Inspector of Factories	31	31	34	32	35	33
Provincial railways	39	31	30	31	39	39
Excavations	173	184	188	243	197	215
Regione of Joint Stock Companies	12	19	20	12	14	15
Development of Industries	2-1	5-7	7-3	12-3	8-3	15-77
Miscellaneous	200	..	63	79	157	15
Records	92	85	10	91	93	94
Additional provision for enhanced wage allowances .. ..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Total ..	1225	1374	1774	2253	1900	2271

Revenue.

106. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of tebrilage, ginning bark, seeds, plants and julp whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of ginning) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The increase in the actuals for 1916-1917 and 1917-1918 was due partly to the large demand for ginning from the Medical Stores but mainly to the greatly enhanced rates adopted in the valuation of stock issued consequent upon the rise in the market price of ginning. The fall since 1916-1918 as compared with 1917-1918 is due to a reduction in the supply of ginning and to shorter output in the factory owing to the comparatively poor quality of the bark left to be worked. The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due to a special credit of 1-30 being a refund of the unpaid balance of money drawn in 1918-1919 for the purchase of cinchona bark.

107. *Receipts from industrial operations*.—This is a new minor head which has been opened with effect from 1st April 1918 to show the receipts of the Fisheries department, which were till then recorded under 'Fishery receipts,' and of other industrial concerns which were hitherto exhibited under the minor head 'Miscellaneous.' Since 1917-1918 receipts from the manufactures of soap have been shown under this minor head. The large decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget occurs under 'Oil and Soap Industry'. When the budget for the current year was framed, it was anticipated that the new buildings for the factory would be completed early in 1919-1920 and that in consequence the manufacture of soap could be carried on on an extensive scale. The buildings are not, however, likely to be completed before the end of the coming year and the accounts for the full in the revised estimate. The budget for 1920-1921 follows the current year's revised estimate and includes a sum of 45 being the anticipated receipts from fisheries in the Nellore and Chingleput districts which are to be taken over by the Fisheries department.

Expenditure.

108. *Donations to Scientific Societies*.—The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a provision of 20 for grants to public libraries, entered in pursuance of the acceptance of a resolution moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

109. The charges of the Government Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona plantations*. The bulk of the charges under this head relates to the purchase of cinchona bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 2-00 for the purchase of bark.

BUDGET OF THE

110. *Inspector of Fisheries.*—The budget estimate for the ensuing year besides including provision for the reorganization of the inspection staff and establishment of the department contains a large provision of 401 for the revision of the pay of Inspectors in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

111. *Examinations.*—The rise in the expenditure in 1920-1921 is mainly under 'Special tests' and 'Secondary School-Leaving certificates' due to the large number of candidates appearing and the consequent increase in the expenses connected with the examinations.

112. *Development of Industries.*—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Department of Fisheries, to Pond and Channel fisheries, experiments in soap-making and industrial operations. The fall in the revised estimate for the current year accrues mainly as the expenditure on the oil and soap industry due to the manufacture of soap being carried on on a less extensive scale than was anticipated for the reason given in paragraph 107 ante. There are also lapses in the provision for piscicultural works, grants-in-aid to industrial schools and miscellaneous experiments. The increase in the budget estimate for 1920-1921 is due to larger provision for the above objects and to the reorganization of the weaving branch of the Industries department, the District Industrial staff and the Madras Technical Institute.

113. *Manufactures.*—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Director of Civil Supplies. The expenditure on this account is covered by an assignment from Imperial revenues.

XXII. & 38. Superannuations.

* Revenue.

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1920-1921.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
REVENUE	1.27	1.26	1.63	4.47	1.45	1.51

* Expenditure.

	Expenditure.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1920-1921.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1915.			
EXPENDITURE	33.28	23.33	56.15	27.00	36.78	27.23

* Purly Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown.

Revenue.

114. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign services for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 represents chiefly arrears of recoveries from local bodies of contributions for leave allowances and pensions of civil assistant surgeons in their employ ordered to be made with effect from the 1st March 1916.

Expenditure.

115. This head comprises charges for pensions, gratuities and compensation allowances, and for the estimated value of pensions to Government servants.

116. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1203 *Refer to page 1204 for the Govt. Budget Statement.*

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

Revenue.

12-19

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Stationery receipts	21	21	20	12	24	23
Sale of gasettes and other publications	59	65	63	67	63	65
Other press receipts	60	64	55	60	59	59
Total	140	150	138	140	146	147

* Fully Detailed minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Expenditure.

12-20

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.			
Stationery Office at the Presidency ..	31	45	36	45	63	48
Stationery purchased in the country ..	84	75	63	75	64	64
Government Press	388	475	424	424	492	515
Printing at Private Presses	36	84	60	60	43	37
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	264	308	308	308	371	371
Refunds .. .. .	..	61	31	..	62	66
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	10	..	..
Total	1302	1468	1222	1464	1676	1499

† Fully Detailed minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

117. *Stationery receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget estimate for the year is due to larger demands from the Military department than was anticipated, while the decrease in the budget estimate for 1920-1921 allows partly for smaller demands owing to the cessation of the war and partly for a decrease in the sale-proceeds for waste paper.

Expenditure.

12-21

118. *Government Press.*—The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for an increase under Day-extra establishment and under Supplies and Services and Contingencies.

BUDGET OF THE

XXV. & 32, Miscellaneous

* Receipts.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1910-1911.	Actual receipts, 1910-1911.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	01	01	01	01	01	01
Unclaimed deposits ..	145	50	100	168	153	150
Treasury loans ..	01	00	04	01	00	00
Sale of old stores and materials ..	00	00	04	00	04	00
Fees for Government audits ..	00	01	01	00	00	00
Contributions ..	100	00	00	17	10	00
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Miscellaneous ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Sale of land and houses ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total ..	245	102	145	264	261	250

* Fully liquidated minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1910-1911.	Actual outlay, 1910-1911.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.			
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc. ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles ..	01	01	01	00	00	01
Subsidies to publications ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Cost of books and publications ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dormitories for charitable purposes ..	101	100	100	100	100	100
Charges on account of European regiments ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ..	10	10	10	10	10	10
Police establishment ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Special commissions of inquiry ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Unrecoverable temporary loans written off ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Rents, rates and taxes ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Contributions ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Miscellaneous rebates ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Charges for the treatment of patients at the Eastern Institute at Coimbatore ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
War boards ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Extra celebration charges ..	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total ..	400	400	400	400	400	400

* Fully liquidated minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

* Receipts.

119. The receipts recorded under the first minor head "Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers" represent a 5 per cent charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government.

The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

120. The increase in the budget estimate for 1920-1921 as compared with the revised estimate for 1918-1920 under the major head 'Contributions' is due to the anticipated refund by the District Board, Trichinopoly, of a temporary grant of Rs. 11 made to it last year for the construction of a roadway across the Vellar and by the Municipal Council, Villupuram, of Rs. 65 being the temporary grant made to it to cover the anticipated deficit on account of the working of the Council in the current year.

Expenditure.

121. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

122. *Donations for charitable purposes.*—The grants for 1914-1917 include a special grant of Rs. 22 paid to the Lawrence Memorial School, Detamandur, out of a non-recurring assignment from Imperial revenues sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose. Similar non-recurring assignments of Rs. 25 for each of the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 and a recurring assignment of Rs. 50 from 1919-1920 onwards have also been sanctioned towards the opening of a training college for the members of the dominated community and the corresponding charges appear under this head. Special non-recurring grants to the Lawrence Memorial School for provision of play grounds and for meeting the deficit in the working of the school during 1919-1920 and to the Young Men's Christian Association towards the cost of a building for hostel for Anglo-Indian young men and for equipment thereof, contribute mainly to the increase in the revised estimate for the current year.

123. *Special Commission of Inquiry.*—The figure of Rs. 20 entered in the revised estimate for 1918-1920 under this item, relates to the charges of the Salaria Commission appointed to examine generally the adequacy of the rates of pay of Government subordinate and mental establishments including village officers.

124. *Contributions.*—The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (i) contributions to municipalities which are given for general purposes, as, for instance, to cover deficits and (ii) contributions to local funds. The grants to aid of municipalities for general purposes amounted to Rs. 19 in 1914-1917, Rs. 50 in 1917-1918 and Rs. 42 in 1918-1919. In the budget estimate for 1919-1920 a provision of Rs. 50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendation of the Finance Committee and it is expected that it will be utilized. A similar provision of Rs. 50 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1920-1921.

Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the District Boards of the Nilgiris and Karaikal. The grant to the Nilgiri District Board, which now stands at Rs. 1-08, is made in consideration of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Karaikal, which now stands at Rs. 1, is given because the revenue of that district board falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of Rs. 55 is also paid to other district boards as compensation for the re-emption by Government of certain fishery rights formerly vested in those local bodies, the chief item being Rs. 20 per annum given to the District Board of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

125. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—Collectors of districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to Rs. 100 per annum for recurring charges and Rs. 1,000 for non-recurring charges in each individual case. The total grant to be distributed among the Collectors of the several districts has been fixed at Rs. 1-25 per annum. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head in the first instance and the actual charges incurred are subsequently adjusted to the appropriate heads of account. A provision of Rs. 1-25 has accordingly been entered for this purpose in the budget estimate for 1920-1921. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 included a reserve provision of Rs. 8-85 for unforeseen expenditure. The amount has been appropriated to other heads. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a provision of Rs. 7-00 on this account.

BUDGET OF THE

The charges on account of the Publicity Bureau are debited to this head.

116. *War Search*.—The charges on account of the local Labour and Employment Bureau established in connexion with the war are shown under this minor head. No provision has been made in the budget for 1920-1921 as the work is not likely to continue after March 1920.

117 & 118

117. The revised estimate for the current year includes a provision of 1:10 on account of 'Peace celebration charges' incurred in July and the payment of the debts of Civil debtors released on the occasion of the signing of Peace.

119

32. Famine Relief.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Expenditure	97	97	95	2-50	2-45	..
Total	(97-47)	985	95	2-00	2-45	..
Provincial share .. .. .	..	(97-982)	(95-95)	(0)-53	(3)-54	..

(1) Wholly Imperial.

(2) One-fourth.

128. Famine operations on a more extensive scale and for a longer period than was originally anticipated account for the large increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920. No expenditure on famine-relief operations is anticipated in the coming year.

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Direct receipts	2-13	2-19	2-08	2-22	2-13	2-36
Provincial share (one-half)	1-56	1-50	1-59	1-41	1-71	1-88
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	102-06	106-83	109-47	127-92	121-47	116-08
Provincial share (one-half)	51-04	53-46	54-74	55-61	55-73	55-18

121

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Working expenses	19-69	20-13	21-81	17-34	19-16	17-58
Provincial share (one-half)	9-85	10-07	10-91	8-67	9-58	8-79
Interest on Debt (Provincial share only, etc., one-half)	14-45	15-61	15-60	13-69	14-75	15-61

Interest on Debt is not open for discussion.

129. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (a) Productive works, (b) Protective works, and (c) Minor works and navigation.

130. *Productive works* are works of a non-expenditure character undertaken for the improvement of the country, the capital expenditure on which is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 43. *Improvement Works*—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue is credited under XXIX. *Improvement—Major Works* and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 43. *Improvement—Major Works*.

131. *Protective works* are those which are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 40. *Construction of Protective Irrigation Works*—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of productive works, charged under the heads XXIX. & 43. *Improvement—Major Works*.

132. The head *Minor works and navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is subdivided into

- (a) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
- (b) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
- (c) agricultural works, consisting of the construction of rivers or training of river-beds, and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

133. The receipts from Major irrigation works are classified into *Direct receipts* and *Indirect receipts*.

134. The *Direct receipts* are realised in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources: (a) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (b) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (c) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (d) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (e) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (f) receipts from navigation and (g) rent of buildings, etc.

The revised estimate for 1919-1920 is based on the latest accounts available, and the budget estimate for 1920-1921 follows the revised estimate in the main.

135. The *Indirect receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major productive and protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

136. The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget for that year accrues chiefly under the Godavari delta and the Palar system.

Expenditure.

137. *Working expenses*.—The working expenses of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(a) Extensions and improvements, (b) Maintenance and repairs, (c) Establishment charges and (d) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under 'Extensions and improvements' relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries, while the sub-head 'Maintenance and repairs' relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drains, and includes works of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock valves and masonry works.

138. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 and the budget estimate for 1920-1921 as compared with the accounts of previous years is due chiefly to a change introduced by the Government of India in the system of distributing the charges for Public Works establishment among the several Public Works major heads.

BUDGET OF THE

The budget for 1932-1933 is based on ascertained demands.

137. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1929-1931 is that incurred up to the end of 1919-1920 plus half the additional outlay in 1920-1921.

138. The rate of interest, which is the average rate paid on the total public debt of the Government of India, has risen from 5.47 to 5.43 per cent.

XIX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1932-1933	Revised estimate, 1932-1933	Budget estimate, 1932-1933
	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932			
Civil offices	25	25	25	25	25	25
Public Works offices	2.82	2.82	2.70	2.90	2.90	2.73
Total ..	2.79	3.17	2.93	2.15	3.15	2.95

Expenditure.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1932-1933	Revised estimate, 1932-1933	Budget estimate, 1932-1933
	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932			
Civil offices	6.18	7.68	7.53	6.60	7.65	6.58
Public Works offices—						
Minor Works, Revenue Department	51	52	47	52	41	50
Works in charge of Civil offices acting as Public Works inspectors	58	54	40	45	52	50
Works in charge of the Public Works Department	18.64	22.19	22.77	22.15	23.41	21.98
	22.23	22.85	26.65	20.20	24.44	22.67
Total ..	25.71	40.64	44.17	44.99	47.10	47.25

Revenue.

141. *Civil offices.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 8 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1933, are fluctuating in character.

142. *Public Works offices.*—The receipts comprise receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation, and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system and the Buckingham canal, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

143. The revised estimate is based on the latest actuals available and the budget for 1932-1933 in the main follows the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

144. *Civil offices.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in statement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains cause the tanks to be full for longer periods than usual.

145. The revised estimate for 1919-1920 is based on the latest estimates. The budget for 1920-1921 is 1.45 more than the current year's revised estimate and provides fully for the demands made by Collectors.

146. *Public Works officers*.—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following subdivisions:—

(a) 'Minor Works, Revenue Department' relating to works under control of the Revenue Department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(b) 'Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers' under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue Department; and

(c) 'Works in charge of the Public Works Department.'

147. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 and in the budget for 1920-1921, as compared with the budget for the current year, is due mainly to a change in the method of calculating the proportion of the charges for Public Works establishment debitable to this head.

For Tank Restoration Scheme works the budget for 1920-1921 provides a sum of 4.7 (exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant) against a grant of 5.91 in the current year's budget. The only important work in the course of construction is the Kinnampalayam silt-cut project for which a grant of 50 has been provided for next year. The probable outlay on this work up to the end of 1919-1920 is 74.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Civil officers	1.22	.42	.99	.26	.17	.18
Public Works officers	4.62	4.43	4.25	4.25	2.07	4.58
Total ..	5.12	4.84	5.24	4.51	2.24	4.76

Expenditure.

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.			
Civil officers	29.47	29.45	48.61	38.64	37.89	18.81
Public Works officers—						
(i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Disbursers	78	1.15	1.14	2.05	2.05	2.60
(ii) Works in charge of the Public Works Department.	59.91	59.73	59.46	66.10	72.37	93.59
(iii) Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	.72	..	..
	59.45	61.68	59.60	66.87	74.42	96.19
Total ..	79.76	80.73	108.21	105.61	112.36	117.60

Revenue.

143. *Civil officers.*—The receipts represent the sale-proceeds of grain and fruit in Government granaries, and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act, 1853, in the Agency tracts of Orissa.

The actuals from 1916-1917 to 1918-1919 include special credits mostly on account of refunds by local bodies of unpaid balances of Provincial contributions. The budget for 1920-1921 follows the revised estimate for the current year.

149. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, tolls on roads, the net profits in the Public Works Workshops, and fine levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

The revised estimate for 1919-1920 is based on the latest actuals available, and includes special receipts from the sale of buildings in Trichinopoly and the transfer of tools from the Kharcol division to the Indian Muslin Board. The budget for 1920-1921 follows the revised estimate for the current year after excluding the special items provided for in the latter.

Expenditure.

150. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure under this minor head relates chiefly to (i) grants to local bodies in aid of roads and bridges and other miscellaneous public improvements, and (ii) public works in the Agency tracts of Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh and Chittur containing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, and executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department.

151. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the three years 1913-1919 to 1920-1921:—

No.	Particulars.	Actuals, 1913-1914.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
(a)	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which a sum of 15 lakhs has been specially provided by the Government of India.	17.28	17.25	17.28	17.28
(b)	Grants to poorer district boards for communications.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(c)	Grants to district boards for improvement of important roads.	32.00	6.00	6.00	..
(d)	Special grants to local bodies for roads and bridges.	4.40	4.20	4.27	7.21
(e)	Grants to local bodies for the acquisition of house-sites for depressed classes.	..	..	2.50	..
(f)	Grants to local bodies for the maintenance of trunk roads.	..	..	..	16.40
	Total ..	68.67	34.45	35.25	45.19

Item (a).—In order to enable District boards to frame their budgets on a permanent basis, it was decided to stereotype this grant on the basis of the grants made to them in 1917-1918. The details are furnished in the Annexure to this Part. In the last three years additional subsidies have been given to a few of the poorer district boards—see item (d).

Item (b).—A special grant of 5.00 for the improvement of communications was distributed during each of the years 1917-1918 to 1919-1920 among the district boards of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, Chittoor, Salem, Nellore and Chingleput.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1920 a similar grant of 5.00 has been entered in the budget for 1920-1921 for distribution among the district boards of Anantapur (30), Bellary (30), Chingleput (40), Chittoor (40), Chittoor (30), Kurnool (50), Nellore (40) and Salem (40).

Item (c).—The amounts represent special grants to local bodies for carrying out special repairs to certain trunk roads in the Presidency which were hindered with increased traffic as a result of the restrictions on railway traffic and also for the construction of bridges and crossways on some of the more important roads.

Item (d).—The budget estimate for 1920-1921 provides for grants to the District Boards of Vanganipalam (53), Karapet (54) and Gollavani (45) for the development of the agency tracts. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1920, an allotment of 4.45 has been entered for grants to local bodies for bridges and crossways.

Item (e).—As already explained in paragraph 96, the amount was provided in the budget under 24-B. Sanitation and subsequently transferred to this head.

Item (f).—To relieve local bodies of a part of their burdens and also as a measure for the improvement of the main roads a provision of 16.00 has been made in the budget. The intention was originally that the Public Works Department should assume responsibility for the maintenance of selected roads and the allotment was included under '45, Civil Works—Public Works Officers'. In view, however, of the general expression of opinion at the meeting of the Council, on the 5th February last it was decided that the money should be devoted to subsidising the maintenance of the roads by the local bodies themselves, and the allotment has accordingly been transferred to '45, Civil Works—Civil Officers'. It, however, the payment is to be for work done, the grant will be payable only in 1921-1922 and the allotment may, in the coming year, be available for other purposes.

152. *Public Works officers.*—This minor head comprises two sub-heads—

- (i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers; and
- (ii) Works in charge of the Public Works Department.

153. *Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.*—Under this sub-head is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case, however, of the Salt, Revenue and Forest departments all works executed by Civil officers, irrespective of their cost, are adjusted not to the Public Works Department head but to the contingencies of the department concerned.

The main items under this sub-head relate to works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers and to works in the agency tracts. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a provision of 1.12 for the purchase and erection of a power-house plant for the new Engineering College, Guindy.

154. *Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The revised estimate for 1919-1920 provides for the increased scale of pay sanctioned for Imperial and Provincial Engineers in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but the increase on this account is more than counterbalanced by a savings in the method of calculating the establishment charges debitable to the Imperial heads '42' and '43'. The items contributing to the increase are a transfer to this head from 24-A, Medical of 3.60 on account of the payment to the Madras Corporation for the building and site of the Royapettah hospital which has been taken under Government management and larger expenditure under 'Stock and Supplies' and on repairs to civil buildings.

The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes larger provision for works in progress, new works and establishment.

155. The scheme for the redistribution of district, subdivisional and other charges which was drawn up by Sir William Meyer involved a total outlay of about 42.00 on new buildings, towards which the Government of India sanctioned assignments aggregating 25.00 from Imperial revenues. The total expenditure up to the end of 1918-1919 amounted to 25.12 and the probable outlay in 1919-1920 is about 10 and in 1920-1921 about 15.

156. The following is a list of important works (a) which were completed in 1916-1919, (b) which are in progress in the current year and (c) which it is proposed to undertake in 1920-1921:—

(a) Works completed in 1916-1919.

		Actual cost.
(1) A new block for Queen Mary's College for Women .. ..	.. ..	29
(2) A Central Police Officers' School, Bangalore .. ..	.. ..	200

(b) Works in progress in 1919-1920.

Number.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Amount to end of 1919-1920.	Provision during 1919-1920.	Provision for 1920-1921.
1	Quarters for 1 Inspector and 2 Inspectors and 100 constables of the Armed Reserve Police, Vellore	100	55	55	..
2	Quarters for 4 sub-inspectors and 40 constables of the C. and C. police stations, Madras	142	83	84	..
3	Halls for 15 head constables and 90 constables of the D. and E. police stations, Madras	319	205	16	..
4	Armed Reserve Police buildings and quarters for the Town Police Station staff at St. Thomas' Mount	194	..	10	18
5	The existing block of hostels accommodation for the Bangalore Medical school	457	40	50	100
6	New Bangalore hospital and subsidiary buildings	1100	619	105	250
7	New Medical school buildings at Channarayana	216	10	54	70
8	New Civil hospital, Virupachari	550	207	158	150
9	Medical school buildings at Tanjore	237	48	100	17
10	Improvements to the General Hospital, Madras	154	..	30	30
11	A new hospital at Kumbakonam	145	79	27	30
12	Hotel for the medical students at Tanjore	174	..	55	30
13	Extensions to the Madras hospital	8	52	25	10
14	New Engineering College buildings at Guindy	1952	975	205	243
15	A new chemistry block for the Presidency College, Madras	347	30	80	100
16	New Engineering school at Virupachari .. ..	..	..	23	10
17	A central block for Queen Mary's College for Women	260	..	50	100
18	A new court-house for the District Judge, Trichinopoly	107	245	37	..
19	Probation Institute buildings at Madras	325	241	39	..
20	Additions to the Government Agricultural College	340	..	15	50
21	Cattle shed at Chinnai	318	30	30	100
22	Kelloggs Glass and, Co., Ltd. building, Bangalore	108	175	45	..
23	Road from Kumbakonam to Tiruvarur, Giddalur district	148	10	38	40

* Estimate for the current year.

† Provisions for expenditure from accumulation funds.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1215 *Reference to page in the 1919 Budget Estimates*

(c) Works to be commenced in 1920-1921.

Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Provision for 1920-1921.
(1) Armed Reserve Police buildings at Trichinopoly ..	190	10
(2) Quarters for one European sub-inspector and bote for 17 head constables and 197 constables of the A ₁ and A ₂ police stations, Pudukottai ..	1-12	25
(3) A new Medical school at Bangalore ..	*	160
(4) Improvements to the General Hospital (quarters for nurses, Indian wards, pavilion, etc.) and improvements to the Medical College buildings ..	5-17	58
(5) Leprosy Asylum at Chingleput ..	3-42	32
(6) Medical School for Women, Madras ..	*	40
(7) Improvements to head-quarter hospitals ..	*	21-6
(8) A new medical school at Guwahati ..	*	50
(9) Purchase of a building for the Tuberculosis Hospital.	2-00	2-00
(10) Hostel block for the sub-munshi, seignior pupils at Kottayam ..	1-36	63
(11) A new Municipal college at Salem ..	1-43	86
(12) An additional block for the Presidency Training School for Midwives ..	1-50	18
(13) Buildings for the High School department of the Presidency Training School for Midwives ..	2-65	23
(14) Madras Trades School ..	1-00	53
(15) Improvements to the Government House, Calcutta Road ..	2-69	1-52

* For many of these works are either under preparation or pending.

* Estimated on the recommendation of the Finance Commission of January 1920.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Receipts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1915-1919.	1920-1921.			
Net assignment to Provincial revenues ..	+ 10-50	+ 10-75	+ 22-68	+ 22-17	+ 14-28	+ 18-88

157. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are recorded on the revenue side of the accounts under the above head.

158. The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
Interest to Provincial.			
(1) Assignment on account of the seigniorage land- ing station for 300 years from 15th October 1917 ..	44	44	44
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appoint- ment of a scientific officer to assist the plant- ing industries in Southern India by the Administration of Ceylon ..	00	00	00
(3) Assignment for recurring charges in connection with the acquisition of additional district and other charges given in addition to the sum of ₹10 per annum which has merged in the Provincial Settlement ..	75	75	75
(4) Assignments to meet the expenditures thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds ..	12-02	11-48	12-35

BUDGET OF THE

	Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Revised estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1920-1921
<i>IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—cont.</i>			
(3) Assignment on account of stipends to Maheshwariyaya and Bhambhaniyaya the-holders	82	82	82
(6) Assignment for improvement of military services	35	35	35
(7) Assignment for expenditure on urban sanitation given from 1912-1914	600	600	600
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education (made up of 825 given out of the accounts grant in 1912-1913 and increase of 600 sanctioned in 1913-1914 and 1-25 sanctioned in 1914-1915)	1025	1025	1025
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University (given from 1912-1913)	65	65	65
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English secondary schools (given from 1912-1913)	80	80	80
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the denuded community in the City of Madras (given from 1912-1913)	30	30	30
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Moslem- school education (given from 1914-1915)	30	30	30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Coimbatore	15	15	15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in connection with the audit of the Hyderabad and Governmental local funds	83	83	83
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Aloda and Chota taluqs from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency	24	24	24
(16) Assignment for meeting the treasury from Imperial to Provincial funds of the cost of maintenance of Government aeroplanes not attached to Governmental aeroplanes	10	10	10
(17) Assignment for purchase of certain revenues from local bodies	171	171	171
(18) Assignment on account of the pensionisation with effect from 1914-1915 of the salaries of officers of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department	29	29	29
(19) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for the Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works	50	50	50
(20) Assignment for improvement of pay and training of teachers	400	400	400
(21) Assignment for primary education	529	529	529
(22) Assignment towards a Training College at Ootacamund for male teachers of the denuded community	50	50	50
(23) Assignment in recognition of the settling of temple from school-land in the Belgaum District under J. Laxo Bhatvan (Provincial share = one-half) instead of under K. P. Bhatvan (wholly Provincial)	12	12	12
(24) Assignment towards the cost of Provincial Transport & Civil Supplies	79	79	79
(25) Assignment for loss in the Provincial share of income-tax revenue attributable by change in law (from 1919-1920)	605	605	605

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1515

Schedule to page
in the Civil Budget
Estimate.

	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Estimated amount, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—cont.			
(28) Assignment towards the reconstruction and equipment of the Madras Trade school ..	..	1 00	..
(29) Assignment towards the expansion and equipment of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore ..	..	2 00	..
(25) Assignment on account of War Bonds ..	..	05	..
(20) Assignment for expenditure in connection with anti-influenza vaccine ..	..	05	..
(24) Assignment for strengthening the staff of the College of Engineering, Guindy ..	..	05	05
(31) Assignment for Agricultural High Schools ..	..	05	25
(22) Assignment on account of the payment of the debts of 1912 before or on the occasion of the signing of Peace ..	..	05	..
Total ..	27 00	62 15	59 30
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
(33) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement ..	18 00	18 00	17 00
(34) Assignment on account of the reduction from 18 to 8 of the percentage shared against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationary stores ..	05	05	20
(25) Assignment on account of the impoundment of the Public Works Department's account staff ..	04	04	04
(28) Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the extra Excise and Income-tax revenue accruing from additional taxation imposed by the Government of India ..	15 10	20 05	20 15
Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	37 75	47 94	59 44
Net addition to Provincial ..	29 17	14 10	18 86

Note 25.—An assignment of 8 05 in favour of Provincial revenues was entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 to compensate them for their share of the loss of income-tax revenue as the result of the raising of the assessable limit of income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum and the imposition of an Excess Profits duty. This is only a rough estimate, and pending information as regards the actual figures, the current year's figure has been reported in the budget for 1920-1921.

Note 26.—The Government of India imposed additional taxation with effect from 1915-1917 solely to meet Imperial needs, and the heads under which the proceeds of the additional taxation were are III, Salt, VII, Customs, V, Excise and VIII, Income-tax. The heads Salt and Customs are purely Imperial, while the heads Excise and Income-tax are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. To enable Imperial resources to receive the full increment due to the new taxation, it is necessary to pay from Provincial revenues a recurring compensatory assignment equivalent to the estimated amount accruing as the Provincial share of the new taxation. The Provincial share of the additional taxation was provisionally fixed at 4 45, being made up of 18 under V, Excise and 6 25 under VIII, Income-tax. The original forecast of 6 25 under Income-tax will be exceeded by 22 35 in 1919-1920 and by 12 75 in 1920-1921.

The remaining items are self-explanatory.

BUDGET OF THE

Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

157. Four statements are annexed showing the transactions under Provincial loans and advances. Statement I exhibits the transactions relating to loans sanctioned prior to the 1st October 1914, statement II those relating to loans sanctioned subsequent to that date but before 1st April 1915, statement III those relating to loans sanctioned on or after the 1st April 1915 and statement IV exhibits in one view the total transactions under each class of loans.

160. Class I Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and advances to co-operative credit societies. The advances to cultivators in the current year are estimated at 14.19 as against the budget estimate of 8.60. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 has been fixed at 19.55.

161. Class IV Loans. These represent loans to district boards and municipalities in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works, and plague preventive measures.

The allotment for 1920-1921 is intended for works which are actually in progress, or which will be taken up for execution at an early date.

163. Class V Loans. The transactions under this head relate to the following miscellaneous loans:—

- (1) Loans to pearl fishers for the purchase of canoes
- (2) Loans to Chandras for the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.
- (3) Loans to co-operative societies in connection with the acquisition of house-sites for Panthamam.
- (4) A loan which it is proposed to give to the Housing Association of Madras.

Item (3).—Under this scheme a co-operative society is organised whenever a fairly large number of Panthamams either in one hamlet or in a group of hamlets make an application for house-sites. The lands are acquired by Government and handed over to the society on payment of 25 per cent of the purchase money, the remaining 75 per cent being lent to the society at 6½ per cent per annum. The society executes a security bond undertaking to repay the balance of the cost of the lands conveyed to it. The maximum period for repayment is twenty years, it being left to the societies to discharge their obligations at an earlier date if they so desire. The maximum borrowing power of a society has been fixed at one-eighth of the total of the net assets of the members and previous has been made in the by-laws of the societies for the due discharge of their indebtedness to Government. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of 1.00 for the acquisition of house-sites for Panthamams in the Tanjore district in the current year. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 includes a provision of 2.75 for the grant of loans to the societies in Tanjore and for the extension of the scheme to seven other districts, viz., South Arcot, Chingleput, Godeverdi, Melabar, Salem, Arcotapur and South Kanara.

Item (4).—The object of the Madras Central Housing Association is stated to be the improvement of the housing conditions of the poor and the starting or financing of co-operative and co-operative societies for the housing of the working classes in the city of Madras. The budget estimate for 1920-1921 contains a provision of 2.00 for a loan to this Association.

1. PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.
1.—LEARN RAILROADS WENT TO JET OVERSEA 1911.

	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201
--	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

II.—LOANS SANCTIONED ON OR AFTER 1st OCTOBER 1906 AND REPAYED BY APRIL 1917.

		Revenue, 1910-1911.	Domestic, 1910-1911.	Domestic, 1912-1913.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.	Revised estimate, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
		LAHORE.	LAHORE.	LAHORE.	LAHORE.	LAHORE.	LAHORE.
	Balance ..	3,835	5,385	5,554	5,113	5,077	5,077
Class I (a)— Loans to Cultivators.	Advances ..	335	45	06	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	53	48	50	48
	Balance ..	3,835	5,340	5,607	5,067	5,027	5,114
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I (b)— Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	18	18	18	18	..
Class III— Loans to Landholders and Peasants.	Advances ..	13	35	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	18	18	..
	Balance ..	..	18	18	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	56	56	127	127	119
Class IV (a)— Loans to Mutual Mutualities.	Advances ..	56	15	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	56	56	56	56	56
	Balance ..	56	15	157	116	119	111
	Balance ..	..	45	15	14	14	10
Class IV (b)— Loans District Banks.	Advances ..	56	27	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	54	54	54	54	55
	Balance ..	56	15	14	16	10	55
	Balance ..	..	412	400	403	406	403
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Advances ..	612	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	612	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	453	458	473	477	484
Grand total ..	Advances ..	953	154	66	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	62	17	61	57
	Balance ..	458	458	457	456	456	459

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

III.—Loans sanctioned on or after 1st April 1917.

		Account, 1915-1916.	Account, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
		LAKHS. ..	LAKHS. ..	LAKHS. ..	LAKHS. ..	LAKHS. ..
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators	Balance ..	..	2-05	10-17	13-05	17-32
	Advances ..	5-12	7-59	8-93	14-19	16-59
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	7-29	8-61
	Balance ..	8-65	13-95	24-94	27-49	34-57
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notableness.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Municipalities.	Balance ..	..	1-65	5-09	5-83	8-25
	Advances ..	1-83	3-14	6-00	4-51	2-14
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	1-51	4-88	12-65	9-29	12-63
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	..	1-29	2-03	1-92	2-27
	Advances ..	1-32	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	1-30	1-29	1-29	2-27	2-27
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	Balance ..	..	11-15	25-02	21-69	40-51
	Advances ..	11-23	12-41	14-53	20-23	21-77
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	11-23	21-69	39-55	40-51	53-11

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

IV.—CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSACTIONS DURING
EACH CLASS OF YEARS.

		Account, 1917-1918.	Account, 1918-1919.	Budget amount, 1919-1920.	Actual amount, 1919-1920.	Budget amount, 1920-1921.
		LAUREL.	LAUREL.	LAUREL.	LAUREL.	LAUREL.
Class I (a)—Loans to individuals	Balance	52-15	54-32	54-32	55-45	52-45
	Advances	8-64	7-70	8-20	14-09	10-54
	Recoveries	7-62	7-60	8-14	3-10	10-10
	Balance	53-65	53-45	54-25	59-45	52-94
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance	11	67	622	68	61
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Class II—Loans to Land-holders and Husbands.	Balance	1-52	1-53	1-53	1-53	1-54
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)—Loans to Medical Dispensaries.	Balance	1-52	1-53	1-53	1-53	1-54
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance	1-12	2-14	2-14	2-15	2-12
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Loans to Local Boards for Highway construction.	Balance	11-04	11-07	12-14	12-15	12-19
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	Balance	12-50	12-52	14-55	15-22	15-77
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

25th March 1921.

ANNEKURE (vide paragraph 151 ante).

Distribution of the grant of 17,25 lakhs to district boards in aid of their resources.

(Rs. Rs. 1921 to, dated 4th December 1921, and Rs. 100 L., dated 15th July 1922.)

Names of district boards.	Amount of grant, Rs.	Names of district boards.	Amount of grant, Rs.
Arasikere	55,219	Kannur	41,889
Arco, North	81,416	Madras	55,219
Arco, South	72,098	Malabar	1,73,878
Bellary	35,180	Malwa	55,642
Chingleput	50,275	Nalgoda, The	4,004
Chittoor	40,787	Raman	74,087
Coimbatore	84,553	Salma	45,671
Cuddalore	87,780	Tanjore	1,21,437
Dindur	86,068	Tinnevely	47,113
District	1,01,619	Tiruchopoly	87,160
Guwahati	1,00,237	Vengalpet	51,018
Kannur, South	1,14,436		
Krishna	1,02,838	Total	17,25,000
Koraput	53,892		

25th March 1922.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PART III

Memorandum showing the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the present Budget for 1920-1921.

Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.

Receipts.

Mode of Revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Budget for 1920-1921.			Difference in Figures (and figures between the columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE (including, however, or LARD REVENUE AND INDEMNITIES).	No change.						
IV. STAMPS	133 34	95 00	45 00	166 00	90 00	93 33	- 2 06
V. BILLS	No change.						
VIII. SALT-TAX (including however, or SALT-TAXES AND SALT-TAXES).	115 31	87 31	87 50	132 00	90 25	95 50	- 7 00
IX. FISCAL	No change.						
X. REVENUES	No change.						
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	Nil.	- 21 36	+ 21 36	Nil.	- 10 20	+ 11 19	- 7 00
CORPORATE	No change.						
							- 11 00

IV. STAMPS (- 2 00), V. BILLS (- 7 00), - 1/2 decrease are based on later information.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL (- 7 00).—The reduction is due to an increase in the assignments from Provincial to Imperial revenues on account of the Provincial share of the extra income revenue and income-tax revenue accruing from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India from 1916-1917.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921

1225

Revised Estimate, 1920-1921.

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	According to the Approved Budget Financial Statement.			According to the Budget for 1920-1921.			Difference in Expenditure (Column 7 minus Column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. LAND REVENUE ..							
11. FOREST ..							
13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT	4 25		4 25	4 15		4 15	— 10
19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE— COURTS OF LAW.							
20. POLICE ..							
22. EDUCATION ..							
24-A. MEDICAL ..							
24-E. SANITATION							
25-A. AGRICULTURE							
25-B. EDUCATION, ETC. DEPARTMENT.							
25-C. MISCELLANEOUS ..							
45. CIVIL ..							
WORKS ..							
WORKS ..							
WORKS ..							
OTHER HEADS ..							

13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT (— 05) based on later information.

BUDGET OF THE Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.

Receipts

Source of Revenue.	Amounting to the General Fund in 1920-1921.			Amounting to the Budget for 1920-1921.			Difference in Favor of 1920-1921 (plus or minus)
	Total.	Unexpended.	Estimated.	Total.	Unexpended.	Estimated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue (De- scribing portion of Land Revenue and no taxation)				No change.			
IV. Slaves				No change.			
V. Export	550-00	100-00	100-00	579-80	200-00	200-00	+ 1-00
VIII. Insurance (Re- serving portion of Land Revenue and no taxation)				No change.			
IX. Export	50-00	..	50-00	50-00	..	50-00	+ 1-00
X. Insurance	20-00	..	20-00	50-20	..	50-20	+ 1-20
Transfer between General and Special				No change.			
Other Items							

All amounts are based on later information.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1920-1921.

1225

Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.

Expenditure.

Name of Expenditure	According to the Amended Draft (Estimated Statement)			According to the Budgetary Committee (1921)			Difference in Expenditure (Budget minus Estimated Statement)
	Total	Imperial	Provincial	Total	Imperial	Provincial	
1. LAND REVENUE ..	159-57	..	159-57	159-57	..	159-57	..
12. POWER ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ..	4-01	..	4-01	4-01	..	4-01	..
19-A. LAW AND ORDER—							
Costs of Jail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. POLICE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. EDUCATION ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-A. MEDICAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-B. SANITATION ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26-A. ASSISTANCE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26-B. SPOREING, ETC.,	23-05	56	22-61	23-05	55	22-71	+ 20
DEPARTMENTS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. MISCELLANEOUS ..	73-58	45	11-63	14-70	46	13-84	+ 2-46
45. CIVIL WORKS—							
CIVIL WORKS ..	32-01	..	32-01	48-01	..	48-01	+ 16-00
Public Works ..	112-39	..	112-39	109-98	..	109-98	- 2-41
Other Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No change.

3. LAND REVENUE (+ 42-00).—The increase is intended to meet probable expenditure involved in giving effect to the recommendations of the Salaries Commission.

13. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (— 14).—As later information.

26-B. SPOREING, ETC., DEPARTMENTS (+ 20).—As later information. For public Works in consequence of the acceptance allotment made for expenditure moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft by Government of a special statement.

32. MISCELLANEOUS (+ 2-46).—The increase occurs under the provision at the disposal of Government.

45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL .. + 16-00

45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS .. — 10-00

DEPARTMENTS — 10-00

The variations are due to the fact that Government at a resolution approved by the discussion of the Amended Draft. First and statement in possession of which the sum of 16-00 provided in the budget for the maintenance of trunk roads will be given to grants to local bodies instead of the Government taking over the roads for maintenance.

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

22nd March 1921.